

The Fables of
Avianus, ed.
with comm. by
R. Ellis



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THE
FABLES OF AVIANUS

EDITED, WITH

PROLEGOMENA, CRITICAL APPARATUS, COMMENTARY,
EXCURSUS, AND INDEX

BY

ROBINSON ELLIS, M.A., LL.D.

FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD
UNIVERSITY READER IN LATIN

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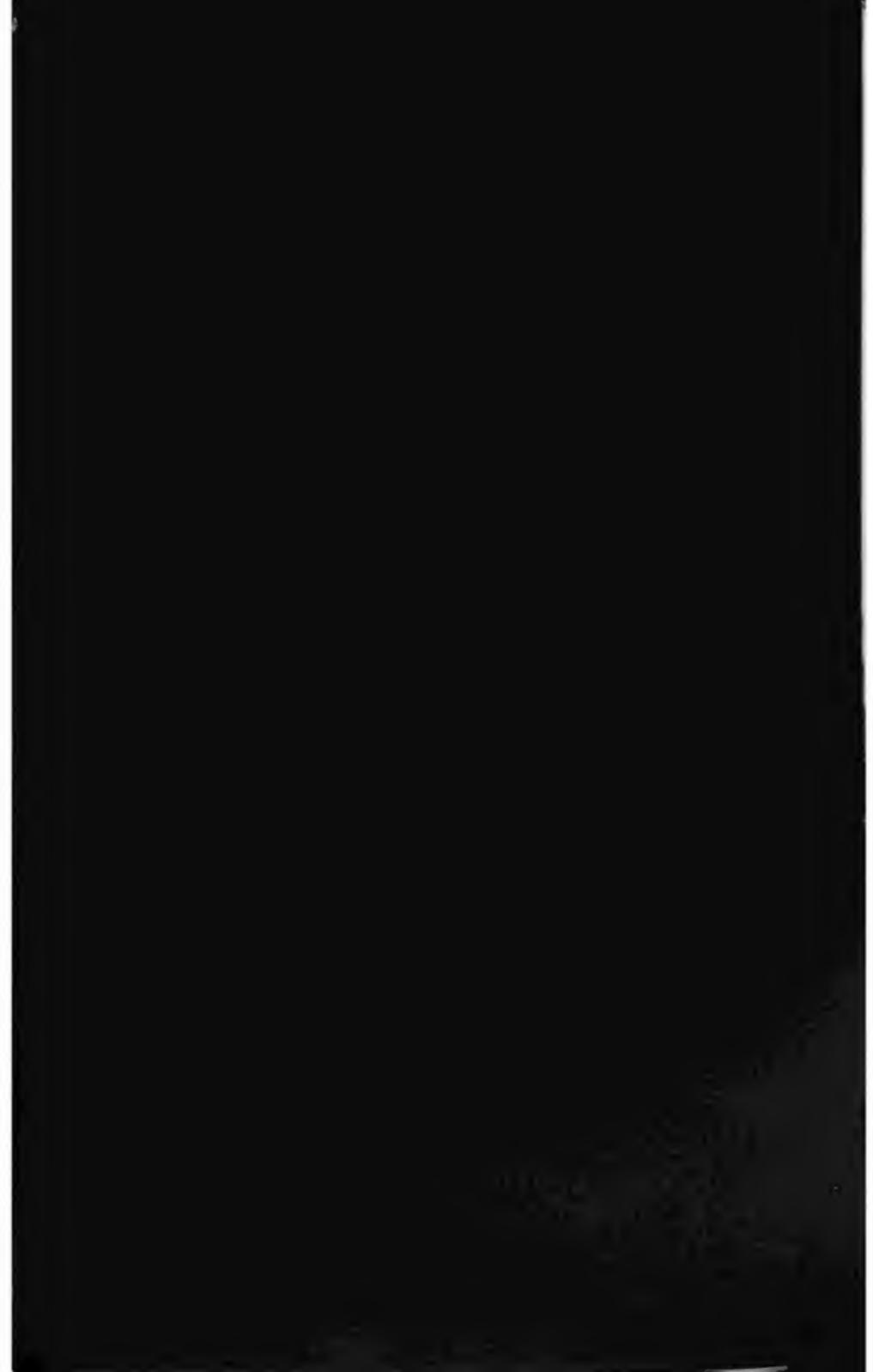
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[P.T.O.]

PREFACE.

THE publication in 1883 of Mr. Rutherford's *Babrius* determined the present edition of *Avianus*. The Elegiac version, if not equal to its Greek original, is sufficiently good as a specimen of Latin in the fourth and fifth centuries A.D. to deserve a revived study. For me the work had a special attraction. Not only is it contained in good and early MSS, but in many of these MSS it follows or precedes the Elegies of Maximianus, which had engaged my attention as far back as 1878 (when I collated the Eton MS of Maximianus), and on which I have since written two articles printed in the American Journal of Philology (vol. v. 1-15, 145-163). As is there observed, the two works, the Fables of Avianus and the Elegies of Maximianus, seem to have been studied together in the Middle Age. To both of them I feel grateful for leading me for a time away from the beaten paths of philology to the comparatively neglected literature of the Decline, to the History of Ammianus Marcellinus, the Epistles of Apollinaris Sidonius, the poems of Ausonius, Claudian, Rutilius Namatianus, as well as of Prudentius and Orientius: in a word to that cycle of writers to whom Prof. E. A. Freeman has recently called (and not, I trust, vainly) our attention. It is indeed impossible to believe that an Age of Research like ours will content itself with the amount of illustration which these authors have received from the editors of the past. No adequate edition of Ammianus exists; Savaron's edition of Sidonius, published in 1599, is still the only one which can be recommended. New commentaries on Symmachus, Ausonius, Claudian, Rutilius, are loudly called for, all the more that the Germans, while exhausting their energies in publishing new texts, are almost indifferent to the equally important task of comment and elucidation.

On Avianus the only existing Commentary is that of Cannegieter, published in 1731. Judged by modern standards, Cannegieter performed his task only tolerably well. His notes are cumbrous and loaded with useless citations, as well as unnecessary or improbable conjectures. He was also guilty of the serious mistake of habitually illustrating Avianus (whom he pre-dated by at least two centuries) from writers of the Ciceronian or Augustan age. I have taken warning from his example, and have made my commentary as illustrative as I could of the later literature to which the Fables undoubtedly belong. It is something merely to recall to the reader's mind the existence of an historian as great as Ammianus or a poet as finished as Merobaudes.



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WILLIAM GUNION RUTHERFORD

EDITOR OF BABRIUS

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THE publication in 1883 of Mr. Rutherford's *Babrius* determined the present edition of *Avianus*. The Elegiac version, if not equal to its Greek original, is sufficiently good as a specimen of Latin in the fourth and fifth centuries A. D. to deserve a revived study¹. For me the work had a special attraction. Not only is it contained in good and early MSS, but in many of these MSS it follows or precedes the Elegies of Maximianus, which had engaged my attention as far back as 1878 (when I collated the Eton MS of Maximianus), and on which I have since written two articles printed in the American Journal of Philology (vol. v. 1-15, 145-163). As is there observed, the two works, the Fables of Avianus and the Elegies of Maximianus, seem to have been studied together in the Middle Age. To both of them I feel grateful for leading me for a time away from the beaten paths of philology to the comparatively neglected literature of the Decline, to the History of Ammianus Marcellinus, the Epistles of Apollinaris Sidonius, the poems of Ausonius, Claudian, Rutilius Namatianus, as well as of Prudentius and Orientius: in a word to that cycle of writers to whom Prof. E. A. Freeman has recently called (and not, I trust, vainly) our attention. It is indeed impossible to believe that an Age of Research like ours will content itself with the amount of illustration which these authors have received from the editors of the past. No adequate edition of Ammianus exists; Savaron's edition of Sidonius, published in 1599, is still the only one which can be recommended. New commentaries on Symmachus, Ausonius, Claudian, Rutilius, are loudly called for, all the more that the Germans, while exhausting their energies in publishing new texts, are almost indifferent to the equally important task of comment and elucidation.

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¹ Lachmann's critical editions of Babrius and Avianus appeared in 1845.

jectures. He was also guilty of the serious mistake of habitually illustrating Avianus (whom he pre-dated by at least two centuries) from writers of the Ciceronian or Augustan age. I have taken warning from his example, and have made my commentary as illustrative as I could of the later literature to which the Fables undoubtedly belong. It is something merely to recall to the reader's mind the existence of an historian as great as Ammianus or a poet as finished as Merobaudes.

I must record my obligations to the librarians of the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, of the public library of Trèves, and of S. Peter's College, Cambridge, for the loan of valuable and early MSS of the Fables. Also to the distinguished archaeologist, M. Wilhelm Fröhner, for the free use which he allowed me to make of his collation of the two Paris MSS *A* and *P*, as well as of the Carlsruhe fragment (*K*). I have not availed myself of his generous permission to reprint the Latin Paraphrast, thinking it better to refer the reader to Fröhner's own edition (Teubner, 1862). For the Index of words I am indebted to my friend Mr. Charles Bradburne of Trinity College.

OXFORD, *March 1887.*

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PROLEGOMENA.

I.

THE AGE OF AVIANUS.

AT what period were the forty-two fables of Avianus written? Do they belong to the age of the Antonines, as Cannegieter and Lachmann both thought, or are they the product of a much later time, the fourth, fifth, or even sixth century of the Christian era?

It is only within the last forty years that any adequate answer could be given to this question. It was not till 1844 that the Greek scazons of Babrius, the original which Avianus paraphrased, became known to the philological world; and no really critical edition of the text of Avianus had been published till 1862, when the eminent archaeologist and savant, Wilhelm Fröhner, exhibited for the first time the readings of the three earliest MSS in the National Library of Paris. Lately our data for forming an opinion have been largely augmented by the MSS which Bährrens collated for his edition (*Poet. Latin. Minor.* v. pp. 31-70), to which I may now add my own four, *BORX*.

It is unlucky that the earlier of the two Leyden MSS (Bährrens' *V* of the ninth century) does not give the poet's name either at the beginning or end. But in *C*, perhaps the best of Fröhner's Paris MSS, and hardly later than the tenth century, in *O*, a Bodleian codex of the eleventh century, in the Galeanus of the same date in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge (O. 3. 5), in two others of the same period, Bährrens' *L* and *R*, belonging respectively to the Laurentian Library at Florence and to the Vatican, lastly in two MSS exhibited by me for the first time (*B* and *X*), the name is given uniformly (in the genitive) *Aviani*. I know of only one early MS in which it appears as *Avieni*—my Bodleian *R* (xi-xii century), which ends with the words, *Expliciunt fabule auieni poete aggregii*.

To come to external authorities. It is remarkable that the fables of Avianus are never quoted by any of the grammatical or metrical writers included in the first six volumes of Keil's edition¹. It is only

¹ This is much more remarkable when we remember that Symmachus, a pagan of the most pronounced type is, like Claudian, not unfrequently quoted by the Grammarians, e. g. iv. p. 488 Keil, v. 588 twice, vii. 458, 489. The author of the short treatise *De Dubiis Nominibus* (Keil v. 588) quotes Symmachus with Prudentius, Sidonius, Ausonius, Juvenlus, Paulinus, Lactantius, Dynamius, Sedulius, Ambrosius, Avitus, Cyprianus, Fortunatus, Claudianus. Probably Symmachus was treated as a classic from the connexion of his memory with Prudentius, who while combatting his anti-Christian views eulogises his learning and eloquence.

in the later treatise edited by Hagen in his *Anecdota Helvetica* (vol. vii of Keil's *Gramm. Lat.*) that they appear, pp. 174, 182, 185. In the first of these passages ix. 19 is cited from Avienus; in the latter two, vii. 8, ix. 19, are quoted each with the introductory *illud Auieni*. I have myself found one citation from them in the twelfth century Phillipps Glossary (4626) s.v. *Cititus* (see on XXVI. 5) where the author is called in the nominative Avianus.

This exceptional Avienus or Avienus of the grammatical treatise edited by Hagen from cod. Bern. 83 ought not to be lightly dismissed. Hagen believed that treatise to be written 'intra saeculorum noni decimique fines,' and its author was obviously a man of learning. It may be assumed, therefore, that he found in a MS probably earlier than any now extant, *Fabulae Auieni* or *Auienii*. This agrees, not only with the heading *Auienus Theodosio* affixed to the *Praefatio*, as copied in cod. Vindob. 3261 (Endlicher cccvi) from an early source (Schenkl *Zeitsch. f. Österreich. Gymn.* xvi. p. 400, Ausonius p. xxxiv), with the *Prologus Auieni incipit* of Paris 8093 f. 94^b where the Preface as far as *coartauit* is written by itself, and with my own Bodleian MS *R*, but with the additional name *Festi* in the Bodl. codex *O*. Festus is well known as one of the names of the poet Rufus Festus Avianus, the translator of Aratus, and author of two geographical poems, the *Descriptio Orbis Terrae*, a version in Latin hexameters of the *Περιήγησις* of Dionysius, and the *Orae Maritimae liber I* in Latin iambics. The ascription of the Fables to him, common in modern times, was no doubt started in antiquity. *O* retains part of this ascription, but otherwise follows the prevailing spelling of the name, Avianus.

A comparison of the Index to Mommsen's *Corpus Inscriptionum Regni Neapolitani (CIRN)* with that of the *C. I. Africæ* shows that Avianus, Aviania are far commoner than Avianus, Aviana, or Avienus. In the *CIRN* there are nine Avianii for one Avianus, three Avianiae for one Aviana; Avienus is only recorded once. In the *C. I. A.* there are ten Avianii, four Avianiae, for one Aviana, one Avienus. Hence there is some plausibility in Fröhner's conjecture (*Kritische Analekten*, p. 60) that the writer of the Fables was really not Avianus, but Avienus. The latter name occurs as early as *Inscript. 577* in the volume of Republican Inscriptions, *C. I. L. I M. Avianus M. F. Coniunctus*: four Avianii Flacci are mentioned in Orelli's *Onomasticon* as among the friends of Cicero, one of whom, the *C. Avianus* of *Acad. ii. 25. 80*, was long written Avianus, and has only recently been restored to his rights by the sagacity of Bergk and the evidence of the best MSS. In the fourth century of the Christian era the name became famous as borne by *L. Avianus Symmachus*, *inter præcipua nominandus exempla doctrinarum atque modestiae* Amm. xxvii. 3. 3, father of the illustrious orator and epistolographer *Q. Aurelius Symmachus*: see Seeck's ed. of *Symmachus*, pp. xli sqq. Four epigrams, each of six lines, are extant by Avianus Symmachus in the collection of his son's *Epistles* (i. 2): they are dry, with no charm of style or diction, and exhibit defects of metre, of which there is no trace in our *Auiani Fabulae*.

If, however, the name was Avianus or Avienius, it seems unlikely that all trace of the genitive in *-ii* would have disappeared from the MSS of the *Fables*, most of which have *Aviani*, an exceptional few *Avieni*. The more real question seems to be whether the names Avianus, Avienus were not confused with each other, whether the preponderance of the former name in our MSS is not accidental, or at least not decisive against a plausible ascription of the authorship to an Avienus.

And here, at any rate, we seem to touch a certainty. The Oxford MS which I call *O*, adds the praenomen *Sextus*: an addition which points to a belief that the author of the *Fables* was identical with the well-known author of the *Aratea* and *Descriptio Orbis Terrae*, Sextus Rufius Avienus.

One and one only of Cannegieter's arguments against this identification is of weight. The style of the *Fables* is unlike that of the *Aratea*. The fables, though saturated with Vergilianisms, bear unmistakable traces of a declining feeling of correct Latin: the diction of the *Aratea* is pure, exalted, and classical. But neither the age of Sextus Avienus (Proconsul of Africa 366, of Achaea 372, Teuffel Hist. Rom. Lit. 413), nor the MS data as to the name of the Fabulist, preclude such identification. The real argument against it is the complete distinctness of the simple *Aviani*, which is the prevailing MS title of the author of the *Fables*, from the *Rufi Festi Auieni*, *u. c.*, which is the MS description of the author of the *Aratea*.

There are, however, two other *Avieni* to whom the authorship of the *Fables* may justifiably be ascribed. The first of these is the young Avienus, who is introduced by Macrobius as one of the interlocutors in the *Saturnalia*; the second is the pupil and correspondent of Ennodius, Bishop of Pavia.

The claims of the second of these may be discussed first.

Not only was he learned and the son of a learned father (Ennod. Epist. i. 5 Hartel *additur quod in principio uitae disciplinis optimis institutus uidetur meruisse quod adeptus est . . . naturae in decus scolas et litterarum studia consecutus, paternae perfectionis aemulator . . . quicquid Attica, quicquid Romana habet praecepitum lingua cognovit, aurum Demosthenis et ferrum Ciceronis expendit, utramque dicendi seriem Latinus relator impleuit. ix. 32 domnum Auienum superantem uota reddidimus: habet de origine eius Roma iactantiam, Liguria de proœfciu: ibi domno Fausto filius naturae lege concessus est, hic eruditione patefactus), but his teacher Ennodius had trained him on the study of Vergil (Ennod. Ep. i. 18 *doctorum radix Maro, uestri formator eloquii*), and illustrates his devotion to his father's example by the fable of the young eagles trained by their parent to look upon the sun (ib.): two points which might seem to suit the author of our *Fables*. But (a) whether the Theodosius to whom the fables are inscribed was one of the Roman emperors of that name, or Macrobius Theodosius, the author of the *Saturnalia*—in either case the time is earlier by nearly a century than the Avienus in question; (b) in the time of Ennodius sacrifices had long ceased, and the allusions in XXIII. 5, XLII. 8 would be out of date.*

Far more is to be said in favour of the other Avienus. In the *Saturnalia* he is described as a modest and virtuous youth (*uerecundia probi adulescentis vi. 7. 1, mi Auiene, instituenda est enim adulescentia tua quae ita docilis est ut discenda praecipiat vii. 3. 23*), and who rarely speaks at much length himself, but keeps the conversation going by questions, interruptions, or whispered objections (Ian, *Macrob.* i. p. xxix). Yet so far as his personality is introduced it is well suited to the character of a lover or writer of fables. Thus ii. 4 sqq. he tells a number of witty stories with which his memory supplies him of J. Caesar, Augustus, and others, to the great delight of the company, who hail with enthusiasm his 'bright memory and pleasant wit.' So again in vii. 12. 3 he recalls the conversation, which had become too abstruse, to lighter subjects more suited to the entertainment. It will be remembered that a large part of the *Saturnalia* is taken up with a discussion on Vergil (see Nettleship's full examination, pp. xxxi-lvi in vol. I. of Conington's *Vergil*); and no remnant of Roman literature is more informed with the diction of Vergil than the Fables.

The probability of our hypothesis becomes considerably greater if the Theodosius of the Preface to the Fables is Macrobius Theodosius the author of the *Saturnalia*. This view was suggested by Pithou (*Poemat. Vet.* p. 474), and subsequently maintained by Sirmond (*Sidon.* p. 4), Gerard John Voss (*De Histor. Latinis* ii. 9), Colomies (*Cimelia Litteraria* c. 38), Wernsdorf (*De Carminibus Avieni*, P. L. M. v. pp. 669, 670), Lucian Müller (*De Phaedri et Aviani Libellis*, p. 32), Bährrens (*P. L. M. v.* p. 31), and Unrein (*De Aviani Aetate*, p. 60).

The elder critics, beginning with Lilius Gyraldus, thought that Avianus addressed his Preface to Theodosius the Great. In doing so they were not without support (1) from the MSS, (2) from parallels in literary history. (1) Two early MSS, Bährrens' *Reginensis* of the eleventh century and my Bodleian *R*, add to the words *ad theodosium* of the *Praefatio* the title *imperatorem*. (2) It was not uncommon to inscribe works to kings or royal personages. Babrius, whose Greek fables were paraphrased by Avianus, dedicated his work to an Alexander, probably Alexander Severus (Rutherford, *Introduction*, p. 1); and Vegetius, in offering his *Epitoma Rei Militaris* to an *imperator inuictus* (Gibbon Seeck and Lang in his second edition, thought Valentinian III; Bähr Jordan and Lang, first edition, believed Theodosius I), uses words which may be quoted here: *Antiquis temporibus mos fuit bonarum artium studia mandare litteris atque in libros redacta offerre principibus, quia neque recte aliquid inchoatur, nisi post Deum fauerit imperator, neque quemquam magis decet uel meliora scire uel plura quam principem, cuius doctrina omnibus potest prodesse subiectis. Quod Octauianum Augustum ac bonos dehinc principes libenter habuisse frequentibus declaratur exemplis. Sic regnantium testimonii crebuit eloquentia, dum non culpatur audacia. Hac ego imitatione compulsa dum considero clementiam uestram ausibus litterarum magis ignoscere posse quam ceteros, tanto inferiorem me antiquis scriptoribus esse uix sensi, licet in hoc opusculo nec uerborum concinnitas sit necessaria nec acumen ingenii, sed labor diligens ac fidelis.*

These words belong to an age when Panegyrics were habitually addressed to the Roman emperors, an age when it would be hard to say where flattery paused, or what particular merit it forbore to dwell upon. We may form some idea of the extravagance which even good and estimable men allowed themselves in speaking of imperial virtues, from two orations, the first complete, the second fragmentary, which the rhetorician Ausonius and the orator Symmachus delivered in honour of Gratian. Ausonius had been appointed consul by his royal pupil, and had received the notification of his appointment in the following words : *cum de consulibus in annum creandis solus mecum uoluntarem, ut me nosti atque ut facere debui, ut uelle te sciui, consilium meum ad deum rettuli. Eius auctoritati obsecutus te consulem designauit et declarauit et priorem nuncupauit* (Auson. Grat. Act. ad Gratian. § 44 ed. Schenkl).¹ The language of this imperial message would hardly stand the test of criticism—it is harsh and somewhat rude. But Ausonius, in a rapture of admiration, exclaims : 'When did speech ever show more lucid arrangement? When was learning so careful to speak in the proper language of elections, and to avoid any admixture of foreign words with the terms sanctioned by antiquity?' And he goes on to examine the whole clause by clause, and ends with asking, 'If I order this letter of yours to be hung like an imperial edict on every pillar and portico from which it may be read distinctly, surely I shall be rewarded with as many honorary statues as each copy of the letter has pages.' And again, § 68, 'I should go on to say something of your powers as a speaker were I not afraid of self-complacency. Not Sulpicius more violent in his harangues, not more admirable the self-restraint of the elder Gracchus, not your own father more authoritative or weighty. What grand tones in the vehement passages! What fine modulation in the unimpassioned! What happy blending of both when you deliver each alternately. Where is the orator who has either expressed, or, as he might do more freely, thought out gay ideas with such humour, eloquent ideas with such finish, contradictory statements with such compression, compressed statements with such volume?' Symmachus is not less pronounced in his own way : 'Henceforth we believe antiquity. In the same tent of yours books and arms are handled equally. And as circumstances and times vary, you have abundant matter to pass in review. History is your amusement in fighting : when your men are to be addressed, you have hortatory harangues ; judicial pleadings when you are in conference ; poetry when you are triumphing' (Symm. Orat. ad Gratian. p. 331, Seeck). And again, in a letter to the same emperor (Seeck, p. 78) : 'Let your divine intellect, August prince, Glory of the Roman name, be borne on the chariot of its eloquence : as for myself, in the Return of Thanks I make, I do but creep on the ground, fitter to aspire to the comic sock than the tragic buskin, now that oratory has

¹ Ausonius is equally flattering to Gratian as a verse-writer Epigr. i. 11. 17. Gratian wrote on the battle of Achilles with the Amazons. Ausonius says *Exulta, Aeacide, celebraris uate superbo Rursum Romanusque tibi contingit Homerus.*

become an Imperial possession. For all I know, indeed, you have given the Muses lodging and entertainment in the Palace.' Similarly, Epist. i. 20, he calls Gratian *eruditissimus Imperator*.

Could this language be addressed to Theodosius the Great? Aurelius Victor, or whoever was the author of the *Epitome* of the Lives of the Caesars from Augustus to Theodosius, speaks of his learning in these words, c. 48 *Litteris, si nimium perfectos contemplemur, mediocriter doctus: sagax plane, multumque diligens ad noscenda maiorum gesta. E quibus non desinebat exsecrari quorum facta superba crudelia libertatique infesta legerat.* From this it would seem that Theodosius was a great reader; as may also be inferred from the words in which Claudian makes him address his son, *De Quarto Cons. Honorii* 396-418, the beginning of which may be quoted:

Interea Musis, animus dum mollior, insta,
Et quae mox imitere, legas: nec desinat umquam
Tecum Graia loqui, tecum Romana uetustas.
Antiquos euolue duces, adsuesce futurae
Militiae, Latium retro te confer in aeum.
Libertas quaesita placet: mirabere Brutum.
Perfidiam damnas: Metti satiabere poenis.
Triste rigor nimius: Torquati despue mores.
Mors impensa bonum: Decios uenerare ruentes.

Zosimus tells us Theodosius encouraged *μῆνοι γελοῖων*, dancers, and everything that contributes to this flagitious and irregular music (iv. 33). It is therefore probable that he was not averse to the lighter literature, whether the degraded comedies of his time, of which a curious specimen is still extant in the *Querolus*, or such *jeux d'esprit* as Ausonius' *Cento Nuptialis*, with the other pieces contained in his *Eidyllia* and *Epistulae*. Indeed there is a still extant *autograph* letter written by Theodosius to Ausonius, in which he begs him to send copies of his poems, not only such as were known to the Emperor already, but others of which report had informed him: and he compares himself to Augustus, declaring that his admiration for the poet was not less, and his love certainly more. (Cf. Ausonius' dextrous reply Epist. ii Schenkl.)

So far there is nothing in Avianus' preface which is incompatible with the ascription of the Fables to the Emperor Theodosius. If Theodosius had any¹ literary bent it would be in this direction: cf. Epitom. ib. *simplicia ingenia aequa diligere, erudita mirari, sed innoxia*, a good description of our fabulist. Again, the words of the Preface *habes ergo opus quo animum oblectes, ingenium exerceas, sollicitudines leues, totumque uiuendi ordinem cautus agnoscas* seem aptly enough to describe the brief hours of amusement which the cares of war and government would leave Theodosius. Nor is there any great difficulty in accepting the words *Theodosi optime* as meant for the Emperor. Cannegieter's remark that the style of *optimus* belonged in

¹ Pacatus in his elaborate panegyric of Theodosius says nothing of his literary tendencies.

a peculiar and special sense to Trajan (Plin. *Paneg.* ii) will hardly bear the test of research, if it is meant to imply that no succeeding Emperor was so addressed: but it is remarkable that the Epitomator quoted above draws an elaborate parallel between Trajan and Theodosius; and as the characters and even the features of the two Emperors resembled each other, there would be an implied compliment in addressing Theodosius with the word which antiquity had consecrated to Trajan¹.

The Preface however must be judged as a whole. So considered it suggests, I think, rather the confidential, almost familiar tone of an equal, than the deferential style of a subject. Avianus begins by saying that being in doubt what form of literature to select for the preservation of his name, he had chosen fables as making fiction natural, and truth unnecessary. A prince would resent such language, and justifiably. 'Why should this scribbler parade his wish to be immortal? Why should he tell me that truth is unpalatable, and fiction the only thing acceptable to kings?' Avianus proceeds with an exaggerated compliment. He will not mention formal prose or verse to so incomparable a master of Latin and Greek style as Theodosius: prose or verse, Greek or Latin, he is superior to the best critics in either. Can we believe that the great and simple-minded Theodosius would welcome so enormous a falsehood? It seems to me impossible. It is far more likely that Avianus is addressing some acknowledged leader in literature, whose name would be familiar to his readers and serve as a guarantee for his own performance. He might speak to the author of the *Saturnalia*, to Macrobius Ambrosius Theodosius, as Ausonius speaks to the greatest orator of his time, to Q. Aurelius Symmachus. Epist. xvii: *Quisquam ita nitet ut comparatus tibi non sordeat? quis ita Aesopi uenustatem, quis sophisticas Isocratis conclusiones? quis ita ad enthymemata Demosthenis aut opulentiam Tullianam aut proprietatem nostri Maronis accedat? quis ita affectet singula, ut tu imples omnia? quid enim aliudes quam ex omni bonarum artium ingenio collecta perfectio?*

It is not necessary to prove at length how fully the author of the *Commentarii in Somnium Scipionis* and the *Saturnalia* comes up to the words of Avianus, *cum in utroque litterarum genere et Atticos Graeca eruditione superes et latinitate Romanos*. Ian shows from the *subscription* still extant in some MSS that the Commentary on the *Somnium Scipionis* was revised by Aurelius Memmius Symmachus², a *uir consularis*, perhaps in the fifth century; that collections of excerpts were made from it; and that it was translated in the fourteenth century into Greek by Maximus Planudes, the translator of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*.

¹ Fröhner now (1886) inclines to think the Preface of the Fables was based on the preface which Marcellus Empiricus has affixed to his work *De Medicamentis*. Marcellus is there called 'uir ill. ex mag. off. Theodosii sen.', and Teuffel concludes that he wrote under Theodosius II. But I own that I fail to detect any sufficient resemblance in the two prefaces to justify an hypothesis framed on the comparison.

² Paris 6371 gives the subscription thus at the end of the first book of the Commentary on the *Somnium Scipionis*. AVR. MEMM. SYMMACHVS. VC EMENDABAM

VEL DISLINS MEV RAVENNE CVMACROBIO. PLOVNO EVDOXIO. VC.

The larger and more important work of Macrobius, the *Saturnalia*, has not indeed come down to us in its entirety: but the considerable fragment which remains, particularly the discussion on Vergil and the sources which he imitated or from which he drew his materials (Books iv-vi), shows not only the extent of his reading both in Latin and Greek, but the exactness of his knowledge and the combined antiquarianism and freshness of his criticism. Prof. Nettleship, who has minutely compared the remarks of Macrobius on Vergil with those of Servius, declares that 'in the great majority of cases where Servius and Macrobius have identical notes, those of Macrobius are far the fuller, clearer and more logical;' and John of Salisbury (Polycr. viii. 10) says of the first book that, rightly viewed, it was such and so full as to be sufficient in itself for all purposes of reference. The physical discussions scattered through the *Saturnalia* prove a different kind of erudition; here Macrobius must have mainly drawn from prose sources, and those Greek: they have however no less than the rest of the work the double merit of proving the author's competence to deal with very difficult problems and of being written in an interesting style. If indeed the grammatical treatise *De differentiis et societatibus Graeci Latinique uerbi*, some extracts from which are headed *Theodosius Symmacho suo* in a MS at Vienna, cod. Vindob. 16 (Keil Gramm. Lat. v. p. 596), is rightly attributed to Theodosius Macrobius, we have a more special instance of his *erudition* as a grammarian dealing with the comparative inflexions of Greek and Latin verbs. It is observable that Avianus compliments his Theodosius on his *latinity*. Now this word is used several times in the above-mentioned treatise i. 3 *dualem nulla latinitas admisit*, ii. 3 *latinitas compositi uerbi saepe primam syllabam mutat*, vi. 13 *ipsum autem Φ adeo latinitas non recipit, ut pro ea etiam in Graecis nominibus P et H utatur, ut Philipus Phaedon*: and not unfrequently in the *Saturnalia*.

I have shown that the preface of Avianus' Fables may well have been inscribed to Theodosius Macrobius. I have also made it probable that the names Avianus and Avienus being confused, not only in MSS of the Fables, but elsewhere (e. g. Sat. i. 4. 17 Ian's best MS *B* (the Bambergensis) gives *Auine*), the Avianus or Avienus of the Fables may be the youthful Avienus of the *Saturnalia*. It remains to find approximately the probable period of the composition of the Fables.

Macrobius tells us, S. i. 1. 5, that some of the interlocutors in his dialogue did not reach maturity till after the period of Praetextatus (*uni aut alteri ex his quos coetus coegerit matura aetas posterior saeculo Praetextati fuit*). Seeck's lucid biography of Praetextatus (Symm. Op. pp. lxxxiii-xc) makes it easy to fix this period within two dates, either from his proconsulate of Achaia in 362 to his death in 385, the year after he had been appointed Praefectus Praetorio; or, if the meaning of the term *saeculi* is slightly restricted, from 367 when Praetextatus was Prefect of the City to his death. Within this period of twenty-three or eighteen years we may suppose the banquet held which is the scene of the dialogue in the *Saturnalia*. Avienus at the time of the

dialogue is described as *adulescens* : if he was seventeen in 370 or 375, he would have been born in 353 or 358, and would be twenty years of age in 373 or 378. Or reckoning from the earlier date 362 he would be twenty in 365, thirty in 375.

There is a passage in Ausonius' *Gratiarum Actio* to the Emperor Gratian, delivered in 379, in which I seem to trace an allusion to a fable not indeed contained in our Babrius but extant in several prose Greek versions (Halm Fab. Aesop. 270) and versified by Avianus, XXVI. A lion (the Greek has a wolf) seeing a she-goat standing on a precipice advises her to come down to the safe pastures of flowering shrubs below. The goat declines, pleading the greater danger of falling into the lion's jaws: ending with this distich

Nam quamuis rectis constet sententia uerbis,
Suspectam hanc rabidus consiliator habes.

Compare with this the words of Ausonius (x. 41) '*solus mecum uolarem, o profundi altitudo secreti! habes ergo consiliatorem et non metuis proditorem*'. Not only the general aptness of the fable to the occasion, but the special introduction of the word *consiliatorem* make it probable that Avianus' work is here alluded to by Ausonius. It is true that the same word is used, though far less appositely for the purpose of Ausonius, by Phaedrus (ii. 6) in his fable of the Tortoise and the Eagle; and it is also true that Ausonius knew the Latinized prose fables of Julius Titianus (Epist. xvi. 2. 81, 92), and himself contributed an elegiac version of one fable of the Babrian collection (Epigr. 75, 71 Schenkl, Babr. 75). If, however, Ausonius is here referring to our Fabulist, Avianus, or, as we have seen reason for calling him, Avienus, had published his fables before 379. Not much can be inferred from Macrob. S. vii. 8. 6 where Disarius alludes to the well-known fable of the Oak and Reed in language which need have no reference to any particular version, yet has some resemblance to Av. XVI: *uento nimio abies aut quercus auellitur, cannam nulla facile frangit procella*. The date of the publication of the *Saturnalia* is uncertain, but it probably falls within 400-420.

More distinctly like a reference to our Fables is a passage from a letter of Symmachus i. 101 addressed to Syagrius in 380 or 381: *Video, Consul amplissime, quantum mihi amor tuus honoris imponat. Iubes te adeam et coram defruar magistratus tui gaudio. Quo pacto istud possum negare, nisi ea religione ignoueris qua uocasti? nam quid agam fortunae dubius, cum hinc inuiter ad obsequia honoris tui, hinc luctu amissi fratris impediatur? Dueae mihi simul personae dispare offeruntur. Qui fieri potest ut os unum contrariis affectionibus induamus?* This is very like the language in which the Satyr in our Fabulist angrily dismisses the Traveller, who has put his mouth to the two different uses of warming and cooling. Av. XXIX. 21, 22 :

Nolo, ait, ut nostris umquam successerit antris,
Tam diuersa duo qui simul ora ferat.

Again Unrein rightly points out (De Aestate Auiani, p. 60) that the words of the Preface *fabularum textus occurrit, quod in his urbane concepta falsitas deceat et non incumbat necessitas ueritatis* seem to be alluded

to by Macrobius *Comm. Somn. i. 2.* *7 fabulae, quarum nomen indicat falsi professionem*; again § 9, *ex iis autem, quae ad quandam uirtutis speciem intellectum legentis hortantur, fit secunda discretio: in quibusdam enim et argumentum ex facto locatur et per mendacia ipse relationis ordo contextur, ut sunt illae Aesopi fabulae elegantia fictionis illustres*; and again § 10, *prior species quae concepta de falso per falsum narratur*. Other points in which the fabulist and the antiquarian illustrate each other will be found in the notes on XII. 5, Introduction to IV.

It seems then more than probable that in 380-381 Symmachus had the work of Avienus before him; nearly certain that early in the fifth century Macrobius alludes to it; not unlikely that Ausonius (1) adopted an allusion and a word from it in 379: (2) was possibly led by imitation or rivalry to translate himself a Babrian fable into the same Elegiac metre¹.

It follows that Avienus must have been quite a young man at the time he published his forty-two Fables; and as the fame of Macrobius belongs either to the beginning of the fifth or the later years of the fourth century, it may have been between 370-379 that Avienus dedicated them to him, already well known in the learned and literary world. This was the period of revived opposition to Christianity, the period of Praetextatus, Symmachus, and the other supporters of the old Pagan creeds, whom Macrobius has introduced in his elaborate dialogue the *Saturnalia*. The different characters of the two men are exhibited in the scoffing reply of Praetextatus to Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, 'I will turn Christian, if you will make me bishop of Rome,' and the famous *Relation* which Symmachus, when urban Prefect in 384, addressed to the Emperor Valentinian [Seeck p. xvi] in behalf of the Senate for the restoration of the altar of Victory. Seeck sums up the conflict in words which I will condense here (pp. liii sqq.).

The Pagan rites in part suppressed by Constantius had been restored by Julian (361) and were left undisturbed in the first years of Valentinian I (364) and Gratian. Both religions still subsisted side by side: the Emperors were themselves Christians, but sacrifices (which as early as 341 had been made illegal and stigmatized as *sacrificiorum insania* by a law of Constantius (Clinton, F. R. i. p. 402)) continued to be performed at the expense of the state, and the altar of Victory still stood in the Curia. Hence in the earlier Epistles of Symmachus the pagan ceremonies are often alluded to; consultations and decrees of the College of Pontifices are recorded, besides sacrifices for expiation of portents, solemnisation of the festival of the Magna Mater at Rome, and punishment of a Vestal Virgin for unchastity. It is in these years that we may suppose Macrobius to fix the scene of his Dialogue, at a time when Paganism was still sufficiently in the ascendant to be interesting, and when a discussion on the names and attributes of the ancient gods

¹ Prudentius *Perist. v. 17-20* might seem to allude to Av. XLII *Ac uerba primum mollia Suadendo blande effuderat, Captator ut uitulum lupus Rapturus adludit prius*. Even more distinct is *Perist. x. 1104, 5* *Aliter silere nescit oris garruli Vox inquieta quam tubam si fregero*, cf. Av. XXXIX.

would find sympathetic readers. But with 382, the last year but one of Gratian's reign, a change set in. The Pagan worship ceased to be acknowledged; money spent on its ceremonies was claimed for the fiscus or the chest of the Praefectus Praetorio, the bread purveyed for the use of the Vestals and other attendants or priests was withdrawn, the altar of Victory removed. Then the Senate sent Symmachus to protest, but he failed to obtain even a hearing. The gods avenged themselves by a dearth which cut short the bread-supply of Rome, and by the violent death of Gratian in 383. The Pagan party took heart. Praetextatus and Symmachus were conjointly appointed *praefectus praetorio* and *praefectus urbi* for 384; and a decree was obtained commanding the restitution of all ornaments taken from temples or other public buildings. In the summer of 384 they tried to obtain a repeal of the law of Gratian, and to have the Pagan worship placed on its former footing. The *Relatio* of Symmachus on the altar of Victory followed: but though the whole of the imperial *consistory* was deeply moved by its eloquence, the representations of Ambrose prevailed, and the altar was not restored. Soon after followed the series of Theodosian edicts, by which sacrifices were prohibited, the temples closed, instruments of idolatry seized or destroyed, and the privileges of priests abolished (Gibbon, c. xxviii. vol. iii. p. 9 of Milman's Edition).

If then Avienus wrote his fables at any time between 365 and 379 he might naturally speak of temples, altars, sacrifices, sacrificing-priests, victims, incense, and images of the gods as still existing and in habitual use. Isis still had her worshippers, and baldness, which forms the *motif* of the tenth fable and of a learned discussion in the last book of Macrobius, was still a common sight in Roman streets. Such a hypothesis is not indeed necessary: for the fables descend not only from the epoch of Babrius, which Otto Crusius shows to be the reign of Alexander Severus, (222-235), but in some cases from the Aesopic age, the sixth or seventh century B.C. And fables are repeated from one narrator to another with little if any change of scene or surroundings. Yet in reading the forty-two apologues which our author selected from the far longer collection of Babrius, it is difficult to escape the impression of a homogeneous whole, worked up with a purpose, and using as a back-ground the circumstances of every-day life as it existed at the time. If my view is right as to the authorship of this little work, which though widely read in the dark and middle ages, has in modern times almost fallen out of view, and only been brought into renewed notice by the still recent discovery of the Greek text of Babrius on which it was founded, the author was a member of a literary coterie which treasured as sacred every surviving remnant of ancient Roman usage, its religion no less than its language. He was therefore not a Christian, of which belief the fables certainly offer no hint, though it is possible that XXIII represents a point of view peculiarly, if not exclusively, Christian.

II.

THE PROSODY OF AVIANUS.

Cannegieter in his Dissertation on the age and style of Avianus argued that he wrote in the second century of our era and during the reign of the Antonines. The same view has in our own time been held by one of the greatest of philologists, Lachmann; and it is necessary to examine what are the grounds for this opinion.

Cannegieter's first argument was a historical inference. In the preface to his work Avianus gives a short account of his predecessors. *Verum has pro exemplo fabulas et Socrates diuinis operibus indidit et poemati suo Flaccus aptauit, quod in se sub iocorum communium specie uitiae argumenta contineant. Quas Graecis iambis Babrius repetens in duo volumina coartauit, Phaedrus etiam partem aliquam quinque in libellos resoluit. De his ego ad quadraginta et duas in unum redactas fabulas dedi.* Besides Horace, who has occasionally introduced fables into his Satires and Epistles, Phaedrus is the only Roman fabulist alluded to. Yet we know from Ausonius (Epist. xvi. 2. 81, 92) that a collection of Greek Aesopic fables in iambic trimeters (whether the scazons of Babrius, as Cannegieter, Wernsdorf, O. Crusius (De Babrii Aetate p. 238 note) believe, or as I think a version in ordinary iambic trimeters like those which diversify the ordinary Greek prose of Halm's collection (e.g. 20, from Aristoph. Vesp. 1402 sqq., 33^b, 77, 252, 280, 334^c, 391; cf. 248^b, which, though in prose, shews traces of an iambic original, cf. Rutherford, p. xxii) had been translated into Latin prose by Julius Titianus. Auson. Epist. xvi to Probus *Apologos Titiani et Nepotis Chronica, quasi alias apolologos (nam et ipsa instar sunt fabularum) ad nobilitatem tuam misi*: and again in the *Epodi* which his friend is to read as the fore-words to the fables (*antelogium fabularum*) he says v. 74:—

*Apologos en misit tibi
Ab usque Rheni limite
Ausonius, nomen Italum,
Praeceptor Augusti tui,
Aesopian trimetram
Quam uertit exili stilo
Pedestre concinnans opus
Fandi Titianus artifex.*

And again 102

*Sed iam ut loquatur Julius
Fandi modum inuita accipe
Volucripes dimetria.*

This Julius Titianus was identified by Casaubon (on Capitol. Vit. Maximin. Iunioris c. i) with the *Titianus senior*, whom Capitulinus calls father of a Titianus who taught oratory to the younger Maximinus. This elder Titianus was nicknamed the ape of his Epoch (*simia temporum suorum* Capitol. l.c.), and may therefore be plausibly identified with the Julius Titianus who, as we learn from Sidonius (Epp. i. 1) was

called *oratorum simia* by the other Frontonians. He would thus have been a follower of the famous orator Fronto, the preceptor of M. Aurelius; and as Maximinus, the father of the younger Titianus' pupil, became Emperor in 235, the elder Titianus may be assigned to the immediately preceding reigns of Elagabalus (218), Macrinus (217), Caracallus (211), and perhaps may be pushed back as far as Commodus (180). Now as Avianus in the list of his predecessors in Latin Fable does not allude to Julius Titianus, he cannot have known him, and must therefore have lived before him. Hence his own period may be the age of the Antonines, with which the diction of the Fables would agree.

To all this Wernsdorf's reply seems sufficient (De Carm. Aviani in his Poet. Lat. Min. v. pp. 664 sqq.). Avianus in his Preface does not give an exhaustive list of his predecessors. He mentions only representative types, Socrates, Horace, Babrius, Phaedrus—the two former as introducing apologetics to illustrate their subject, the two latter as writers of apologetics in verse. If Cannegieter's reasoning were valid, we might as well conclude that Babrius lived intermediate between Horace and Phaedrus. But as we now know, Phaedrus, a contemporary of the Emperor Tiberius, preceded Babrius by nearly two centuries. I assume, what since Otto Crusius' Essay I suppose no one will deny, that the Alexander to whom Babrius addressed his Fables is Alexander Severus. (See Rutherford, pp. xi-xxiv.) Or again we might with equal plausibility maintain that Phaedrus lived after Seneca, because he is ignored in a well-known passage of the *Consolatio ad Polybium*, viii. 27 *Non audeo te usque eo producere ut fabellas quoque et Aesopeos logos intemperatum Romanis ingenii opus, solita tibi uenustate coniectas.*

But, in truth, though there is much probability in Casaubon's identification of Ausonius' prose writer of Latin Apologues, Julius Titianus, with the elder Titianus of Capitolinus, we have nothing to prove that they were the same. Gerard John Voss (De Historicis Latinis ii. p. 173 ed. 1651) thought the younger of Capitolinus' Titiani was the Apologue-writer; and O. Crusius remarks that such an occupation would better suit a schoolmaster, such as the younger Titianus, than a man of literary distinction like his father (p. 244).

Cannegieter's other argument, from the diction and prosody of Avianus, requires a fuller and more detailed examination. It will be convenient to take these in reversed order.

The first scholar who subjected the Fables to a close metrical review was the eighteenth century philologist and critic, John Hildebrand Withof. In his *Encaenia Critica* published in 1741, most of which is occupied with a critical examination of the text of Lucan, a section is given to the Elegies of Maximianus, and another to the Fables of Avianus. Of Maximianus, and Withof's valuable services to his often vitiated text, I have spoken in the American Journal of Philology (vol. v. pp. 1-15, 145-163). His remarks on Avianus are not less acute; but his corrections are less happy. Yet it should not be forgotten that his criticisms anticipated Lachmann by

a complete century, and that several of his emendations have now a permanent place in the best editions of the Fables.

If we look at the Elegiacs of Avianus as a whole, the general impression is one of correctness marred by occasional licences. Deviations from classical prosody of a serious kind are rare: omitting a certain number of cases in which the first half of the pentameter is allowed to terminate either with hiatus or on a positionally short syllable (which cases will be considered later), the only violations of strict metre are *uelis* III. 6, XXIII. 10, *dispär* XI. 5, XXIII. 8, *inpär* XVIII. 10, *Paðnio* VI. 7, *fābella* VIII. 2, *nōlam* VII. 8, *profundens* XXXV. 1, *alterius* XXXV. 4, *herēs* XXXV. 14, *extinctū* ut XXII. 15.

Lachmann (Kleine Schriften pp. 51 sqq.) argued from *profundens* and *herēs* in XXXV, the former of which is rare, the latter impossible, that the fable in the shape our MSS give to it is corrupt; that part of it may be restored by conjecture; part is mere interpolation of a later age, probably the seventh and eighth centuries. Hence he changed *geminum profundens* to *geminum una profundens*, and bracketed vv. 3-6, 13-16 as spurious.

Again analysing XXIII he concluded from *dispär* in 8, *uelis* in 10, as well as from numerous faults of language scattered throughout the fable, that 8 and 9, as well as the epimythion 13, 14, are an interpolation, that 10 must be changed to *Sive decus busti seu decus esse uelis*, and that 1, 5, 7, 11 are to be restored by reading *insignem arte ferens, Alter ut ornatis, ambiguus, Subdita nempe tibi est.*

In these violent changes he had some support from Bentley, who observing that the Epimythia were not in the Gale codex (since collated for Bährens by H. A. J. Munro), concluded that they were all spurious (on Horace A. P. 337).

Here however, since Fröhner's collation of the three oldest Paris MSS, we are able to meet Lachmann on firmer ground. The *promythia* and *epimythia* which these exhibit are at any rate of an early date, for the MSS themselves can scarcely be later than century x, and may be earlier, as Fröhner, a good judge, believed. On the other hand MSS of a decidedly later date contain epimythia which do not occur in any of the best: and these are undoubtedly spurious. It is these *later* epimythia which are omitted in the *Galeanus*: but no argument can be drawn from the *Galeanus* against the genuineness of the others, for like all the other early MSS it contains them.

Lachmann however argued on general principles. Visible to his eye as the substratum of the Fables was 'nobilior aliqui antiquitatis color'; and where language or metre palpably contradicted this view, a later hand had been at work, and conjecture must restore the original but defaced fabric.

The problem is not a very easy one to decide. Lachmann may have failed to restore the original Avianus, but defects of execution do not disprove a hypothesis as a possibility. And at least some part of his hypothesis appears to me indubitably true. The general correctness of Avianus' prosody throws the occasional exceptions into strong, almost glaring, relief. To take the most prominent instance; out of

321 pentameters there are two in which hiatus is admitted in the middle of the verse, XXVIII. 12 *Quam ferus in domini ora sequentis agit*, XLI. 8 *Immemor illa sui 'Amphora dicor' ait*: XXVII. 10 (Unrein p. 20) is very doubtful. There are ten in which the first half of the pentameter ends with a syllable which as standing before a vowel or *h* is positionally short. They are:—

III. 12 Alterius censor ut uitiosa notes.
 XI. 6 Incertumque uagus amnis habebat iter.
 XIX. 12 Et nostris frueris imperiosa malis.
 XXII. 4 Namque alter cupidus, inuidus alter erat.
 XXII. 6 Obtulit et precibus ut peteretur, ait.
 XXVII. 10 Qua coeptum uolucris explicuissest opus.
 XXXIV. 10 In propriis laribus umida grana legit.
 XXXV. 16 Spes humiles rursus in meliora refert.
 XXXVIII. 6 Verbaque cum salibus asperiora dedit.
 XLI. 18 Subditia nobilibus ut sua fata gemant.

To which may be added as at least exceptional—

XXIX. 22 Tam diuersa duō qui simul ora ferat.

It is remarkable that only three of these XXVII. 10, XXXV. 16, and XLI. 18 occur in epimythia: the remaining seven are in the body of the fable. But of these three, the last is now, on the authority of my excellent and uninterpolated British Museum codex *B*, to be written with *ne* for *ut*: XXVII. 10, XXXV. 16 admit of easy correction, the former by substituting *cornix* for *uolucris*, the latter by reading *Rursus spes humiles*. Yet it must remain a question, whether they are not accretions of a later age, as Lachmann thought: what is nearly certain, is, *that they are not the casual or intended slips of a generally correct writer*.

Of the remaining seven the greater part admit of easy and almost certain emendation; XIX. 12, XXXIV. 10 by simply transposing two consecutive words; XI. 6, XXII. 6 by readings found in MSS not before known: for in XI. 6 *uagans* for *uagus* rests on the authority of

ut peteretur
B; in XXII. 6 my Bodleian codex *X* gives *precibus confiteretur*, whence I restore the manifestly true reading *precibus quom peteretur*. XXII. 4 Withof emended by substituting *liuidus* for *inuidus*, a conjecture admitted by Lachmann and all subsequent editors. Two remain which must be considered doubtful, III. 12 and XXXVIII. 6; that they are so does not prove that they come from Avianus, but that the lines of conjecture are insufficiently defined. III. 12 may be a later accretion, as Lachmann thought: XXXVIII. 6 belongs to a fable which on other grounds is open to suspicion, notably from the use of *debile* in 12. As for *duō* in XXIX. 22, which L. Müller and Krenkel show to occur more than once in Prudentius, it can hardly be thought a certain test of lateness, and may fairly be compared with the rare *modō* which, as Munro after Lachm. shows, is found in Plautus, Terence, Lucilius, Lucretius and Cicero's *Aratea* (on *Lucr. ii. 1135*).

We may now return to the ten violations of classical prosody mentioned on p. xxiv. They are *uclis dispär inpär Paeōnio fābella*

nōlam profundens alteriūs herēs extinctūs. Of these ten, two, *Paeōnīo profundens*, cannot be taken into account: for *Paeōnīus*, as Dr. Ingram shows (Hermathena ix. 407) is regularly used with short *o* in the Latin poets, Verg. Aen. vii. 769, xii. 401, Ovid M. xv. 535, Sil. xiv. 27, Stat. S. i. 4. 108, Claud. B. Get. 121, in II. Cons. Stil. 173, in Eutrop. ii. 12, Apon. 67, for in spite of Ramsay (Prosody p. 118), Conington (see however the doubtful note on xii. 401), and others, I cannot but agree with Lachmann's view (Lucret. v. 85) that synesis in a Greek word of this kind is unlikely, if not impossible: and *profundere* is found certainly in Cat. lxiv. 202, Claud. Nilus 12, perhaps Luc. vii. 159 (Luc. Müller de R. M. p. 363). Again *fābella alteriūs extinctūs* though supported by most of the earliest MSS cannot be thought to come certainly from Av.; for the tenth century Paris codex *C* has *fabula nostra* written as a v. l. over *nostra fabella*; for *alterius* several MSS as early as century thirteen give *Alteriusque*; and *extinctūs ut*, if indeed it is not accus. plural of a noun, may so easily be corrected (see App. Crit. on XXII. 15) as a participle, as to give no difficulty. The remaining five stand on a different footing. It is perhaps noteworthy that *uelis* and *dispār* both occur in XXIII, a fable which on grounds of syntax and unusual obscurity is open to suspicion. Still both *uelis* and *dispār* (as well as *inpār*) occur again, III. 6, XI. 5, XVIII. 10; and none of them can be said to belong to classical prosody, though *uelis* as a word of frequent occurrence is more excusable than *possis* of most MSS of Juv. v. 10 (*possit* the Pithoeanus); and the shortening of the *a* in the inflected cases of *pār*¹ had a natural tendency to react on the nominative, cf. *pēs tripēs*, but *biēs tripēs quadrupēs* in one v. of Ausonius. *nōlam* in VII. 8, though not quite certain, for the Lunensis has *notam*, and one of the Peterhouse MSS *uolam*, was the reading of the early MS from which the author of the Grammatical treatise in Hagen's *Anecdota Helvetica* quotes it, i. e. of a MS at least as early as the eighth or ninth century. It is, I think, the most outrageous of the violations of correct prosody which the Fables present, and like *herēs* (for which Lachm. wrote *heris*, I do not know on what authority), could not possibly be assigned to any but a late writer.

Lachmann disposed of all these cases either by emendation or the supposition that they were interpolated. They did not, in fact, come up to the required standard of purity which he traced in the real Avianus. But suppose them all genuine; may not a Lachmannian hypothesis not indeed of a second century Avianus, coeval with the Antonines, but of an Avianus closely following Babrius, be true?

Prof. E. A. Freeman (Methods of Historical Study pp. 197 sqq.) has called attention to the fact which we are too ready to ignore, that there

¹ The reading of the *Ilias Latina* 901, 2 *Occurruntque uiro, sed non cum uiribus aequis, Aeacidae nec compar erat* is doubtful: the MSS give *corpus*, though one of Wernsdorf's *Wolfenbüttel* MSS has *compar* written over, and C. Barth, no light authority, thought the poet wrote *compār*. The date of the *Ilias Latina* is assigned by Lachmann and L. Müller to the age of Nero, by Bücheler, who thought *Silius Italicus* wrote it, to the beginning of the second century.

was a stage in the history of the Roman Empire when Latin nearly gave way to Greek. 'For a season, even in the western lands, Latin seemed to have passed away as the tongue of anything that claimed to be literature. . . . If the feeble thread of the Augustan History did not bind together the age of Trajan and the age of Diocletian, we might almost say that it was by the Christian writers of Roman Africa that the Latin tongue was kept alive.' The Letters of Fronto and his pupil M. Aurelius, the *Noctes Atticae* of A. Gellius, the *Golden Ass* of Apuleius, in prose : in verse the *De Medicina Praecepta* of Q. Serenus Sammonicus, the fine fragment of Nemesianus' *Cynegetica*, the *Perugilium Veneris* which Bücheler assigns to the second or third century, and the *Concubitus Martis et Veneris* of Reposianus are the best surviving representations of the literature of this epoch. No doubt many poems of the *Anthologia Latina* belonged to it besides ; but the dates of most of these are unknown or uncertain. Hence we are left with a very inadequate knowledge of the gradual modifications by which the metre and prosody of Silius, Statius, Val. Flaccus, Juvenal, and Martial passed into the wholly different metre and prosody of Ausonius and Prudentius. There is therefore no *a priori* improbability in the view that the original Avianus belonged to the age of Alexander Severus or his immediate successors. And it would be very rash to assert that the violations of classical prosody just examined were impossible in 250 A.D. because they were impossible in 120.

Let us look at the two indubitable specimens of the poetry of this interval, the 1107 hexameters of Serenus Sammonicus (circ. 200-235 A.D.) and the fragm. of Nemesianus' *Cynegetica* edited by Haupt. The only departures from strict prosody which Serenus Sammonicus exhibits are the short -*to* of the imperative *confunditō curatō iungiō permulcelō*, etc., the lengthening (if MSS may be trusted) of *poteris* 12, and of *uōmica* 738. In diction he is more distinctly unclassical, *firmus* as neuter 599, 714, *penitis* as dat. plur. of an adj. *penitus* (448), perhaps *absorbitur* (so Bährrens) for *absorbetur* 460. Elision, though not over frequent, is pretty regular : in 221 verses I have counted 65 elisions, which gives an average of 2 for 7 lines. The metre and diction of Nemesianus (255-284 A.D.) are, as might be expected in a didactic poem imitating Vergil and Statius, more severe ; *deuotiō exercitō*, hiatus once *catuli* *huc* 150, *feruida* *zonae* as the end of a hexameter 154, with the rare words *inocciduus*, *cibatus*. Elision is very sparingly employed : the 325 vv. contain, it is true, 52 elisions, an average of about 1 to 6 lines : but long passages occur (e.g. 96-124) without any ; and a large majority are cases of elided *que* or *alque*. On the other hand the hexameter poem of Reposianus (253 in Riese's *Anthol. Latina*), which Teuffel seems rightly to assign to the third century, exhibits two violent transgressions of correct prosody, *tūo* monosyllabic in 93, *gratiōsa* seemingly a palimbacchius (— — *u*) in 126. But as the text of this poem rests on one MS only, and the metre is otherwise carefully correct, no great weight can be given to these two errors. Elision occurs 21 times, i.e. an average of 2 in 17 lines, or rather more than 1 in 8.

Such an estimate, based on very scanty materials, and those of quite a different kind from the work of Avianus, must needs be rough and cannot *prove* anything. Yet so far as it goes, it seems to shew that the tradition of classical prosody remained substantially unaltered in good writers up to the age of Diocletian. It is of course true that writers such as the Christian poet Commodianus (238-250 A.D.), in whom all laws of metre are set at defiance, were beginning to tell upon literature; and it is very probable that much of the Latin Anthology which we might be willing to assign to a period of barbarism, really dates from the second or third century. Still, taking the more formal productions of the interval from the Antonines to Diocletian as a standard of the correctness of literary works, we may perhaps say that the five cases of abnormal prosody which a review of the Fables left unaccounted for would not have been tolerated in a set work of the period under consideration.

If then the original kernel of Avianus is to be placed in the latter half of the second or again in the third century, we must first eliminate at least seven verses which are inconsistent with an age of metrical purity. Now allowing that two of these verses XXIII. 8, 10 fall under reasonable suspicion, from the rough and obscure style of the fable as a whole, and that the distich containing XVIII. 10 seems unnecessary and may be an interpolation, it is impossible to remove III. 6, XI. 5, VII. 8, XXXV. 14, from their place without virtually destroying in each case the whole fabric of the fable. It seems safer to believe that they are real evidences of a declining feeling of metrical correctness, and are the production of a later time.

The sum of the above argument is that Lachmann's hypothesis of an early and purer text of which our extant Avianus is a barbarized depravation, is quite borne out as regards metre by the general correctness of the verse and by the variations of the MSS: but that the violations of classical prosody, which after a critical examination still remain unaccounted for, do not justify us in pushing the first composition of the Fables back to a period either as early as the Antonines (which the probable date of Babrius makes impossible) or to the time between Alexander Severus and Diocletian.

III.

THE DICTION AND SYNTAX OF AVIANUS.

The style of Avianus has been variously estimated by different critics. Eberhard of Bethune in his *Labyrinthus* (iii. 9) written in the thirteenth century speaks of his *pauperior stylus*. Lilius Gyraldus (*De Poetis Dial.* iv) dismisses him with a few words, as unworthy of serious attention. Nevelet found the fables full of faults which must be con-

doned as written in a debased period and on which it was useless to waste thought or time. Caspar Barth in one mood lauds him as an elegant poet comparable with the best (Aduers. xxvii. 4, xxxix. 7, especially xxxix. 13), and with Atticisms of style (xxxix. 13), in another censures him as an unskilful and rustic writer of the meaner kind, full of barbarisms, with no judgment, and crassly ignorant of metre (Aduers. xix. 24, xxvii. 4, xxix. 13). Nicolas Heinsius (Adu. 611) says 'quoties incido in Avieni fabellas, elegantes sane lepidasque, toties indignor aut oscitantibus ac inscritis librariis, aut aliis hominibus male feriatis tam multum in eas licuisse. Adeo solecismis syllabisque nunc contra legem metricam productis, nunc correptis sunt inquinatae.' Cannegieter distinguished the true Avianus from the false; the true was polished pure Vergilian, and might well belong to the age of M. Aurelius: the false was mainly the work of school-masters, who in their eagerness to point a moral for the edification of their young pupils, added promythia and epimythia which have disguised the simple proportions of the original. Withof (Encaenia Critica, p. 231 sqq.) while declaring that the corrupt state of Avianus' text was such as might well draw tears, ascribed these faults to the copyists and set himself to the task of removing them by conjecture. Wopkens¹, by far the ablest scholar who has examined the language and grammar of the fables, accepted them as a genuine product of a very late period, and did great service by recalling critics from the rash attempts at emendation which Cannegieter's edition had encouraged, to a sober examination of the Latin of the fourth and fifth centuries. Wernsdorf (P. L. M. v. p. 669) confesses that the 'childish and inarticulate talk' which Withof had denounced is after all attempts too palpable and unworthy of any but a declining epoch.

In the present century, Édèlestand du Méril in the short notice which he has given of Avianus in his *Poésies inédites du Moyen Âge* (pp. 95-97) describes him in these severe words, 'Le style traînant, embarrassé, sans unité ni aucune propriété d' expression, quelquefois même véritablement barbare, trahit un esprit encore grossier et trop inexpérimenté des choses littéraires pour ne pas ignorer les usages de la prosodie.' L. Müller de Re Metr. p. 55, censures Lachmann for introducing into Avianus' text metrical faults from which they are quite free, but considers their real deviations from strict prosody and pure Latin to point to the latest period of the Empire, the period of Maximianus and Arator. This opinion he seems in his treatise *De Phaedri et Auiani Fabulis*, p. 32, to modify so far as to place the date not later than the fifth century. The style he considers to have some merits, but to be far inferior to Babrius, and even to Phaedrus. Fröhner

¹ Wopkens' Notes on Avianus were first printed in *Miscell. Observatt. Critt.* in *Auct. Vet. et Recent.* vol. vii. Tom. 2, pagg. 197-253 Amstelod. 1736. Withof's *Encaenia Critica* appeared in 1741. Both Withof and Wopkens were men of great acuteness. Wopkens in particular, as will be evident to anyone who examines his *Aduersaria* (published collectively in 1834), was as an exponent of Latin construction and syntax far in advance of his time. Bährrens' criticisms of Avianus in his *Miscellanea Critica* (1878) do not seem to me up to his ordinary mark.

(Praef. p. xii) calls Avianus a very rustic story-teller of the fifth century undeniably. Schenkl (Zeitsch. f. Österr. Gymn. xvi. p. 398) finds none of the grace of Babrius in our collection: but considers it interesting as a monument of fifth century language, and perhaps as containing lost fables of Babrius. Bährens, accepting the views of L. Müller as to the late date of composition, finds much to be tolerated, yet much that is too rough and coarse, as well as too incoherent and absurd, to belong to any time but the Middle Age (Misc. Crit. p. 137). Unrein De Aviani Aetate (Iena 1885) believes the work to have been dedicated to Macrobius the author of the *Saturnalia*, and identifying him with the *praefectus praetorio Hispaniarum* of 399 A. D. (cod. Theod. xvi. 10. 15, viii. 5. 61), *Proconsul Africæ* 410 (cod. Theod. xi. 28. 6), *praepositus sacri cubiculi* 422 (cod. Theod. vi. 8. 1) fixes the date of Avianus from 400-420 A. D. Sittl considers the diction of Av. essentially barbarous and pronounces him in his want of finish and the awkwardness with which he connects his verses on a par with Dracontius and Corippus.

Before attempting to mediate between views so opposed as those of Heinsius and Du Méril, it will be worth while to clear the ground, in other words to consider how much of the 42 fables can safely be thought to come from Avianus.

Fabricius (Bibl. Latina iii. p. 155 ed. Ernesti) with whom Du Méril seems to agree (p. 97) thought that some of the Fables were of a later date than most of the Collection; these had been introduced in place of others which were in the original 42 published by Avianus, which latter were ousted for the new-comers, in order to keep up the specified number of 42. This seems to be supported by a gloss on Dig. xvii. 2. 29, where Aristo is quoted as stating that Cassius used to call a partnership in which one only gained, the other lost, a *leonine partnership*. A gloss on this passage speaks of '*fabulam Aniani de societate leonina*,' obviously the fable of the lion hunting with a cow, she-goat and sheep (Phaed. i. 5), or as in the prose Greek versions (Halm Fab. Aesop. 260) with an ass and a fox. It is not in our Avianus: yet it may have been in the Avianus which the Glossator had before him. This is true; but the date of the gloss is uncertain, and a slip of memory in quoting a fable as Avianus' (if he is alluded to in *Aniani*) which was not in his, but in some other collection, would be very easy.

There are however some few distichs and one or two whole fables which are unlike the usual style of the rest. The most notable example is XXIII, which the Commentary will show to be from first to last involved in construction, awkward in language (*referens* in 1, *omen* in 7, *spes* in 8, *praestare* in 14) and licentious in metre (*dispar*, *uelis*). Rather less objectionable, but open to grave suspicion, is XXXV. It accumulates four metrical faults, *profundens* 1, *Alterius* 4, *herēs* 14, *rursus* 16; while as regards language, *Fama est quod* 1, *caro amore* 3, *quoque* 13, perhaps *exsaturata* 4, seem to point to a different author. A similar doubt attaches to XXXVIII; for though *salibus* has been plausibly emended, the use of *laboratis* for 'got-up,' 'artificial' in 7, and still

more of *debile* in 12 for 'ignoble,' 'mean,' betrays a very late authorship.

Bentley (on Hor. A. P. 337) maintained that the Epimythia or additional verses in which the fable is applied to a didactic purpose were all spurious, and he asserted that they are not in the Gale MS. The collation of this MS made by H. A. J. Munro for Bährens proves however that all the Epimythia which are found in Fröhner's three earliest MSS, as well as in the Vossianus L. Q. 86 (Lachmann's *antiquissimus*), are also in the *Galeanus*: and this is also true of the Promythia, or moral introductions. There are however in many of the more recent MSS Epimythia of later genesis and obviously forged: it is one of Fröhner's greatest services to have shown that these must be distinguished from the earlier as quite on a different level.

The genuine Epimythia are—

I. 15, 16 Haec sibi dicta putet, seque hac sciatur arte notari,
 Femineam quisquis creditit esse fidem.

II. 15, 16 Sic quicumque noua sublatus laude tumescit,
 Dat merito poenas, dum meliora cupit.

XVI. 19, 20 Haec nos dicta monent magnis obsistere frustra,
 Paulatimque truces exsuperare minas.

XXVII. 9, 10 Viribus haec docuit quam sit prudentia maior,
 Qua coeptum volucris explicuissest opus.

XXX. 17, 18 Haec illos descripta monent, qui saepius ausi
 Numquam peccatis abstinuere manus.

XXXIII. 13, 14 Sic qui cuncta deos uno male tempore poscunt,
 Iustius his etiam uota diurna negant.

XXXVI. 17, 18 preceded by two vv. which end the dialogue. I give
 all four:
 'Proderit ergo grauis quamuis perferre labores,
 Otia quam tenerum mox peritura pati.'
 Est hominum sors ista, magis felicibus ut mors
 Sit cito, cum miseros uita diurna regat.

XLI. 17, 18 Haec poterunt post haec miseros exempla monere
 Subdita nobilibus ut (ne *B*) sua fata gemant.

XXIII, XXXV are suspicious as wholes: I therefore omit the epi-
 mythia belonging to them. The last two vv. of
 III are not an epimythion proper, but an epimy-
 thiastic addition.

The Promythia are the following—

V. 1-4 Metiri se quemque decet propriisque iuuari
 Laudibus, alterius nec bona ferre sibi,
 Ne detracta grauem faciant miracula risum,
 Cooperit in solis cum remanere malis.

VII. 1-2 Haud facile est prauis innatum mentibus ut se
 Muneribus dignas suppliciique putent.

VIII. 1-4 Contentum propriis sapientem uiuere rebus,
 Nec cupere alterius, nostra fabella monet.
 Indignata cito ne stet fortuna recursu,
 Atque eadem minuat, quae dedit ante, rota.

XXXIV. 1-4

Quisquis torpem passus transisse iuuentam
 Nec timuit uitae prouidus ante mala,
 Confectus senio, postquam grauis adfuit aetas,
 Heu frustra alterius saepe rogabit opem.

This conspectus will suffice to shew that the Epimythia and Promythia in Avianus do not stand on the same footing with those in Babrius. Rutherford seems to have decided rightly in rejecting the latter *en masse*; they are usually very transparent forgeries, and could not possibly come from Babrius. Yet even amongst these there are some which are less pronouncedly spurious than the rest: I may mention xxiv, xxxv, xcvi, civ. Still, speaking of them as a whole, it seems true that 'every kind of error in metre, accidence, and syntax is represented in them' (Rutherford, p. lxxxviii). And whatever causes were at work to prompt didactic or gnomic *additamenta* to Babrius, would be equally true of Avianus. The school-boy would ask the meaning of a fable; the schoolmaster would supply this answer and suggest, if he did not himself fabricate, the verses which expressed it. The *πτερούματα* and *ἐπικαττύματα*, as Phrynicus tells us they were called (Rutherford p. lxxxvi), would be forthcoming all the more readily in proportion to the moral purity of the work. It is indeed certain that the fables of Avianus, doubtless for this reason, almost supplanted those of Phaedrus in spite of the literary charm of Phaedrus, and the comparatively early period of the Latin language when he wrote. We know too what care was necessary to keep the text of favorite authors uncontaminated, and to what accidents in spite of all care they were liable. Vettius Praetextatus, the friend of Symmachus, and like him a determined opponent of Christianity, is stated in the iambics with which his wife Paulina addresses him in the Sepulchral Inscription to his memory (C. I. L. vi. 1779 cited in Seck's ed. of Symmachus p. lxxxiv) to have revised and emended the texts of many authors both in prose and verse:—

Tu namque quidquid lingua utraque est proditum
 Cura soforum, porta quis caeli patet,
 Vel quae periti condidere carmina,
 Vel quae solutis uocibus sunt edita,
 Meliora reddit quam legendo sumpseras:

and a *subscription* appended to several MSS of Macrobius' Commentary on the *Somnium Scipionis* states that this work had been revised and punctuated by Aurelius Memmius Symmachus. Sidonius (Epp. vi. 15) in sending to his friend Ruricius a volume of the Prophets, tells him it had been cleared from much rubbish, yet that the counter-reader (*contra legente*) who had undertaken, it would seem, to compare it with another copy, had from ill-health or some other cause not performed his promise. In some cases, indeed, a work was revised and in part re-written long after the author had passed away. The hexameter poem of Dracontius *De Creatione Mundi*, written circ. 425 A.D., was re-edited by Eugenius, about 220 years after his death (Clinton, F. R. ii. p. 472). Ildefonsus (middle of seventh century), on whose authority this statement rests, gives some particulars so highly illustra-

tive of the casualties of literature at that time as to deserve quotation : *Libellos quoque Dracontii de Creatione Mundi conscriplos, quos antiquitas protulerat uiciatos, subtrahendo immutando uel meliorando in pulchritudinis formam coegit ut pulchriores de artificio corrigentis quam de manu processisse uideantur auctoris.* *Et quia de die septimo idem Dracontius omnimodo relicendo semiplenum opus uisus est reliquisse, iste et sex dierum recapitulationem singulis uersibus renostauit, et de die septimo quae illi uisa sunt eleganter dicta subiunxit* (Ildefons. de Scriptor. Ecclesiastis c. 14). If Eugenius thought he might 'subtract,' 'change,' or 'improve' on a poet who lived 220 years before him, it is perfectly possible that the same thing might happen to the fables of Avianus.

It is necessary, in judging on this question, to consider the Epimythia and Promythia, (1) *en masse*, (2) singly.

(1) Looked at collectively, they can hardly, I think, be said to stand out from the rest of the work in any marked way. Omitting XXXIII and XXXV, which are open to doubt as wholes, the rest of the Epimythia are very much in the prevailing style. In sixteen verses there is only one metrical fault (*uolucris explicuisset* XXVII. 10). The only peculiarities of diction are *descripta* XXX. 17, *diurna* XXXIII. 14, XXXVI. 18.

The Promythia are very similar. In twelve verses there is one false quantity *fābella*, for which however C gives a v. l. (see above, p. xxvi). In language *miracula* V. 3, *passus Nec timuit* XXXIV. 1, 2, are hardly classical : but have parallels in the literature of the fourth century.

On the other hand it is noticeable that all the Epimythia are in two vv., all the Promythia except one in four. Rutherford shows that there was a tendency to *tetrastichism* in the interpolators of Babrius ; and it may have become part of a received tradition.

(2) Judged singly, they cannot all be placed on the same level. I. 15, 16 are inseparable from the rest of the fable. To end on v. 14 would be abrupt : 15, 16 round off the narrative. II. 15, 16 are not so necessary : the fable might well end with 14. But in themselves 15, 16 are unobjectionable : if anything calls for suspicion it is the rare passive use of *exosae* in 13 : which however has a parallel in XXXIII. 6. XXXIII. 13, 14 are similar to II. 15, 16 : unobjectionable in themselves, and required to prevent the fable ending suddenly. The epimythion XVI. 19, 20 seems to correspond closely with the similar epimythion of Babr. 36 :

κάλαμος μὲν οὗτος δέ γε μῆθος ἐμφαίνει
μὴ δέν μάχεσθαι τοῖς κρατοῦσιν, ἀλλ' εἴκεν.

Yet the variations of the MSS lead me to doubt whether the original reading was not

Haec nos dicta monent magnis obsistere fluxa ;
and if this conjecture is right, the moral of the Latin fable is not that it is useless to resist the great, but that the weak at times stand against the strong. Here too again there is some abruptness in the ending of the fable. *Motibus aura meis ludificata perit* if vv. 19, 20 are withdrawn : an argument which applies even more forcibly to XXVII. 9,

10, which cannot possibly be wrenched away from their context. The fable, we may be sure, did not end with the abrupt statement

Nam breuis immersis accrescens sponte lapillis
Potandi facilem praebuit unda uiam.

The metrical fault *uolucris* may easily be corrected by substituting *cornix*; for I cannot believe that Avianus would have ended the first half of a pentameter with a short syllable.

On the other hand, XXX. 17, 18 are quite comparable with the Babrian interpolations: they spoil the effect of the fable, which otherwise ends with an epigrammatic question completely worthy both of Avianus and Babrius at their best. The same may be said of XLI. 17, 18: they are unnecessary, the fable having already ended effectively with the declamatory

Infelix, quae magna sibi cognomina sumens
Ausa pharetratis nubibus ista loqui.

More puzzling are XXXVI. 17, 18. For not only is the curious assonance

Est hominum sors ista, magis felicibus ut mors
Sit cita

alien to the sober style of Avianus, but the two vv. which precede them can hardly, in their existing form, have come from him: both the inversion *grauius quamuis* and the combination *otia pati* are abnormal.

In the Promythia I seem to detect a forger. Three of them are tetrastichs, and all contain the word *alterius*. He would seem to have wished to leave his mark on the bastard children of his creation. The fourth is a distich, the Latin of which is faulty; either *muneribus* or *dignas* is strained.

The conclusion of the above examination is that the Epimythia in our Fables, though at times and to some extent questionable, are not, like those in Babrius, so decidedly inferior to the bulk of the work as to justify us in rejecting them altogether. In most cases they cannot well be removed without leaving a gap more or less perceptible. Yet, as they are sometimes combined with verses which from their peculiarity suggest a different authorship,—as, besides, three of the promythia point visibly to a self-conscious, self-betraying fabricator, and all of them are easily removable, it is more than probable that at some time after the life of Avianus a new editor revised the fables in accordance with the debased standard of his time, and with additions adapted to the increasing illiteracy of an age falling more and more into darkness.

The ground having thus been cleared of doubtful or spurious additions, we may proceed to judge the language of the genuine remainder. There is, I believe, enough of undeniable uniformity in this to justify a pronounced verdict.

Avianus himself says in his Preface that he had written in rude Latin (*rudi latinitate*). This is not the first impression to a modern reader. The general effect is a complex one: there is a blending of two quite distinct styles. The prevailing tone of the language is not only elaborately poetical, but specially Vergilian. Every fable has

echoes or actual imitations of the *Aeneid*. Even where not distinctly modelled on Vergil, it is artificial and worked up; in no sense rude or commonplace. And doubtless, had Avianus wished, he might have woven his fabric throughout on this model. But writing in an age when the Latin language was not only senescent, but visibly on its way to destruction, writing too on a subject which appealed to simple or childish understandings, one in which trees talk, beasts and men converse, birds dispute, fishes cry, he could not but adapt his language to suit in some degree both his subject and his hearers. Hence side by side with the prevailing poetical style of the fables is a style which breaks through it somewhat incongruously, in which the words belong to the decadent diction of the epoch, and the grammatical construction is allowed to follow the increasingly lax usage of popular speech. In proportion as this latter element asserts itself, the fables seem unfinished or even rude; and there are hardly any in which the mixture of the two kinds does not produce a constrained effect. In this respect Avianus is far below Babrius; he has none of the playful grace of his Greek model. But it is more than probable that his very weakness is in part the cause of his popularity: the strange unclassical words and constructions are the signs of his sympathy with his time.

It is not necessary to speak at length of the former of these two elements of Avianus' style. It has much that is common with other poets of the same period, such as Claudio and Prudentius, or the somewhat later writers, Rutilius Namatianus and Maximianus. As compared with Ausonius, we are able to speak more definitely. The seventy-fifth epigram of Ausonius is a translation of the seventy-fifth Babrian fable:

Languentem Gaium moriturum dixerat olim
Eunomus: euasit fati ope, non medici.
Paulo post ipsum uidet aut uidisse putauit
Pallentem et multa mortis in effigie.
'Quis tu?' 'Gaius' ait, 'uiuisne?' hic abnuit, 'et quid
Nunc agis hic?' 'missu Ditis' ait 'uenio,
Vt, qui notiam rerumque hominumque tenerem,
Accirem medicos.' Eunomus obriguit.
Tum Gaius 'metuas nihil, Eunome: dixi ego et omnes
Nullum qui saperet dicere te medicum.'

Had Avianus translated Babrius in this style, we may feel sure he would long since have perished. With the exception of brevity (ten lines for Babrius' twenty) Ausonius' version has no merit at all. It fails to preserve any part of the charm of the original. The Latin, to be sure, is classical, but the rhythm is that of the Greek Anthology, sometimes as in v. 9 even beyond the Greek Anthology in licence. All the pentameters end in trisyllabic or quadrisyllabic words: *i* is elided in *fati ope*, *dixi ego et*, twice in the compass of ten lines, and in the latter instance with a second elision in the same dactylic foot. Whereas Avianus has only allowed himself to elide *i* five times in 642 lines *fragili et, breui est, tibi est, fieri exstinctam, sibi abrupti*,

and of these five *tibi, sibi* are doubtfully long. The comparison is instructive: art has had a good deal to do in preserving our Fables from oblivion.

Other points of care there are in which Avianus contrasts favorably not only with Ausonius, but with Maximianus, approaching even Rutilius. For instance, the second foot of the hexameter is allowed to terminate on an elided syllable *Dispar erat fragili et* only once by Avianus in 642 vv.; whereas Ausonius in 634 elegiacs (*Parentalia, Eclogae, Elegiacs to Theodosius, to the Reader, to Syagrius*) has six such cases, Maximianus in 686 has 2; while Rutilius goes beyond the strictness of Avianus, and in 712 elegiacs has none.

In another point, again, which in an especial sense marks the poetry of the fourth century A.D., I mean the shortening of nominatives in *-es*, whether by writing them *-is* or simply allowing *-es* to count as a short syllable, a phenomenon which occurs five times in Ausonius (*Thalēs, bipēs, tripēs, quadrupēs, ederipēs*), once in Maximianus (*Vlissēs*), more frequently in Prudentius, *pubis, luis, famis* (each twice), *Ioannis* (three times), *prolīs* once, the fables of Avianus present only one, *herēs; ulpīs* is found as early as Phaedrus, and can hardly be counted as an example.

On the other hand the fourth century tendency to end the pentameter with a nomin. sing. participle, a departure from classical usage of the most marked kind, seems to be more affected by Avianus than by any writer of the fourth or fifth centuries. Claudian admits it very sparingly, Prudentius in his single Elegiac poem (*Perist. xi*) only three times in 123, Merobaudes only once (*ouans*) in 21 pentameters. Maximianus is freer: he has five instances in 343 pentameters, while Avianus in 321 has twelve.

This, however, is a metrical digression. I return to the more marked features of Avianus' *language*, viewed on its distinctively *poetical* side.

A. The following points are noticeable:

(1) Transformation of a sentence naturally expressed by a passive verb followed by an abl. to a nomin. with an active verb. The best instance is I. 6 *Spem quoque raptori sustulit inde famēs=spes raptori sublata est famis explendae*. A less violent case is XV. 11 *Quamuis innumerus plumas uariauerit ordo=quamuis in numero ordine uariatae sint plumae*. Cf. XIX. 4. This transformation of a passive to an active construction, with its attendant change of subject, is not uncommon in Latin poetry. Propertius' *adspergat tempora sudor for adspergantur tempora sudore*, Claudian's *needum festiuos regia cantus Sopierat* for *needum in regia festiuī cantus sopili erant*, are typical instances; but it is not so often that the new nominative is a mere *state or quality*.

(2) Tentative uses, in which the poet seems to be playing with language, so that the words suggest more than one meaning, according as they are taken in a classical or in a post-classical sense. This was possible when Latin words were passing into wholly new significations. It was, perhaps, connected with the tendency observable in some Christian writings, such as the letters of Ennodius and Sidonius, to

use words with an esoteric or at least a non-natural meaning. To this class belong

positi capilli X. 11, in the classical sense=placed on purpose; later Latin 'artificial.'

tantorum XVIII. 10, cl. 'so great': l.l. 'so many.'

praesumptus uigor V. 10, cl. 'assumed in advance': l.l. 'presumed upon.'

fatigans XXXI. 7, cl. 'worrying': l.l. 'joking.' Cf. our 'bantering.'

diurnus XXXIII. 14, cl. 'of the day': l.l. nearly=*quotidianus*.

(3) Affected uses of single words, but which are not unclassical—e.g. *nullus*, where we should say 'never,' 'nowhere,' 'not at all,' VII. 3, XXVII. 5, XXXVI. 7, XL. 3, *pecus* of a single animal V. 16, XXVIII. 4, *semina* of plants XII. 4, *munera* followed by a gen. of the thing offered XIV. 2, *munera natorum, caespis*=a tuft of roots XVI. 7, cf. XXI. 2, *conuenire*, 'to encounter,' 'cross the path' XVII. 15, IX. 6, *onus* used with slight if any meaning XX. 2, and in the odd combination *auris onus* XXX. 6, VIII. 12, *difficilis* 'intractable' XX. 14, *datur* is said III. 4, XXV. 10, *breuis* 'small' or 'scanty,' b. *simia* XIV. 9, *unda* XXVII. 7, cf. XXXIV. 6, XXXVIII. 12 (see Cannegieter's Discussion, pp. 314-315), *moles* of a heavy mist, *m. nimborum* XXIX. 3, *pharetratus* of the clouds charged with hail and rain XLI. 16, *iubar* of the peacock's sheeny tail XV. 8.

(4) Grecisms.

XXIV. 15, 16 Tunc hominem aspiceres oppressum murmure magno,
Conderet ut rabidis ultima fata genis.

Εἴδες ἀν τὸν ἀνθρώπον ὡς τέλος ἔχοι τοῦ πότμου.

XI. 9, 10 Illa timens, ne quid leuibus grauiora nocent,
Et quia nulla breui est cum meliore fides.

Here *breui*=*τῷ βραχεῖ*.

B. I come to the second part of the subject, i.e. to those words, expressions, or combinations of words, which Avianus has admitted in his Fables not as poetical, but as part of the development of Latin in his own time. This point has been discussed but very partially by Unrein, and cursorily by Sittl.

1. Use of *quoque*. Av. delights in this adverb, and has introduced it in many of his fables, often in a lax or even weak way, e.g. XVIII. 5 *Hos quoque collatis inter se cornibus ingens Dicitur in siluis pertimuisse leo*, where it simply introduces a new statement about the oxen which are the subject of the fable, 'Besides.' See notes on XXXV. 13, I. 6, IX. 21.

2. *nimius*=strong, deep, *nimiam sitim* XXVII. 4, *nimias aquas* IV. 8, *nimiae quieti* I. 5, *nimio igne* IV. 12.

3. *exosus* 'hated' II. 13, XXXIII. 6. Found also in Macrobius.

4. *discutere* 'to examine' XIV. 8: also in Symmachus. Av. also uses this verb in its literal sense, *d. crines* XXVIII. 14.

5. *differre* 'to disperse,' 'rout.' X. 10, XXXI. 8.

6. *ferre iurgia* 'to quarrel' XIII. 8, *f. uulnus* 'to wound' XVII. 11, but *ferre uulnus* 'to be wounded' XX. 4.

7. *relidere* 'to dash' III. 2, X. 10. Unrein shows that Sallust ap.

Serv. on Aen. iii. 414 used the word in his *Historiae* = 'dash back': but as used by Av. it is unclassical.

8. *referre* twice in a doubtful meaning XXIII. 1 *referens de marmore Bacchum*, XXIX. 14 *Siluarum referens optima quaeque dabat*. No word is so common in Av. or other writers of the time. In the prose Panegyric of Merobaudes to Aetius, p. 10 N. two consecutive sentences end with this word in two wholly different significations. *Iam considera, duxor inuicite, quanta tibi haec agenti praemia debeat*, *pro quibus mihi tanta sunt collata referenti*. *Tibi quidem nullum commune praemium, nec par ceteris honor, aut laus aliqua usitata referenda est*.

9. *recurrere* nearly = *redire* VI. 3.

10. *dare uerba* 'to speak' IX. 20, XXIV. 10, XXXVII. 2, XXXVIII.

6. Once only in its classical sense to deceive I. 14.

11. *cupere* 'to claim' or 'assert,' *dέξιον*, VII. 16, XXIV. 12.

12. *defremere* 'to cease raving' XXVIII. 4. The word is found in Plin. Epist. ix. 13, and is so printed by Keil, following the Medicean MS, but others give *deferuisse*. It is not till Sidonius that it comes into frequent use. (Unrein.)

13. *tanta* for *tot* X. 9 *tantis milibus*.

14. *substantia* 'property' XXXIV. 17.

15. *prosus* adj. 'direct,' 'straightforward,' *proso tramite* III. 8.

16. *inmensus* 'large,' 'full grown,' *i. leonem* XIII. 1, *i. iuuencis* XVIII. 1, *i. aratro* XXVIII. 5, where see note: and cf. C. Barth Aduers. xxxix. 13.

To these Unrein adds the following:—

1. *debilis* XXXVIII. 11, *debile uulgas*, 'the ignoble rabble,' for which he says no instance can be found earlier than a law of King Childebert in the sixth century. I am inclined on other grounds to doubt the genuineness of this fable as a whole: not only *debile*, but *laboratis* in v. 7, is suspicious.

2. *resultans* XXXIX. 13, which Unr. interprets 'recusans': a sense which he states to be found first in the Letters of Sixtus (Xistus), Bishop of Rome, 8 (Tom. L. p. 611 Migne), *nullus obuiei salubribus constitutis, nullus praeceptionibus his resultet, ib. si huic uoluerit Ecclesiae resultare*; afterwards in Cassiodorus, and Gregory of Tours. But in XXXIX. 13 this is not the meaning: see my note.

3. *sperare* = *rogare* in two passages VIII. 11 *Iuppiter arridens, postquam sperata negauit*, XXXII. 9 *nam quae sperauerit unus*. But in the former place *sperata* is simply 'his wish'; in the latter most of the MSS give *nam quaeque rogauerit*, and either this, or, as I prefer, *quae namque rogauerit* is probably what Av. wrote.

4. *Expositus* in XXXVI. 4 *Ferre nec expositis otia nosse iugis*. Here Unr. explains *expositis* as = *depositis*; and it seems to be so used in Tertullian, Arnobius, Lactantius, Cyprian, Paulinus of Nola, and Dracontius. But in Av. XXXVI. 4 nothing proves this meaning: it may quite as naturally signify 'open' (so Withof), and refer to the hill-ridges over which the steer left to itself ranges at liberty. But it is more than possible that *expositis* is a corruption of *haec positis*; see my note.

C. It remains to notice the peculiarities of syntax and construction in the Fables.

1. Use of *quod* with finite verb for infinitive.

I. 1, 2 Rustica deflentem parum iurauerat olim,

Ni taceat, rabido *quod foret* esca lupo.

XXXV. 1 Fama est *quod* geminum profundens simia natum
Diuidat.

Dräger, Historische Syntax, ii. p. 225, shows that this construction is observable in writers from the middle of the 2nd cent. onwards. Roby shows it is common in the Digest (Introd. to Dig. p. ccxvii). If the view of those who maintain that Av. wrote in the 5th or 6th century were true, it is wonderful that a phenomenon of such common occurrence at that time as this construction should occur so very rarely in the Fables. On the other hand *nolo ut* XXIX. 21 seems to be unexampled.

2. Late use of participle in *-dus*, as a future passive participle. *Non timor ex animo decutieundus erit* XI. 12.

3. Anomalous or anacoluthic constructions modelled on the language of the people. Of these there are two main types.

(a) II. 1

Testudo locuta est,

Si quis eam uolucrum constituisset humi,
Protinus e rubris conchas *proferret* harenis.

IX. 2-4

Cum socio quidam suscipiebat iter,
Securus, quodcumque malum fortuna tulisset,
Robore collato *posset* uteque pati.

Wopkens seems right in explaining these as a conversational change from oblique to direct narrative. The two subjunctives would be in orat. obliqua infinitives: but the normal grammar is violated, and the apodosis proceeds independently.

(b) Anacoluthic introduction of *que* or *atque* into two clauses, the first of which is connected with the second as nom. participle with finite verb.

XVII. 13 Illa gemens fractoque loqui uix murmure *coepit.*

XVI. 11 Stridula mox blando respondens canna susurro

Seque magis tutam debilitate *docet.*

XXV. 5 Ille sibi abrupti fingens discrimina funis

Atque auri *queritur* desiluisse cadum.

To this perhaps belongs the peculiar use of *nec* in XXXIV. 2

Quisquis torpentem passus transisse iuuentam

Nec timuit uitiae prouidus ante mala,

for it seems improbable that Av. has here used *passus=passus est.*

IV.

THE MSS OF AVIANUS.

The MSS of Avianus are numerous and to be found in every part of Europe. The *Fables* were much read in the Middle Age, and scholia of varying extent and goodness are extant in most of them.

Both Fröhner's *C* as well as the Trèves codex have short glosses superscribed or in the margin. Those in *C* I had originally intended to publish: but on examination rejected as too trivial. The glosses in *T* are valuable and have been, with one or two exceptions, inserted in the Commentary.

Fröhner has published (pp. 67–84 of his edition) from two Paris MSS (347^b 347^c) a prose paraphrase of the Fables, of uncertain date. It can hardly however be early, as it contains some of the spurious epimythia, besides additions not known to the uninterpolated MSS. For this reason I have not printed it, though its interpretations are usually sound, and occasionally merit quoting.

The MSS which I have used may conveniently be grouped by their locale.

1. The Paris codices, *A*=8093, *C*=5570, *P*=13206, first examined by Fröhner (1862). Fröhner considers *A* and *P* to have been written in the first half, *C* towards the close of century ix. Bährens assigns *C* to century xi. From a careful examination which I made of it for some months in the Bodleian, I believe that it cannot be later than century x. It is in my opinion the best of the three Paris codices, although both *A* and *P* seem to be earlier. I have used Fröhner's collation of *A* and *P*, checking it in some points where I was in doubt by personal inspection. A full description of all three will be found in Fröhner's ed. pp. i–vii.

2. The Oxford codices *O*=Auct. F. 2. 14, *R*=B. N. Rawl. 111, *X*=Auct. F. 5. 6, first examined by myself for the present edition. Of these the oldest is *O*, a MS of century xi. Where the *manus prima* can be ascertained, *O* is of value; but some centuries after it was written a later hand made many erasures and corrections, all of which are wrong. It is in consequence of less importance than either *R* (of century xi–xii) or *X* (circ. 1300). *R* is a very good, completely trustworthy, MS: *X* is chiefly valuable for occasional variants which point to the true reading.

3. The Cambridge codices, *G* (Gale O. 3. 5, in the Library of Trinity College, of century xii) and the two Peterhouse, *Pet¹* *Pet²*.

G was collated for Bährens by H. A. J. Munro. It was examined by Bentley. It has special variants which are interesting, but not certainly right. I quote these from Bährens' edition (P. L. M. v. 30 sqq.).

Pet¹ (4 in James' Catalogue) is imperfect, the leaves containing Av. I–XXII having been torn out. The fables are followed by the Elegies of Maximianus.

Pet² (James 25) contains all Avianus, with Maximianus. These two MSS perhaps are of century xiii–xiv.

4. The British Museum codices. I have examined five, and collated four of these (*B*, *b*, *b²*, *b³*). The fifth Reg. 15 A. VII. is cited on XXXIX. 11.

B=Harl. 4967. A MS of unique importance, though not written (so Mr. E. M. Thompson believes) much before 1300. The *m. prima* may generally be made out, in spite of the many corrections and addi-

tions added subsequently. I consider it the most interesting of the new MSS which I have collated. It has no *Praefatio*. In one case the normal arrangement of the Fables is disturbed; IV precedes III.

*b*² = 21,213 (century XIII) of secondary importance, and often interpolated.

*b*³ = 15 A. XXXI (circ. 1300) uninterpolated, and worth consideration, but imperfect, omitting XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI.

*b*³ = 10090, interpolated. I only quote it occasionally.

5. *T*. Trèves 1464, of century x. This codex, an enormous folio, containing also Prudentius, is one of the best sources of the text. The short scholia are excellent and may come down from an early period. I collated it in the Bodleian.

6. *S*. St. Gallen 1396, a fragment of century xi. It contains XXI. 1-13, XXII, XLI. 13-XLII. 16. I collated it at St. Gallen.

7. *K*, a Carlsruhe fragment (85 in the Hof Bibliothek) which Fröhner assigns to century ix. It contains XXXIV. 8-XL. 9.

On these I have based my text. I have not seen either of the Vossian MSS at Leyden, and wherever they are quoted, cite from Bährens who describes them thus: 'Voss. L. Q. 86 saec. ix. est Lachmanni antiquissimus' 'Voss. L. O. 15, saec. xi' nor the Ashburnham (Libri 1813) of cent. xi-xii. Nor can I profess to give much weight to the reported readings of a 'codex uetustissimus' reprinted from the papers of a Danish clergyman named Cabeljau by Cannegieter in D'Orville's *Miscellanea Nova* for 1734: still less to reconstitute the orthography of Avianus on so precarious a foundation. (See Fröhner's *Praef.* p. ix, Bährens P. L. M. v. p. 32.)

Desvres, K. 1. MS a fragment exist in the Bodleian collection from c. 1115
At the beginning of the 12th century found in the library of the church of
Cagny, France. [MS. St. 1. Ann. d. 7] 2. 24; 1892.

ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

P. 33. In XXIX. 22, for *semel* read *simul*.

P. 42. The speech of the lion does not end with XXXVII. 18, as printed, but with XXXVII. 20.

P. 75. Add to the passages quoted on XIV. 4, Aristot. de Mundo p. 400^b *τῶν τε σφίσιν τά τε ἄγρα καὶ ἡμέρα, τά τ' ἐν δέρπι καὶ ἐπὶ γῆς καὶ ἐν ὕδατι βοσκόμενα*, cited by Stobaeus Ecl. Phys. i. p. 45 Wachsmuth.

P. 76. Read Iahn for Lahn, and so on p. 79.

P. 94. Add on XXIII. 7, Possibly *omen* itself = 'a bid,' cf. English *bode* = (1) presentiment, (2) an offer of a price, a bid (J. A. H. Murray in New English Dictionary, p. 961).

P. 120. Add on XXXVII. 2, Tibull. i. 1. 73, 4 *dum frangere postes Non pudet, et rixas inseruisse inuat.*

AVIANI FABVLAE.

AVIANI FABVLAE.

INCIPIVNT FABVLAE XLII AVIANI POETAE. EPISTOLA EIVSDEM AD
THEODOSIVM.

Dubitanti mihi, Theodosi optime, quoinam litterarum titulo nostri nominis memoriam mandaremus, fabularum textus occurrit, quod in his urbane concepta falsitas deceat, et non incumbat necessitas ueritatis. Nam quis tecum de oratione, quis tecum de poemate loqueretur? cum in utroque litterarum 5 genere et Atticos Graeca eruditione superes et latinitate Romanos? Huius ergo materiae ducem nobis Aesopum noueris, qui responso Delphici Apollinis monitus ridicula orsus est ut flegenda firmaret. Verum has pro exemplo fabulas et Socrates diuinis operibus indidit et poemati suo 10 Flaccus aptauit, quod in se sub iocorum communium specie uitiae argumenta contineant. Quas Graecis iambis Babrius repetens in duo uolumina coartauit, Phaedrus etiam partem aliquam quinque in libellos resoluit. De his ego ad quadraginta et duas in unum redactas fabulas dedi, quas rudi lati- 15

Titulum exhibui qui in C est nisi quod post FABVLE spatium est quattuor litterarum, quod suppleui. INCIPIT EPISTOLA AVIANI FESTI AD THEODOSIVM O EPLA aueni poete ad teodosium imperatorem R sed ut praefer EPLA—ad—patorē nibil possit clare legi Fabulae auiani ad imperatorem theodosium quarum prefatio primo habetur loco Reginensis Baetrensi. Titulo carent BPT Voss. L. Q. 86 optime Theodosi O quoinam Froehnerus quonam CORT quomodo P et Vossianus L. Q. 86 nostra nomina memoriae mandarem Lachmannus occurunt P condeceat T deceat Neuleetus Lachm. seueritatis Lachmannus Quae secuntur Nam quis—latinitate Romanos Lachmannus uncis inclusit loqueretur codd. an loqueretur? nobis om. R apollinis munitus P legenda codd. sequenda Lachm. aptauit quod O sub om. O iocorum specie communium O comnium P iambis C babrius CT labrius O brabrius R brahius n P in sua duo O Phaedrus etiam] hic incipit A phedrus OR phoedus P in quinque O ergo ACRT ego O Lachm. ad quadraginta duas R ad xLu P fabulas dedi quas r. l. compositas] uncis inclusit Lachm. lanitate P

nitate composita elegis sum explicare conatus. Habis ergo opus quo animum oblectes, ingenium exerceas, sollicitudinem leues, totumque uiuendi ordinem cautus agnoscas. Loqui uero arbores, feras cum hominibus gemere, uerbis certare 20 uolucres, animalia ridere fecimus, ut pro singulorum necessitatibus uel ab ipsis *inanimis* sententia proferatur.

elegi sum *P* ablactes *P* sollicitudines *P* totum qui *P* agnuscas *P* loqui uero—proferatur] *Lachmannus uncis inclusit* singularum *P* *inanimis* *Pithoeus in adnotatione* mimis *Pithoei textus* animis *codd.* *exanimis* *Neueletus* proferratur *P* EXPLICIT PRAEFATIO *C* deinde *fab. I.* In *OR* post *praefationem* secuntur *uersus bi* (PROLOGVS AVIANI *O* Prefatio sequentis opusculi *R*) Lector non fabulas species (quaeras *O*) sed tende magis quid. Rure morans quid agam respondi pauca rogatus. Mane deum exoro, famulos post arua (paruosque *R*) reuiso, Partitusque meis iustos indico labores. Inde lego Phoebumque ciu musamque lacesso. Tunc oleo corpus fingo mollique palestra Stringo libens animo gaudensque ac fe(o)nore liber. Prandeo poto cano ludo lauo ceno quiesco qui septem *uersus* *Martiali* ab aliis adsignantur. Eosdem *uersus* habet *Galeanus*. Tum *fab. I.*

AVIANI FABVLAE.

I.

DE NVTRICE ET INFANTE.

Rustica deflentem paruum iurauerat olim,
Ni taceat, rabido quod foret esca lupo.
Credulus hanc uocem lupus audiit et manet ipsas
Peruigil ante fores irrita uota gerens.
Nam lassata puer nimiae dat membra quieti. 5
Spem quoque raptori sustulit inde fames.
Hunc ubi siluarum repetentem lustra suarum
Ieiunum coniunx sensit adesse lupa,
'Cur,' inquit, 'nullam referens de more rapinam,
Languida consumptis sic trahis ora genis?' 10
'Ne mireris,' ait, 'deceptum fraude maligna
Vix miserum uacula delituisse fuga.'

I.

DE NVTRICE ET INFANTE *C* DE LVPO ET MVLIERE *O* FABVLA

AVIENI Poët. De rusticō & lupo fraudato *R.*
1. deflentem *ACTR* *m. pr.* defluentem *P* deflenti *OR* *m. sec.*
paruum *A* paruo *OR* *m. sec.* deleri puerum *Lachm.* iurauerat
codi. *praeter Pet²* iuuauerat *Pet²* iurgauerat *Froehnerus secutus*
Cabeliauim cuius haec uerba sunt 'Iurgauerat pro iurauerat est in N.
(? nostro) et placebit illud forte ob us. 14.'
2. rapido *A* *m. pr. O.*
3. audit *OT Pet².*
5. nimium edit. *Bodleiana intra 1470-1480 impressa* membra *C.*
6. famis *P* cum *Vossianis* duobus nisi quod in antiquiore *m. sec.* corresxit fames
fami *T* ex famis Spem quoque raptori sustulit inde fami *Wopkensius.*
8. sentit *B Pet².*
9. referis *C* referis *T* referes *A* referes *R* referens *Galeanus*
cum *Voss. L. O. 15* defers *Pet²* praefers *Froehnerus* *An* retines?
10. sed codi. sic *Baekrensius.*

Nam quae praeda, rogas, quae spes contingere posset,
 Iurgia nutricis cum mihi uerba darent?
 Haec sibi dicta putet, seque hac sciat arte notari,
 Femineam quisquis credidit esse fidem. 15

II.

DE TESTVDINE ET AQVILA.

Pennatis auibus quondam testudo loqua est,
 Si quis eam uolucrum constituisset humi,
 Protinus e rubris conchas proferret harenis,
 Quis pretium nitido cortice baca daret.
 Indignum sibimet tardo quod sedula gressu
 Nil ageret toto perficeretque die. 5
 Ast ubi promissis aquilam fallacibus implet,
 Experta est similem perfida lingua fidem.
 Et male mercatis dum quaerit sidera pennis

Ioannes Sarisburiensis Prolog. Policratici Neque enim adeo excors sum ut
 pro uero astruam quia pennatis auibus quondam testudo locuta est.

13. *rogo b²* Namque rogas praedam *Pet² B* possit *Pet² BR.*

14. ^u *cō G.*

14. 15 *uncis inclusit Lachmannus.*

15. *uocari Pet².*

16. *adesse b num asse?*

II.

DE TESTVDINE ET AQVILA ACO De aquila et testudine R.

1. *Pennatis BCORT cum cod. Bodl. Policratici* (F. 1. 8) *Pinnatis P* locuta *om. est ed. Bodl.*

2. *uolucrum A m. pr. CORT uolucrem P et corr. A* desti-
 tuisset *Pet² B Galeanus* restituisset *Withofius* humo *O* ait
Lachmannus ibi *Baebrensius* Post uolucrum duos uersus excidisse
censem Georgius Murray, ut constituisset pro pactus esset infinituum ex se
 pendentem habeat.

3. *concas C deferre B auferret Lachm.* harenas *Voss. L. Q. 86*
m. pr. bac a C bacca ABORT.

5. *Indignum A m. pr. CT* Indignans *BO A m. sec. et Galeanus*
Indingnans Pet².

6. *deest in P* perficeretque *ACOT proficeretque Pet² Galeanus*,
R sed post rasuram, Bbb² cum codicibus Cabeliauī totum diem Galeanus.

8. Cf. Prop. III. 13. 66 Experta est ueros irrita lingua deos. Experta
 est *marg. exple C.*

9. *sidere A m. pr. sydera C.*

†Occidit infelix alitis ungue fero.
 Tum quoque sublimis, cum iam moreretur, in auras
 Ingemuit uotis haec licuisse suis.
 Nam dedit exosae post haec documenta quieti
 Non sine supremo magna labore peti.
 Sic quicumque noua sublatus laude tumescit
 Dat merito poenas, dum meliora cupit. 15

III.

DE CANCRO ET MATRE EIVS.

Curua retro cedens dum fert uestigia cancer,
 Hispida saxosis terga relisit aquis.
 Hunc genitrix facili cupiens procedere gressu
 Talibus alloquiis emonuisse datur.
 'Ne tibi transuerso placeant haec deuia, nate,
 Rursus in obliquos neu uelis ire pedes.
 Sed nisu contenta ferens uestigia recto
 Innocuos proso tramite siste gradus.'

10. Decidit *b* et *ed.* *Bodl. Lachm.* *Excidit Baebrensius* *ungui ACP.*
 11. Tunc *OT* *sublimis CR* *sullimis Galeanus* *sublimes*
BP Pet² T ^a*in auris R* ^a*in auris Gal.*
 13. ex sese *Baebrensius ex Vossiano L. O. 15* qui *babet ex semet* *An*
aegrotae? *quieti O Pet² R m. sec.* *quietis PAT sed in AT s erasa*
C legi non poterat *Versum cum tribus sequentibus uncis inclusit Lachmannus.*

III.

DE MATRE & FILIO *C* sed post DE usque ad & litterae euauerant, ita
 tamen ut *MAII* legeret uiderer. Alter ratus est *Froehnerus* DE CANCRO *AR*
 DE CANCRO ET MATRE EIVS *O.*

1. Cum *ACOPRT* dum *Pet² b²*.
2. ^a*terra T* ^b*resilijt C* *tergora laesit Cannieterus.*
3. *procedere CT* *praecedere ABOR Pet² cum Galeano.*
4. *alloquiis ABCOR Pet² T* *emonuisse ego e in Ī abierat* *praemo-*
nuisse codi.
6. *neuelis BC Pet² bb²* *neu uelis APRO m. pr. T* *ne uel neu iuuet*
Withofius *neue tuere Froehnerus* *Versum cum 7 delebat Lachmannus.*
7. *contempta Pet².*
8. pro se *C* *proso AP Vossianus L. O. 15* *presso Galeanus*
prono ORT Pet² Bbb².

†

Cui natus 'faciam, si me praecesseris,' inquit,
 'Rectaque monstrantem certior ipse seuar. 10
 Nam stultum nimis est, cum tu prauissima tempes,
 Alterius censor *si* uitiosa notes.'

IV.

DE VENTO ET SOLE.

Inmitis Boreas placidusque *†*ad sidera Phoebus
 Iurgia cum magno conseruere Ioue,
 Quis prior incepsum peragat: mediumque per aequor
 Carpebat solitum forte uiator iter.
 Conuenit hanc potius liti praefigere causam, 5
 Pallia nudato decutienda uiro.
 Protinus impulsus uentis circum tonat aether,
 Et gelidus nimias depluit imber aquas.
 Ille magis lateri duplarem circum dat amictum,
 Turbida summotos quod trahit aura sinus. 10
 Sed tenues radios paulatim increscere Phoebus

9. Qui *C* inquit *CRT* inquid *O Pet² Froebnerus.*

10. _{mos} monstrantem *G.*

11, 12 *uncis inclusit Lachmannus.*

12. cens pro censor *P* sensor *Bb* si *ego* ut *codd.*

IV.

DE VENTO ET SOLE *A* DE VENTO ET SOLE ET VIATORE *O* De Sole et
 uento *R.*

1. placusque *P* ^{ad} sidera *B* ad cetera *Lachmannus* ad
 ludicra *Baebrensius* num adsidere? an ad sibila?
 2. om. *P* ioco pro Ioue *Lachm.*
 3. super aequor quod ex parte erasum est in *C* eadem, ut uidetur, manus
 scripsit orbem orbem cett. aruum *Wopkensius.*
 5. litis *Pet²* lita *A m. pr.* litei *Froebnerus.*
 6. discusienda *b²* discusienda *B.*
 7. impulsus *A m. sec. BCOR* impulsis *A m. sec. PPet²* impulsu uenti
Baebrensius uentus *B.*
 8. gelidas nimius *B* depulit *Bb b² Pet².*
 9. lateri duplarem *BCR* duplarem lateri *O* et plerique.
 10. quod *ACP Vossianus L. O. 15* quo *O m. pr. RT* qua *Galeanus*
Pet² quod *recepit Lachm.* quia *B* *In Vossiano L. Q. 86 (saec. IX)*
manus prima dispici nequit, teste Baebrensi.
 11. crescere *B Pet² bb².*

Iusserat ut nimio surgeret igne iubar.
 Donec lassa uolens requiescere membra uiator
 Deposita fessus ueste sederet humi.
 Tunc uictor docuit praesentia numina Titan
 Nullum praemissis uincere posse minis. 15

V.

DE ASINO PELLE LEONIS INDVTO.

[Metiri se quemque decet propriisque iuuari
 Laudibus, alterius nec bona ferre sibi.
 Ne detracta grauem faciant miracula risum
 Cooperit in solis cum remanere malis.]
 Exuuias asinus Gaetuli forte leonis 5
 Repperit et spoliis induit ora nouis.
 Aptauitque suis incongrua tegmina membris,
 Et miserum tanto pressit honore caput.
 Ast ubi terribilis mimo circum stetit horror,
 Pigraque praesumptus uenit in ossa uigor,
 Mitibus ille feris communia pabula calcans, 10
 Turbabat pauidas per sua rura boues.

12. suggesteret *ed. 1494* an et n. suggesterit? spargeret *Wopkensius*.
 13. lassata *T.*
 14. ^{ts} Deposita *T* resedit *Galeanus R* recedit *Pet² b²*.
 15. tytan *O.*
 16. praemissas *b² m. pr.* minas *b² m. pr.* minus *B.*

V.

DE ASINO PELLE LEONIS INDVTA C	DE ASINO AR	DE ASINO
ET DOMINO EIVS ET PELLE LEONIS O.		
1-4 <i>delebat Cannegieterus, uncis incluserunt Lachmannus et Froebnerus.</i>		
3. Nec <i>C</i> miracula <i>codd. nisi quod b habet pericula</i>	<i>Num umbra-</i>	
cula? b. e. σκερδομαρα.	<i>coda?</i>	
4. solis <i>ACOPRT</i> solitis <i>Pet² b</i> remeare <i>R post rasuram, Pet² bb²</i>		
uemiare <i>B.</i>		
5. getuli <i>CO</i> getuli iam <i>T</i> defuncti <i>P et Vossianus L. Q. 86.</i>		
6. Reperit <i>B.</i>		
8. tanto <i>Pssit C relicto sic spatio</i> onere <i>P</i> capud <i>Pet².</i>		
9-12 <i>uncis inclusit Lachmannus.</i>		
9. animo <i>codd.</i> mimo <i>Cannegieterus probabiliter</i> uano <i>Scbenkelius</i>		
an limbo?		
12. pauuidos <i>ORT b²</i> per sua lustra feras <i>Pet² Bb.</i>		

Rusticus hunc magna postquam deprendit ab aure,
 Correptum uinclis uerberibusque domat,
 Et simul abstracto denudans corpora tergo,
 Increpat his miserum uocibus ille pecus.
 'Forsitan ignotos imitato murmure fallas,
 At mihi, qui quondam, semper asellus eris.'

15

VI.

DE RANA.

Edita gurgitibus limoque immersa profundo
 Et luteis tantum semper amica uadis,
 Ad superos colles herbosaque prata recurrens,
 Mulcebat miseras turgida rana feras.
 Callida quod posset grauibus succurrere morbis,
 Et uitam ingenio continuare suo.
 Nec se Paeonio iactat cessisse magistro,
 Quamuis perpetuos curet in orbe deos.
 Tunc uulpes pecudum ridens astuta quietem
 Verborum uacuam prodidit esse fidem.
 'Haec dabit aegrotis,' inquit, 'medicamina membris,
 Pallida caeruleus cui notat ora color?'

5

10

13. 'Rusticus ex Rusticulus.' *Cabeliauii schedae.*14. *An Correctum uirgis?* cf. *Prud. Perist.* XI. 792.15. abstrato *C* corpore *B Pet² m. pr.*16. petus *PR m. pr.*17. mutato *O Galeanus Pet² b².*18. Et *Pet²* eras *C* om. *Pet².*

VI.

DE RANA C DE RANA ET VVLPE OR.

1. olimque *codd.* nisi quod *Vossianus L.* O. 15 *babet* = limoque *b. e. erasa una*
littera olimque limoque *Neueletus.*2. lutis *Cabeliauius enotarat ex codd.*4. turgida *ORT* turbida *C et sic Cabeliauius.*5. quo *CRT Pet²* quod *O cum Galeano* succurere *B.*
 7. Nam sepe onio *C* Nec se peonio *OR* plonio *Pet²* Paeoni
*Lachmannus.*8. curat *B* in orbe *codd.* is arte *Witbofius.*9. uul *P* arguta *Lachm.*11. inquid *B Pet² Froebnerus* membris *C.*12. calor *Pet².*

VII.

DE CANE.

[Haud facile est prauis innatum mentibus ut se
Muneribus dignas supplicioue putent.]
Forte canis quondam nullis latratibus horrens,
Nec patulis † primum rictibus ora trahens,
Mollia sed pauidae summittens uerbera caudae,
Concius audaci vulnera dente dabat.
Hunc dominus, ne quem probitas simulata lateret,
Iusserat in rabido gutture ferre † nolam.
Faucibus innexis crepitantia subligat aera,
Quae facili motu signa cauenda darent.
Haec tamen ille sibi credebat praemia ferri,
Et similem turbam despiciebat ouans.
Tunc insultantem senior de plebe superbum
Adgreditur, 'Tali cingula uoce moues?

8. *Hageni Anecdota Helvetica (supplementum est Keilii Grammat. Latin.)*
p. 182 Nola et Campanella unum est, id est schilla, ut est illud Auieni de
cane Iusserat in rabido gutture ferre nolam.

VII.

DE CANE ACR DE CANE QUI NOLVIT LATRARE O.

1-2 *uncis inclusit Lachmannus.*2. *Muneribus codd.* Verberibus *Witbofius* Vulneribus *Froehnerus.*3. *quidam ed. Bodl.* *quidam Lachmannus.*4. *fortasse simum* *ratibus G* *rectibus A.*5. *submittens OR Pet²* *sumite A* *sūmittens C* *sum-*
*mittens T.*6. *conscius cod. Campensis Nodelli et ed. 1494: cf. Verg. Aen. XI. 811, 12.*8. *rapido BPet² P* *nolam ABCORT* *mollam P* *uolam*
Pet² *notam Lunensis* *nolam etiam Hageni Anecdota Helvetica,*
p. 182. Sed Auianum nolam correttam scripisse uix credibile ratus Petren-
sem sequerer, (cf. proverbum nec uola nec uestigium) nisi Cataldus Iannel-
lius in commentario huius loci monuisset Prudentium Nolanus corripuisse
Peristeph. XI. 208 Campanus Capuae iamque Nolanus adest, sic enim
scriptum est in codice peruetusto Bodleiano Prudentii T. 2. 22, nec probabiliter
*emendarunt Ianicolanus.*11. *ferre PT cum Galeano.*12. *dispiciebat ou P.*13. *Hunc Pet².*14. *Adgreditur CT* *Aggreditur AOR cum Galeano* *Agreditur B*
cingula ego *singula codd.* *sibila Lachmannus* *paucula Froeb-*
nerus *seria Schenkelius* *uoce seuera uel sinistra Baebrensius*
monens ACOPRT Galeanus Pet² *mouens Laurentianus LXVIII. 24,*
Puteaneus Froehneri, et ed. 1494 *mōnens B* *mōnes b².*

Infelix, quae tanta rapit dementia sensum,
 Munera pro meritis si cupis ista dari?
 Non hoc uirtutis decus ostentatur in aere,
 Nequitiae testem sed geris inde sonum.'

15

VIII.

DE CAMELO.

[Contentum propriis sapientem uiuere rebus,
 Nec cupere alterius, fabula nostra monet,
 Indignata cito ne stet fortuna recursu,
 Atque eadem minuat, quae dedit ante, rota.]

Corporis inmensi fertur pecus isse per auras
 Et magnum precibus sollicitasse Iouem.
 Turpe nimis cunctis irridendumque uideri,
 Insignes geminis cornibus ire boues,
 Et solum nulla munitum parte camelum
 Obiectum cunctis expositumque feris.
 Iuppiter arridens postquam sperata negauit,
 Insuper et magnae sustulit auris onus.

5

10

15-18 *uncis inclusit* *Lachmannus.*
 16. qui putet ista dare *Cabeliauuii sebedae.* *Fueratne* qui potis ista dari?
 17. ostendatur *OP Pet².*
 18. *Nequities et Nequitii enotarat Cabeliauius ex suis codd.* *Vide Neue Formenl.* I. pp. 387-390.

VIII.

DE CAMELO *ACR* DE CAMELO ET IOVE *O.*1-4 *uncis inclusit* *Lachmannus.*1. sapienter *ed.* *Bodl.*2. fabula nostra *C* supra lineam sed ut uidetur a *m. pr.* nostra fabella
C in uersu ABOPRT bb² Gal. nostra fabella *Pet² m. pr.*3. Indignatio est et fortuna *P.*4. qua *A* *Fortasse* Indignata citos ne det fortuna recursus Atque
 eadem minuat quae (? qua) stetit ante rota.5. auras *COT cum Galeano* auras *R* aras *b fortasse recte* 'Non
 uolauit in caelum camelus, ut Iouem alloqueretur, nec opus erat.' *Witbofius*
*arua Pet² uitiose.*6. sollicitasse *CORT* sollicitasse *B* sollicitasse *Pet².*7. irridendumque *ACORT Pet²* irridendumque *B* uidere *B.*
 8. gemis *Pet².*

9. Et *R* Se *Cabeliauuii sebedae* At *Cannegieterus.*
 11. arridens *COT* arridens *AP* irridens *BR Pet²* at ridens
Froebnerus spostquam *Pet².*
 12. aurisonus *C* auresonus *P* honus *B Pet².*

Viue minor merito cui sors non sufficit, inquit,
Et tua perpetuum, liuide, damna gemit.

IX.

DE DVOBVS SOCIIS ET VRSA.

Montibus ignotis curuisque in uallibus artum
Cum socio quidam suscipiebat iter,
Securus, quodcumque malum fortuna tulisset,
Robore collato posset uterque pati.
Dumque per inceptum uario sermone feruntur,
In medium praeceps conuenit ursa uiam. 5
Horum alter facili comprehendens robora cursu
In uiridi trepidum fronde pependit onus.
Ille trahens nullo iacuit uestigia gressu,
Exanimem fingens, sponte relitus humi.
Continuo praedam cupiens fera saeuia cucurrit, 10
Et miserum curuis unguibus ante leuat.
Verum ubi concreto riguerunt membra timore,
Nam solitus mentis liquerat ossa calor,

14. genpe C gemē ORT tene B m. pr. quod manus alia mutauit in
gēme.

IX.

DE DVOBVS SOCIIS ET VRSA C DE VRSA ET DVOBVS SODIBVS
(sic) O DE DVOBVS VIATORIBVS ET VRSA R.

1. ingnotis Pet² altum 1 erasa R.
3. quocumque B quod cuique Cannegieterus quod cum qua
Lackmannus quod quoique Froehnerus cum, quodque Baebrengius
an quoicumque?
4. collecto B male possit P pater C.
5. incepsum ACR incepsum O incepto B incertum T
Cannegieterus Lachm. Froehn. Bähr. incepsum ego cf. Paul. p. 111 M.
Incepsum non septum, ponitur tamen et pro non aedificatum.
6. In medio b³ In media . . . via Lackmannus conuenit codd.
en uenit Cannegieterus conuolat uel conmeat Baebrengius.
7. Alter horum facili comprehendens Pet².
8. fronte B.
10. examinem A relisit Bb². Etiam in Pet² relitus ex correctore
est, eraso quod fuerat humili Pet² i correcta ex eo quod fuerat.
11. seuia R.
13. contracto b² membra C.
¹ Nam
14. Non C.

Tunc oolidum credens quamuis iejuna cadauer,
 Deserit et lustris conditum ursa suis. 15
 Sed cum securi paulatim in uerba redissent,
 Liberius iusto, qui fuit ante fugax,
 'Dic, sodes, quidnam trepido tibi retulit ursa?
 Nam secreta diu multaque uerba dedit.' 20
 'Magna quidem monuit, tamen haec quoque maxima iussit,
 Quae misero semper sunt facienda mihi.
 Ne facile alterius repetas consortia, dixit,
 Rursus ab insana ne capiare fera.'

X.

DE CALVO EQVITE.

Caluus eques capiti solitus religare capillos
 Atque alias nudo uertice ferre comas,
 Ad campum nitidis uenit conspectus in armis
 Et facilem frenis flectere coepit equum.
 Huius ab aduerso Boreae spiramina preeffant 5
 Ridiculum populo conspiciente caput.

19. *Hageni Anecd. Helvet.* p. 174 Sodes aduerbium est deprecantis, non
 sodaliter, ut quidam volunt. Vnde dicit Auenius Dic sodes quidnam
 trepido tibi dixerit ursa? Nam sodalis breuis est so. *Ib.* p. 185 Sodes
 aduerbium non significat sodaliter, sed aduerbium est precatium, ut illud
 Aueni Dic sodes quidnam trepido tibi retulit ursa? So uidelicet producta,
 cum sit in sodali correpta.

17. paulatim securi *O.*

19. retulit *ABC Pet²* retulit *OR a m. pr. sed in utroque prior t
 erasa est.*

21, 22 debeat *Lachmannus.*

21. hoc *R m. pr., T* maxime *CR Pet²T* maximē *O* maxima *A*
m. pr., P Galeanus maximē *B* quasi maxima *Baebrensius* Num
 cum maxima?

22. merito *T* sunt codd. nisi quod in *Vossiano L. O.* 15 si nt
 scriptum est teste *Baebrensius*, in *T* sunt erasa altera parte litterae u.

X.

DE CALVO EQVITE *AOR*DE CALVO *C.*

1. capitis *Pet² m. pr.* religassem *PR* reliquare *coni. Cannegieterus.*

3. Ad Campum *Cannegieterus* conspectus uenit *A.*

4. equum *O m. pr.* equum *Pet².*

5. praestant codd. nisi quod perflant exhibet *Asburnhamensis* prae-
 flant scripsi, nam ab aduerso uentus flabat.

6. Ridiculo *C* capud *Pet².*

Nam mox deiecto nituit frons nuda galero,
 Discolor adposita quae fuit ante coma.
 Ille sagax, tantis quod risus milibus esset,
 Distulit ammota calliditate iocum,
 'Quid mirum,' referens, 'positos fugisse capillos,
 Quem prius aequaeuae deseruere comae?'

10

XI.

DE DUABVS OLLIS.

Eripiens geminas ripis cedentibus ollas
 Insanis pariter flumen agebat aquis,
 Sed diuersa duas ars et natura creauit,
 Aere prior fusa est, altera facta luto.
 Dispar erat fragili et solidae concordia motus,
 Incertumque uagans amnis habebat iter,
 Ne tamen elisam confringeret aerea testa,
 Iurabat solidam longius ire uiam.

5

7. ^delecto *R* derepto *B*.
 8. adposita *C* apposita *BORT*.
 9. *Ab hoc uersu incipit X* mentis pro tantis *b*.
 10. Distulit *R* Disputul *Lachmannus* amota *C* admota
ORTX Pet² caliditate *BX Pet² m. pr.*

XI.

DE DVABVS OLLIS *OR*, quamquam in *R* omissum est *OLLIS*. *Eundem titulum*
fuisse etiam in A reor, quamquam euanya scriptura uix legi potuit DE
OLLIS C *In O haec fabula post Impulsus uentis (XLII) scripta est, estque*
in serie tricesima nona.

1. Exripiens *A m. pr. teste Froebnero* Eripiens *BCORX* Aripiens *b²*
Arripiens b *geminans B.*

3. diuersè *B.*
 4. facta *CX Pet² b²* ficta *TOBB* ficta *R* fincta *Cabeliauus*
enotarat.

5, 6 *uncis inclusit Lachmannus.*
 5. et om. *X bb²* fortasse recte solido *CPT* fragilis solide *b* fragili
 et solideque *B* motu *C*, erasa s ut uisum est *Froebnero*, quamquam id mibi
 non liquere confiteor.

6. uagus codd. praeter *B* Incertum uagans amnis *B* *Sed et in X*
post uag rasura est, ut suspicer a prima manu scriptum fuisse uagās. *An*
scribendum erat uagis? agebat *X* agebat *codex Campensis Nodelli.*
 7. elasam *B* allisam *Bartbius* illisam *Schenkelius* testa *Pb*
testam ABCORTX.

8. solitam codd. solidam ego. *Cf. Ovid. Trist. I. 2. 54* sociam
Neueletus solito *Schenkelius* *Fortasse solita.*

Illa timens ne quid leuibus grauiora nocerent,
 Et quia nulla breui est cum meliore fides,
 'Quamuis securam uerbis me feceris,' inquit,
 'Non timor ex animo decutiendus erit.
 Nam me siue tibi seu te mihi conferat unda,
 Semper ero ambo bus subdita sola malis.'

10

XII.

DE THENSAVRO.

Rusticus impresso molitus uomere terram,
 Thensaurum sulcis prosiluisse uidet.
 Mox indigna animo properante reliquit aratra,
 † Semina compellens ad meliora boues.
 Continuo supplex telluri construit aras,
 Quae sibi depositas sponte dedisset opes.
 Hunc fortuna nouis gaudentem prouida rebus
 Admonet, indignam se quoque ture dolens.
 'Nunc inuenta meis non prodis munera templis,
 Atque alios mauis participare deos;

5

10

10. est om. *X b* nulla fides cum meliore breui *B uitiose*.
 11. inquit *Pet²*.
 12. discutiendus *BOX Pet² bb²* decutiendus *AC Vossianus L. Q. 86*
 detinendus *Vossianus L. O. 15*.
 13. conterat *Cabeliauius*.
 14. subruta *Lachmannus*.

XII.

DE THESAVRO *C* DE INVENTO THESAVRO *A* DE RVSTICO ET
 THESAVRO *O* In *O* baec fabula quadragesima est.
 1. impresso *O Pet²* molitus *T Pet²*.
 2. Thensaurum *A m. pr. ut uisum est Froebnero* in sulcis *R m. pr.*
 3. reliquit *A* reliquid *Pet²* arata *b²*.
 4. Semina *codd.* *Fortasse Stramina uel Vimina. Cannegieterus coni. Gramina* compellens *C* compellens *O* compellens *RT Pet²*.
 5. telluris instruit *PC*, sed in *C* superscripto construit telluri construit
BORTX Pet².
 7. Tunc *OR*.
 8. Admonet *ABCTX Pet²* Ammonet *OPR m. pr. Fortasse indiguam . . .*
 docens Admonuit dignam . . . docens *Lachmannus*.
 9. Nunc *codd. nisi quod b* *Qum exhibet* prodi *P* pro *Vossianus*
L. Q. 86 non prodest urnula *Lachmannus* non prosunt munera
Baebrensius *An promis b.e. in publicum profers?*

Sed cumubreto fueris tristissimus auro,
Me primam lacrimis sollicitabis inops.'

XIII.

DE HIRCO ET TAVRO.

Inmensum taurus fugeret cum forte leonem,
Tutaque desertis quaereret antra uiis;
Speluncam reperit, quam tunc hirsutus habebat
Cinypthii ductor qui gregis esse solet.
Post ubi sumissa meditantem irrumpere fronte
Obuius obliquo terruit ore caper,
Tristis abit, longumque fugax de ualle locutus,
(Nam timor expulsum iurgia ferre uetat)
Non te demissis saetosum, putide, barbis,
Illum, qui super est consequiturque, tremo.
Nam si discedat, nosces, stultissime, quantum
Discrepet a tauri uiribus hircus olens.

5

10

11. Ast B Pet² m. pr.
12. sollicitabis X Pet².

XIII.

DE HIRCO ET TAVRO C DE TAVRO ET HIRCO (HYRCO O) AO
DE TAVRO ET LEONE ET HIRCO R.

1. fungeret Pet².

2. iugis b.

3. Speloncam A repperit O Pet² reperit X repetit C
R m. pr. abebit B.

4. Cyniphei C Cinisel BO Cynipthii RT Ciniphei X Pet²
solet esse gregis B.

5. Ppost C Post AO m. pr., PR Ast BX Pet² b² Hunc Galeanus
Huc Lachmannus submissa BO X Pet² rumpere X.

6. caput P.

7. obit P Froebnerus longinqua scribens obit Pet² longum-
que ego longaque codd. praeber b et Pet² longamque b longa
Pet² longeque Cannegieterus longinqua Lachmannus locutus
est X.

8. expulsas B Fortasse expulsans.

9. de(di T)missis setosum BOTX s(f Pet²)etosum demissis R Pet²
Cabeliauus demissum/etosis C m. sec. eraso quod fuerat demissis
saetosum putride b b² Pet² cum Treuirensis m. prima.

10. consequiturque codd. insequiturque parapbrastes Lachm. Froebn.

11. discedat noscis X.

12. Discrepat BOPT b² Pet².

XIV.

DE SIMIA.

Iuppiter in toto quondam quaeſiuerat orbe,
 Munera natorum quis meliora daret.
 Certatim ad regem currit genus omne ferarum,
 Permixtumque homini cogitur ire pecus.
 Sed nec squamigeri desunt ad iurgia pisces,
 Vel quicquid uolucrum purior aura uehit.
 Inter quos trepidae ducebant pignera matres,
 Iudicio tanti discutienda dei.
 Tunc breuis informem traheret cum simia natum,
 Ipsum etiam in risum conpulit ire Iouem.
 Hanc tamen ante alios rupit turpissima uocem,
 Dum generis crimen sic abolere cupit.
 'Iuppiter hoc norit, maneat uictoria si quem
 Iudicio super est omnibus iste meo.'

XIV.

DE SIMIA C De ioue et cunctis animalibus *AR DE IOVE ET
 DE EXQUISITIONE NATORVM O.
 1. quaeſierat BX Pet².
 2. Pignora coni. Guietus natorum ex naturum C an naturae? quis BORX cum Galeano et Pet² qui ACPT quoi Lackmannus.
 3. curit BX Pet² genus om. P.
 4. homini codd. eodem Witbofius cicur Baehrensius Mibi permixtum homini genus tamquam cicur feris opponi uidetur, quae ab hominibus discretae uiuunt.
 6. Et X Vt Galeanus quic quid O prior P cum Vossiano L. Q. 86 m. pr. ueit B.
 7. In tergo Baehrensius pignera R pignora BOX.
 8. uiri X.
 9. traeret B simea B.
 10. etiam om. X et Pet².
 11. Hanc ACPT Pet² Haec BRX alias BO Pet² m. pr. rupit CP rupit RX rumpit O et T m. pr. ruppit B.
 12. Cum O genitrix P cum Vossiano L. Q. 86 m. pr. genitrix TX b² abholere Pet².

* Froehnerus ex A uitiose pro CVNCTIS dedit . . . NOTIS, sequente Baehrensio.

XV.

DE GRVE ET PAVONE.

Threiciam uolucrem fertur Iunonius ales
 Communi sociam *detinuisse* cibo,
 Namque inter uarias fuerat discordia formas,
 Magnaque de facili iurgia lite trahunt,
 Quod sibi multimodo fulgerent membra decore,
 Caeruleam facerent liuida terga gruem.
 Et simul erectae circumdans *agmina* caudae,
 Sparserat arcatum sursus in astra iubar.
 Illa, licet nullo pennarum certet honore,
 His tamen insultans uocibus usa datur.
 'Quamuis innumerus plumas uariauerit ordo,
 Mersus humi semper florida terga geris.
 Ast ego deformi sublimis in aera penna,
 Proxima sideribus numinibusque feror.'

XV.

DE GRVE (GVRE A) ET PAVONE ACOR.

2. contenuisse *P* continuisse *AOT* sed in *T* a *supra scripta*
 continuisse *CXB b¹ b² Pet²* non tolerasse *Witbofius Lacbm.* non
 tenuisse *Baehrensius* conripiuisse *Froehnerus* detinuisse *uel* com-
 monuisse *ego*.
 3, 4. *uncis inclusit Lachmannus.*
 3. Nam *O.*
 4. litte *A.*
 5. fuls(*c B*)erunt *B Pet²* membra *C.*
 6. Ceruleam *COXT* Caeruleam *R* liuida *ex umida uel* inuida *B.*
 7. *agmina ego* tegmina *codd. nisi quod circumdan temina babent P*
et Vossianus L. Q. 86 a m. pr.
 8. arcatum *Barthius* arcanum (archanum *TOR Pet² canum P*) *codd.*
sursus Lachmannus russus *B* rursus *cett.*
 9. nulla *B m. pr.* pinnarum *P* certe *P* certat *RX.*
 10. insultans *A.*
 11. innumeras *X Pet²* fortasse in numerum uariauerat *C*
varieuerit P uariauerat *X.*
 12. florda *Pet³ m. pr.*
 13. deformis *O m. pr.* deformo *Vossianus L. Q. 86 m. pr.* aera
BORX aere *ACT.* pinna *P* pennis *AOXB m. pr.*
 14. syderibus *C* omnibus ipse *pro nominibusque b².*

XVI.

DE QVERCV ET HARVNDINE.

Montibus e summis radicibus cruta *quercus*
 Decidit insani turbine uicta noti.
 Quam tumidis subter decurrentes alueus undis
 Suscipit et fluo praecepitante rapit.
 Verum ubi diuersis inpellitur ardua ripis,
 In fragiles calamos grande residit onus.
 Tunc sic exiguo conectens *caespite ramos*
 Miratur liquidis quod stet harundo uadis.
 Se quoque tam uasto rectam *non sistere* truncu,
 Ast illam tenui cortice ferre minas.
 Stridula mox blando respondens canna susurro
 Seque magis tutam debilitate docet.
 'Tu rapidos,' inquit, 'uentos saeuasque procellas
 Despicis et totis uiribus acta ruis.
 Ast ego surgentes paulatim demoror austros,
 Et quamuis leuibus prouida cedo notis.
 In tua praeruptus *se fundit* robora nimbus,

XVI.

DE QVERCV ET HAR(AR R)VNDINE AR DE HARVNDINE ET QVERCV O
 DE ROBORE ET CALAMO C.
 1. radicibus *PORTX* *Pet*² tradicibus *B* radicibus *C*.
 2. Descidit *B* nothi *codd.*
 3. timidis *C* timidis *BX*.
 6. resedit *ACORTX* *Pet*² residit *BP Vossianus L. Q. 86* honus *X*.
 7. Tum *A* Tunc *BCOPRTX* ^{co}nectens *C* conectens *RT*
 connectens *OX Galeanus* conuertens *B* an conuerrens? cepite
PB *caespite CORTX*.
 8. quos *B* stat *OX* arundo *OPRX* harundo *C*.
 9. uesto *C* rectam *ego* rectum *C* nec dum *ABOPRTX* nec
 enim *Lachmannus* consistere *codd.* asistere *Pet*² non sistere *ego*.
 10. Atque *Bb*.
 11. respondit *RX* *Pet*² respondit *b*².
 12. Sequi *P* docens *Lachmannus*.
 13. rapidos *C* rabidos *T* seuasque *ORX*.
 14. Dispicis *PA m. pr. Vossianus L. Q. 86 m. pr.* tutis *C* alta *O*.
 15. paulatum *P* pälatum *B* num palatum? astros *B*.
 16. cedo *C*.
 17. praeruptus *codd. praeter X Pet*² praerumpens *X* praeruptis⁹

Motibus aura meis ludificata perit.
Haec nos dicta monent magnis obsistere flura,
Paulatimque truces exsuperare minas.

20

XVII.

DE VENATORE ET TIGRIDE.

Venator iaculis haud irrita uulnera torquens,
Turbabat *trepidas* per sua lustra feras.
Tum pauidis audax cupiens succurrere tigris
Verbere commoto iussit adesse minax.
Ille tamen solito contorquens tela lacerto
'Nunc tibi, qualis eam, nuntius iste refert,'
Et simul emissum transegit uulnere ferrum,
Praestrinxitque citos hasta cruenta pedes.
Molliter at fixum traheret cum saucia telum,
A trepida fertur uulpe retenta diu.

5

10

*Pet*² offendit *codd. praeter X* ostendit *X* se effundit
Lachmannus se fundit *ego* robura *P* *Fortasse* prorumpens
offendit *uel* praeruptis offendit robora nimbis.

19, 20 *uncis inclusit Lachmannus.*
19. subsistere *O* fluxa *ego* frusta *b* lustra *B* rebus *b*³
frustra *cett.*
20. Paulatim *BC* exuperare *CO.*

XVII.

DE VENATORE ET TIGRIDE *CR* DE VENATORE AC TIGRI *A* DE
VENATORE *O.*

1. haut *BT.*
2. pauidas *BORX* cum *Galeano* et *Pet*² rapidas *Laur.* *LXVIII.* 24
rabidas *ACPT* tacitas *codex Moldauianus Cabeliauui* *trepidas Lachmannus.*
3. Tunc *B* succure *BX* tygris *OR.*
4. commotas *ABCPR* commoto *O* submotas *X* Verbera
commotans *Froeberus* abesse *A b* abire *X* minas *codd.*
minax *Froeberus.*
5. solido *Cabeliauui* *shedae* et sic *Wopkensis* contorques *B.*
6. eram *codd.* eam *Froeberus* et sic *corrector Treuirensis* qua
lateam *Lachmannus* nuncius *C.*
7. uulnere *A* uulnera *potius quam uulnere C* uulnera *BOPRT*
*Pet*² uiscera (uicera *X*) *X b b*³.
8. Perstrinxitque *PR* m. sec. *X m. pr. Pet*² Pertinxitque *B* /uos *X*
fueratne duos? asta *C.*
9. ad fixum *B* adfixum *APT* affixum *COR* at fixum
Cannegieterus.

Nempe quis ille foret, qui talia uulnra ferret,
 Aut ubinam iaculum delitusset agens?
 Illa gemens fractoque loqui uix murmure coepit.
 Nam solitas uoces ira dolorque rapit.
 Nulla quidem medio conuenit in aggere forma,
 Quaeque oculis olim sit repetenda meis.
 Sed crux et ualidis in nos directa lacertis,
 Ostendunt aliquem tela fuisse uirum.'

15

XVIII.

OR
DE IIII IVVENCIS ET LEONE.

Quattuor immensis quondam per prata iuuencis
 Fertur amicitiae tanta fuisse fides
 Ut simul emissos nullus diuelleret error
 Rursus et e pastu turba rediret amans.
 Hos quoque collatis inter se cornibus ingens
 Dicitur in siluis pertimusse leo,
 Dum metus oblatam prohibet temptare rapinam,
 Et coniuratos horret adire boues.
 † Sed quamuis audax factisque inmanior esset,

5

11. Dum quis ille *ACPT* Dumque quis ille *B* Namque quis
 iste *b* Dic quis et ille *X* Ecquis et unde *Withofius* Cuias
Lachmannus Vnde, quis *Froeberus* Nempe quis *ego* foret *C*
 ferrat *B*.
 12. dilutusset *B*.
 13. fracto *BX* Num reloqui? loquens *ed. Bodl.* coeptans
Lachmannus uix *probabiliter*.
 14. quidem et *B* agere *P*.
 15. Quodque *B*.
 16. Quodque *B*.
 17. in me *X*.

XVIII.

OR
DE IIII IVVENCIS ET LEONE *C* DE LEONE ET QVATTVR IVVENCIS *O*
 De quattuor bobus & leone *R* *Deest titulus in A.*
 1. immensis *C* inmensis *ORT* perpetrata *P*.
 2. emissor *B* deuelleret horror *BX* orror *Pet²*.
 3. ab epastu *B* ouans *BX b Pet²*.
 4. collatis *CORTX Pet²* tollatis *B*.
 5-10 uncis inclusit *Lachmannus*.
 7. Nam *Froeberus* proibet *B*.
 8. in ire *Pet²*.
 9. Sed codd. Et *editio Bodleiana, uulgo* quam *B* factis *B*.

Tantorum solus uiribus impar erat. 10
 Protinus aggreditur prauis insistere uerbis,
 Collisum cupiens dissociare pecus.
 Sic postquam dictis animos disiunxit acerbis,
 Inuasit miserum diripuitque gregem.
 Tunc quidam ex illis 'uitam seruare quietam 15
 Qui cupit, ex nostra discere morte potest.
 Neue cito admotas uerbis fallacibus aures
 Impleat, aut ueterem deserat ante fidem.'

XIX.

DE ABIETE AC DVMIS.

Horrentes dumos abies pulcherrima risit,
 Cum facerent formae iurgia magna suae.
 Indignum referens *dumis* certamen haberi,
 Quos meritis nullus consociaret honor.
 'Nam mihi deductum surgens in nubila corpus 5

10. Taurorum *cod. Campensis*, et *ed. 1494 cum Bodleiana* ueribus *B*
 impar *ACORX* inpar *B* imperaret *P* *Versus 9, 10 ante 7, 8*
fortasse collocandi erant.

11. aggreditur *COR* cum *Galeano* aggreditur *BX Pet²* adgreditur *T.*

12. Collisum *COR Pet²* Collectum *BX.*

13. Sic *ACOP Pet²* *Cabeliauus* Sed *BRX* disiungit *A*
 disiunxit *PR* diuisit *Cabeliauus* amaris *Pet².*

14. Inuasit *BX Pet²* Inuadit *ACOPRT* diripuitque *X* disi-
 puitque *Pet².*

15. Tunc *ABCORX Galeanus Pet²* Tuq *P* Tum *AT* quidem *A Pet²* quidem *X* quietiam *P.*

16. cupit ex *BTX Pet²* cupiet *CR* cupit e *O Baebrensius.*

17. deest in *A* admotos *P Vossianus L.O. 15 et Voss. L.Q. 86 m. pr.*

18. Impleat *CORTX* Inpleat *B Pet²* ut *AT Froebnerus et ed.*
 1494 inde *Froebnerus.*

XIX.

DE ABIETE (ABIETTE *A*) AC DUMIS *AC* DE ABIETE ET DVMO *OR.*

1. Horentes *B* dumas *P.*

2. sererent *Cabeliauui scbedae* iuria *P.*

3. dumis *ego* cunctis *cod.* cuctis *B* haberi *ABOPRTX*
 habere *C* obiri *Froebnerus.*

4. Quos *ORTX Galeanus* Quod *C* et sic *AP* teste *Froebnero* meriti
Colbertinus³ Cannegieteri quod malebat *Schenkelius*, et nuper *Baebrensius* nullis
OB m. pr. nullis ante meritis *O* honos *P.*

5. Nam indeductum *B.*

Verticis erectas tollit in astra comas.
 Puppibus et patulis media cum sede locamur,
 In me suspensos explicat aura sinus.
 At tibi deformem quod dant spineta figuram,
 Despectum cuncti praeteriere uiri.¹⁰
 Ille refert 'Nunc laeta quidem bona sola fateris,
 Et frueris nostris imperiosa malis.
 Sed cum pulchra minax succidet membra securis,
 Quam uelles spinas tunc habuisse meas.'

XX.

DE PISCATORE ET PISCE.

Piscator solitus praedam suspendere saeta,
 Exigui piscis uile trahebat onus.
 Sed postquam superas captum perduxit ad auras

6. Verticis cum erasum esset in B, infra simili scriptura restitutum est.
 7. Ab hoc inde uersu C breuioribus inter lineas spatii scriptus est, manu tamen aut eadem aut certe persimili. Sed et turbatus est ordo foliorum. Nam fol. 58^b finitur XIX. 6, 59^a incipit a XXII. 12 Seque ratus solum munera ferre duo unde continuantur fabulæ ad XXXIV. 20 Cantibus est quoniam uita peracta prior. Quo uersu clausum est fol. 60^b. Dein f. 61^a babet XIX. 9-XXII. 11, 61^b Auiani nibil sed soluta quadam oratione; quorum ultimum hoc est. Prosa dicitur quae producta et recta est oratio Prosum enim antiqui productum dicebant et rectum. Siue prosa dicitur quod sit profusa. Tum a fol. 62^a usque ad extremam columnam priorem folii 63 ceteræ Auiani fabulæ secuntur XXV. 1. Fama est quod geminum—XLII. 16 Expedit insignem proueruisse necem.

7. in pro et O medea B.
 9. At CRT Ast ABX Pet² A P et Vossianus L. Q. 86 m. pr.
 deformen A dent C.
 10. Despectum P cuncti B.
 11. Illa ex ille C Illa B m. pr. R Ille OPTX Pet² est
 pro refert P letu P fateri P Vossianus L. O. 15 et Voss. L. Q. 86 m. pr.
 12. Sed P cum Vossianis nostris frueris codd. fueris b³ frueris
 nostris Lachmannus.

13. Set Bb pulcra C succidat C succidit PRT succidet
 ABOX cum Galeano sequuris C.
 14. uellis P.

XX.

DE PISCATORE ET PISCE ACR DE PISCATORE O.

1. solitis B suspentare P. h
 2. pissis B traebat honus B onus C.
 3. deduxit R.

Atque auido fixum uulnus ab ore tulit,
 'Parce, precor,' supplex lacrimis ita dixit abortis, 5
 'Nam quanta ex nostro corpore dona feres?'
 Nunc me saxosis genitrix secunda sub antris
 Fudit et in propriis ludere iussit aquis.
 Tolle minas, tenerumque tuis sine crescere mensis.
 Haec tibi me rursum litoris ora dabit. 10
 Protinus immensi depastus caerula ponti
 Pinguior ad calamum sponte recurro tuum.
 Ille nefas captum referens absoluere piscem,
 Difficiles queritur cassibus esse uices.
 'Nam miserum est' inquit 'praesentem amittere praedam, 15
 Stultius et rursum uota futura sequi.'

XXI.

DE ALITE ET MESSIONE.

Paruula progeniem terrae mandauerat ales
 Qua stabat uiridi caespite flaua seges.

4. audo *P* *An* auidum fixo? trahit *Pet²*.
 5. abortis *CPT* abortis *ARX Pet²*.
 6. Heu *B* ^{r Nam} Heu *b³* ex nūp'o (? uiuo) *B m. pr.* dona *Lachmannus*
 damna *codd.* (dampna *BOX b*) feras *P Pet² m. pr.*
 7. Hanc *B* genitrix *B* foetida *P*.
 8. Fundit *B* Fuderat et *O* proprias *R* aquas *R* *Num* in
 proprias ludere misit aquas?
 10. rursus *RX* russus *B* rorsum *P* litoris *CT et O m. pr.*
 litoris *RX Pet²* litoras *A* quadrabis *P Vossianus L. O. 15 et*
Voss. L. Q. 86 m. pr. ora dab//it *C.*
 11, 12 *uncis inclusit Lachmannus.*
 11. immensi *TORX* pastus per serula *B* depastum *T.*
 12. redibo *corrector O.*
 13-15. *Verba post nefas usque ad miserum est uncis inclusit Lachmannus.*
 13. nephias *BX* refferens *B* refferrens *P* pissem *B.*
 14. Deficiles *B* Deficiles *Pet²* casibus *codd.* cassibus
Froehnerus ualde probabiliter.
 15. inquit *Pet².*
 16. est *BX Pet²* inquit rursus *X* rursus ^m *P* russus *B.*

XXI.

DE ALITE ET MESSIONE *A* De alite et messore *R* DE ALITE
 ET RUSTICO *O* DE LVSCINIA *C* *Fabula extat in codice Sangallensi*
 1396 saec. XI (S).
 1. progenies *B* mundauerat *C.*
 2. Qui *P* Quo *T* cespite *CORSTX Pet².*

Rusticus hanc fragili cupiens decerpere culmo
 Vicinam supplex forte petebat opem.
 Sed uox inplumes turbauit, *acredula*, nidos,
 Suasit et e laribus continuare fugam. 5
 Cautior hos remeans prohibet discedere mater,
 'Nam quid ab externis proficietur?' ait.
 Ille iterum caris operam mandauit amicis.
 At genitrix rursum tutior inde manet. 10
 Sed postquam curuas dominum comprehendere falces,
 Frugibus et ueram sensit adesse manum,
 'Nunc,' ait, 'o miseri, dilecta relinquite rura,
 Cum spem de propriis uiribus ille petit.'

XXII.

DE CVPIDO ET INVIDO.

Iuppiter ambiguas hominum praediscere mentes
 Ad terras Phoebum misit ab arce poli.

4. duplex *B Pet²*.
 5. inplumes *BCORSTX Pet²* inplumes *A* implumest *P* tur-

babat *B* credula *ACOPRSX Pet²* crudula *T* pauida *B*
 sedula *b* credita *Witbofius* accredula *scripsi*. *Isid. XII. 7. 37*
 Luscinia uis inde nomen sumpsit, quia cantu suo significare solet surgentis
 exortum diei, quasi lucinia. Eadem et accredula. *Gloss. Balliolense acre-*
dula luscinia uis modica. An scribendum erat stridula?

6. Suaserat *codd.* et *codd. praeter X* suaserat *e X* suasit et e
 laribus *ex conjectura scripsi*.

7. Certior *B* h/s *X* Fuerat has reuocans *Lachmannus*.

8. Numquid *b* extremis *AX Pet²* perficietur *COPRTX Pet²*
 proficietur *AS*.

9. ^{au} *uncis seclusit Lachmannus*.

9. cum pro iterum *B* rerum *P* opē//*T* mandarat *X*.

10. Et *X Cabeliauii scbedae* genitrix *ABCORSTX Pet²* genitrix *P.*

11. pos quam *S* comprehendere *CRS* comprehendere *A Pet²*
 comprehendere *OPTX* deprendere *Galeanus* depandere *B*.

12. ueram *codd. praeter O* sequam *O* fortasse seram seruam
Witbofius sentit *BX bb³*.

13. delicta *B m. pr.*

14. non extat in *S.*

XXII.

DE CVPIDO ET INVIDO *COR* DE IOVE ET CVPIDO ET INVIDO *A*
Fabula extat in S.

1. hōm prodecere *B* pdicere *X* prenoscere *ed. 1494.*

2. Id terras *B* Fuerat in terras.

Tunc duo diuersis poscebant numina uotis
 Namque alter cupidus, Auidus alter erat.
 His sese medium Titan, scrutatus utrumque,
 Optulit, et precibus cum peteretur, ait,
 'Praestant di facilis, quae namque rogauerit unus,
 Protinus haec alter congreginata feret.'
 Sed, cui longa iecur nequeat satiare cupido,
 Distulit admotas in noua damna preces,
 Spem sibi confidens alieno crescere uoto,
 Seque ratus solum munera ferre duo.
 Ille ubi captantem socium sua praemia uidit,
 Supplicium proprii corporis optat ouans.
 Nam petit extinctus sic lumine degeret uno,
 Alter ut hoc duplicans uiuat utroque carens.
 Tum sortem sapiens humanam risit Apollo,

3. Cum *Lachmannus* poscebat *B* numina *ABCPRS* munera *OX*.
 4. aliis *B* liuidus *Witbofus* inuidus *codd.*

5. His sese *RS Galeanus* His se *P Vossianus L.Q. 86 m. pr.* His quoque se *ACOTX* ^{ut peteretur} *scrutandus O.*

6. Obtulit *O* ^{ut peteretur} *confiteretur X* ut peteretur *cett.* Iuppiter aecus *Lachmannus* quom peteretur *ego* quod peteretur *ed.*

1494.

7. Prestandi facilis *ABOPRSX Pet²* Praestabit facilis *C* Praestandi facilist *Froebnerus* Praestandist facilis *Baebrensius* Praestant di facilis *ego* nam quaeque rogauerit *CORSTX* namque rogauerit *B Pet²* nam quaeque poposcerit *Galeanus* namque sperauerit *Vossiani duo* sperauerit *etiam AP* quae namque rogauerit *ego*.

8. congregina *AP*.

9. nequeat (nequea *P*) *codd.* nequit *cod. Campensis Nodelli* nequirit *Cannegieterus* ^{di} sociare *B*.

10. Postulit a/motas *T* ammotas *O* amotas *Galeanus* dona *Lachmannus*.

13. suum *B* sibi *T* uidet *B*.

15. extingitus *B* Extincto sub lumine degat ut *Cannegieterus* Extincto sibi lumine degeret (degat ut *Witbofus*) uno *Wopkensius et Witbofus* Extincto iam lumine d. ut uno *Baebrensius* extincto cum lumine ut aegreat uno *Huemerus Wien. Studien II. p. 160* Erat quom putarem scribendum esse Extinctus ut lumine duceret uno, ut extinctus *accusatius pluralis* esset, sicut apud *Prudentium* reperiuntur excussus salis, incussus silicis *P. 5. 226, C. 5. 7* sic *ego* ut *codd. praeter T Pet¹* quo *T* quod *Pet¹*.

16. duplicans *B* uterque *T*.

17. Tunc *BORSX Galeanus Pet²*.

Inuidiaeque malum retulit ipse Ioui,
 Quae dum prouentis aliorum gaudet iniquis,
 Laetior infelix et sua damna cupit.

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XXIII.

DE VENDITORE ET MERCATORE.

Vendor insigne referens de marmore Bacchum
 Expositum pretio fecerat esse deum.
 Nobilis hunc quidam funesta in sede sepulchri
 Mercari cupiens compositurus erat;
 Alter adoratis ut ferret numina templis,
 Redderet et sacro debita uota loco.
 'Nunc' ait 'ambiguum facies de mercibus omen,
 Cum spes in pretium munera dispar agit,
 Et me defunctis seu malis tradere diuis,
 Siue decus busti seu uelis esse deum.
 Subdita namque tibi est magni reuarentia sacri,

5

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18. retulit *BCOPX Petrenses* retulit *RS* ille *B Pet¹* inde
unus Pulmanni.

19. Quaedam *A* Qui *BX bb²b³ cod. Campensis* malorum *Pet².*

20. querit *T.*

XXIII.

DE VENDITORE ET MERCATORE *AR* DE BACHO *C* DE VENDI-
 TORE ET BACHO *O.*

1. bachumi *P* baumi *Vossianus L.Q. 86 m. pr.*

2. ipse pro esse *b².*

3. hanc *R* in *om. BX* sepulcri *C* sepulcri *Galeanus Pet².*

4. compositurus *CT* composituros *R sic* expositurus *Galeanus.*

5. adoratus *B* ut oratis ciro ferret *b* at ornatis *Lachmannus*

An ut auratis inferret? munera *BX cum Galeano et b²* numina

ACPRTO m. pr.

6. ut *O b² Petrenses* scacro *B.*

7. Tunc *Xb* Huc *b²* Ht jñc *B b. e.* Hinc in tunc mutatum
ambiguo Lachmannus omen *om. P.*

8, 9. del. *Guietus, uncis inclusit Lachmannus.*

8. agat *BX b Petrenses.*

9. Et *codd.* Sei *Froebnerus* Seu *Gabeliauii schedae* mauis
BOTX b² Petrenses uiuis pro diuis *Baebrensius.*

10. uelis esse *codd.* seu posuisse *Witbofus* siue locasse *Froeb-
 nerus* seu deus esse uelis *Lachmannus, uersum 7 cum 10 mercatori*
tribuens, sicut 11, 12 Bacco.

11. neque tibi *A* nequitiae *om. est P et Vossianus L.Q. 86* nempe

Atque eadem retines funera nostra manu.
 [Conuenit hoc illis quibus est permissa potestas,
 An praestare magis seu nocuisse uelint.]

XXIV.

DE VENATORE ET LEONE.

Certamen longa protractum lite gerebant
 Venator quondam nobilis atque leo.
 Hi cum perpetuum cuperent in iurgia finem
 Edita continuo fronte sepulchra uident.
 Illic docta manus flectentem colla leonem
 Fecerat in gremio procubuisse uiri.
 'Scilicet affirms pictura teste superbum
 Te fieri? extinctam nam docet esse feram.'
 Ille graues oculos ad inania signa retorquens
 Infremit et rabido pectore uerba dedit.
 'Irrita te generis subiit fiducia uestri,

tibi *Lachmannus* est om. *Pet²* nostri pro magni *A* referencia
B Pet² m. pr. fati *BCRTX Pet¹* facti *AO m. pr. b Pet²* sati *P*
Bacchi paraprabastes sacri ego Subdita nempe tibist m. r. *Bacchi*
Lachmannus.

12. refers *B* retinens *b²* retine//s *X.*
 13, 14 unicus inclusit *Lachmannus.*
 13. om. *b²* premissa *T.*
 14. Aut *O m. pr. B Pet²* prodesse *X et cod. Campensis Nodelli*
uelis B m. pr.

XXIV.

DE VENATORE ET LEONE *COR* In *A* titulus erasus est; ve tamen recentior
manus superscripsit.

1. protectum *P.*
 2. quondam *ACPTO m. pr. R bb² Petrenses* quidam *BX et cod.*
Campensis.

3. ad *pro in O Pet².*
 4. continuo forte *codd.* contigue *Baebrensius* continuo fronte
ego. Cf. Neue Formenlebre I. p. 687. ^h sepulcra *C* sepulcra *X Pet².*
 5. leonjem *B.*
 6. gremiō *B* gremium *b.*
 7-12 suspectos babuit *Guictus.*
 7. Silicet *Bb²* Hic calet *Lachmannus* Is calet *Froebnerus*
*affirms codd. praeter B infirms B supernum *Lachmannus.**
 8. Se *codd.* Te *ego* ferri *B* extinctum *C.*
 10. Ingemit *Galeanus* Infremuit *X* rapido *OPX Petrenses et*
cod. Campensis Nodelli.

11, 12 unicus inclusit *Lachmannus.*
 11. Irrita te *CORX* irritat *P* fidiscima *B* nostri *X Pet².*

Artificis testem si cupis esse manum.
 Quod si nostra nouum caperet sollertia sensum,
 Sculperet ut docili pollice saxa leo,
 Tunc hominem aspiceres oppressum murmure magno, 15
 Conderet ut rabidis ultima fata genis.'

XXV.

DE PVERO ET FVRE.

Flens puer extremam putei consedit ad undam
 Vana superuacuis rictibus ora trahens.
 Callidus hunc lacrimis postquam fur uidit obortis,
 Quaenam tristitiae sit modo causa roget. 5
 Ille sibi abrupti fingens discrimina funis
 Atque auri queritur desiluisse cadum.
 Nec mora, sollicitam traxit manus improba uestem.
 Exutus putei protinus ima petit.
 Paruulus exiguo circumdans pallia collo
 Sentibus inmersus delituisse datur. 10

13. Quid si *b* Sed si *B* Set si *b*³ O si *parapbrastes*
 solertia *X* solertia *A*.
 14. Scalperet *P* *Cabeliauii* *schedae* indocili *B* *m. pr.* police
*PX Pet*².
 15. expressum marmore *Lachmannus*.
 16. rapidas *B* rapidis *OX Petrenses* et *cod. Campensis Nodelli*
 genas *B*.
 XXV.

DE PVERO ET FVRE *AR* DE FVRE ET PARV *C* DE PVERO ET
 LATRONE *O*.

1. extrema *Galeanus* in undam *P* ad oram *corrector X* ad
 horam *parapbrastes* in ora *Galeanus*.
 2. Vara *Guietus*.
 3. Hunc calidus *Lachmannus* uidet *X* abortis *BRX Petrenses*.
 4. tristiae *P*.
 5. abruptae *Cabeliauii* *schedae* fingend *C* *m. pr.* fingens *A*
 fingit *Pet*¹ *Pet*².
 6. Ac *G* Atque cett. Hac *Froebnerus* desiluisse *PX Pet*² cum
Vossianis dissiluisse *ACO b b*² cum *Galeano* et *Pet*¹ dissoluisse *R*
 diluisse *B*.
 7. sollicitam *codd.* sollicitans *Withofius* improba *X* uestem
*BX Pet*¹ *Pet*² ^{uestem} mentem *b* mentem *ACPT* In *OR* *vocabulum erasum est.*
 9. tergo *B*.
 10. inmersus *C* inmersus *RTX* inmensis *AB b*² dilucuisse *B*.

Sed post fallaci suscepta pericula uoto
 Tristis *ut* amissa ueste resedit humi,
 Dicitur his sollers uocem rupisse querellis
 Et gemitu summos sollicitasse deos.
 'Perdita, quisquis erit, post haec bene pallia credit,
 Qui putat in liquidis quod natet urna uadis.'

XXVI.

DE CAPELLA ET LEONE.

Viderat excelsa pascentem rupe capellam,
 Comminus esuriens cum leo ferret iter.
 Et prior 'heus' inquit 'praeruptis ardua saxis
 Linque, nec hirsutis pascua quaere iugis,
 Sed cytisi croceum per prata uirentia florem
 Et glaucas salices et thyma grata pete.
 Illa gemens 'desiste precor fallaciter' inquit,
 'Securam placidis instimulare dolis.'

5. *Glossarium Phillipicum* 4626 Cititus est herba de qua Auianus Florentem citisum carpe.

11. Fur pro Sed *Baebrensius* postquam *Bb³b* fallacis *R m. pr.*
 facilis *b³* uotis *P* uota *B* uoto *R cum ceteris.*
 12. Tristior *codd.* Tristior *ed. Bodl.* Tristis *ut Cannegieterus.*
 Fortasse Sed quom post facilis suscepta pericula uoto Tristior amissa *u. r.*
hum.
 13. solers *ACX* querelis *CRTX* querelis *O* querilis *B.*
 14. gemitus *P* solos *Pet¹* ^{hac} solicitasse *X Pet¹* solissitasse *B.*
 15. posthac *CPT* posthaec *R* post haec *ABO.*
 16. petat *Lachmannus* ^{hac} quae *Lachmannus* natet *OP Pet² T*
 natat *CRX Pet¹.*

XXVI.

DE CAPELLA ET LEONE *AOR*

1. idera *B* pacentem *B.*
2. Cominus *X Pet¹ Pet².*
3. purior *P* inquid *PX* preruptus *B.*
4. hec *R* hirsutis *AR* uiis *O.*
5. cythisi *COR* cithici *X* scitici *Pet¹* sticici *B* florent *A.*
6. tima *BX* thima *ACRT* p/ete *R.*
7. Illa desiste gemens precor fallaciter inquit *O* Ille *P* siste *X*
m. pr. inquid *BPX.*
8. instimulare *b³* et *parapbrastes* insimulare *ABCOPRTX cum*
Galeano dissimulare *Pet¹* insidiari *ed. Bodl.* insinuare *Cabeliauius*
dolos R.

DE LEONE ET CAPELLA *C.*

Vera licet moneas, maiora pericula tollas,
 Tu tamen his dictis non facis esse fidem.
 Nam quamvis rectis constet sententia uerbis,
 Suspectam hanc rabidus consiliator habes.'

10

XXVII.

DE CORNICE ET VRNA.

Ingentem sitiens cornix aspexerat urnam
 Quae minimam fundo continuisset aquam.
 Hanc enisa diu planis effundere campis,
 Scilicet ut nimiam pelleret inde sitim,
 Postquam nulla uiam uirtus dedit, admouet omnes
 Indignata noua calliditate dolos.
 Nam breuis inmersis accrescens sponte lapillis
 Potandi facilem praebuit unda uiam.
 Viribus haec docuit quam sit prudentia maior,
 Qua coeptum *cornix* explicuisset opus.

5

10

9, 10 *uncis inclusit Lachmannus.*9. celas *Froebnerus.*10. in his *P.*11. constat *C b²* constant *A* contet sentia *P.*12. hanc *erasum in R, om. bb²* rabidus *Ashburnhamensis teste Baeb-*
rensis radibus *ed. Bodl.* grauidus *codices nostri omnes* hēs *b³*
Lachmannus habet cett.

XXVII.

DE CORNICE ET VRNA *ACOR.*1. siens *P* cisiens *B* asperat *P* aspexerit *B.*2. nimiam *P* et *Vossianus L. Q. 86* continuisset *CRT* contenuisset *P*
 continuasset *BX b².*3. Hinc *P* enisa *COT* enixa *BX Petrenses* ecfundere
schedae Cabeliauii efundere *ed. 1494.*4. Silicet *X* an pelleret unda?5. admouet *CX* admonet *P Petrenses R* admoet *B* ammouet *O*
 ammonet *T.*6. dolor *P.*7. inmersis *CORT* acrescens *B Pet²* adcrescens *O* lapellis *T.*8. Portandi *P.*9, 10 *uncis inclusit Lachmannus.*10. Qua *ACPR bb² Petrenses* Quae *OX Voss. L. Q. 86* cornix ego
 uolucris *codd.* praeter *T* uolucri *T* sed *erasa post i littera*, ut uidetur
 explicuiset *P.*

XXVIII.

DE RVSTICO ET IVVENCO.

Vincla recusanti dedignantique iuuenco
 Aspera mordaci subdere colla iugo,
 Rusticus obliqua succidens cornua falce
 Credidit insanum defremuisse pecus.
 Cautus et immenso ceruicem innectit aratro, 5
 (Namque erat hic cornu promptior atque pede)
 Scilicet ut longus prohiberet uerbera temo,
 Neue ictus faciles ungula saeuia daret.
 Sed postquam irato detractans uincula collo
 Inmeritam uacuo calce fatigat humum, 10
 Continuo euersam pedibus dispergit harenam
 †Quam ferus in domini ora sequentis agit.
 Tum sic informi squalentes puluere crines
 Discutiens, imo pectore uictus, ait,

XXVIII.

DE RVSTICO ET IVVENCO CO

DE IVVENCO ET ARATORE AR.

1. dedignantem om. que B.
3. obloquia *A* succidens *X*.
4. infremuisse *C*.
5. immerso *B* immensa *P* nectat *O* nectit *X b b³* cod.
- Campensis Nodelli.*
6. in *C* hic om. *Bb* prumcior *P* Fort. Namque errat cornu.
7. proiberet *B* uerberet *P* omissis quae supererant uersu.
8. uirgula *Bb* deret *P*.
9. inuitu *Lachmannus* detractans *OP* detractat *X*.
10. uacuo *B* uacuo *Cabeliauii* schedae *X Petrenses Ashburnhamensis cum Campensi idque tuitus est Guietus ex Pers. III. 105. Cf. Neue Formenlebre I. 694 uacua cett. cum *T*.*
11. dispersit *X*.
12. Quam (Qua *b*) ferus (ferus *T* fere *b³*) in domini (in om. *b*) ora *codd.* hic ora *B* Num nare? agit *BORX Galeanus cum Petrensis* agat *ACPT b* Quam feriens Boreas ora s. agit *Witbofius* Fort. Quam super os domini pone sequentis agit.
13. Tunc *BRX b* sis *B* qualentes *A* Ante squalentes erasum est in *R* sordidos in puluere *B* An Tum sic informis squalenti puluere crines.
14. Decutienis *R* immo *B*.

'Nimirum exemplum naturae derat iniquae,
Qua fieri posset cum ratione nocens.'

XXIX.

DE VIATORE ET SATYRO.

Horrida congestis cum staret bruma pruinis,
Cunctaque durato stringeret arua gelu,
Haesit in aduersa nimborum mole uiator,
Perdita nam prohibet semita ferre gradum.
Hunc nemorum custos fertur miseratus in antro
Exceptum Satyrus continuisse suo.
Quem simul aspiciens ruris miratur alumnus,
† Vimque homini tantam protinus esse pauet.
Nam gelidos artus uitae ut reuocaret in usum
Afflatas calido soluerat ore manus.
Sed cum depulso coepisset frigore laetus
Hospitis eximia sedulitate frui,
(Namque illi agrestem cupiens ostendere uitam

15. ne pro naturae *B* derat *A* m. pr. *P* Froebnerus praebet
Schenkelius parapbrasten sequens.
16. Post Qua rasura in *R* Qui *P* ferri *B* possit *ACT*
Schenkelius.

XXIX.

DE VIATORE ET SATY(1 R)RO AOR DE VIATORE ET FAVNO C.
1. Horida *BX* coniestis *b²* coniectis *B* pruinis *P* pruinis
Froebnerus.

2. Vinctaque *Heinsius ad Trist. III. 10. 25* gelou *X*.
3. membrorum *B bb² Pet²* membrorum *X* ueator *Cabeliaius*
ex meator quod in uno ex codd. inuenerat.
4. nunc *Pet²*.
5. custus *P*.
6. satirus *O* saturus *b²* continuasse *B bb² Pet¹* contin-
uisse *Pet²*.
7. om. *P* accipiens *b* alumnis *C*.
8. Versus corruptus Vſibus om̄i tantam *B m. pr.* Vimque boni *b²*
hominis *Pet¹* Fort. Vicinusque homini tanta *P* pectoris
Lachmannus prouidus *Froebnerus* frontis inesse ego olim.
9. gelidus *P* uitat *P* uite reuocaret ut usum *X* usus *O*.
10. Afflatas *BCORTX Petrenses* callido *PO m. pr.* ſuerat *B*
solueret *AC* fouerat *Lachmannus*.
11. eximia *Pet²* sed utilitate *P*.
12. Nam *X* Iamque *Lachmannus* illi codd. nostri omnes et sic
Cabeliaius agrestam *b²* agrestem *O* num aggestam tendere *B*.

Siluarum referens optima quaeque dabat,
Optulit et calido plenum cratera Lyaeo,
Laxet ut infusus frigida membra tepor)
Ille ubi feruentem labris contingere testam
Horruit, algenti rursus ab ore *reflat*.
Opstupuit duplii monstro perterritus hospes
Et pulsum siluis longius ire iubet.
'Nolo' ait 'ut nostris umquam successerit antris,
Tam diuersa duo qui semel ora ferat.'

XXX.

DE SVE ET ILLIVS DOMINO.

Vastantem segetes et pinguia culta ruentem
Liquerat abscisa rusticus aure suem.
Vt memor accepti referens monimenta doloris
Vlterius teneris parceret ille satis.
Rursus in †excepti deprehensus crimine campi,
Perdidit indultaे perfidus auris onus.

14. refferens *B* dabit ^a *B*.
15. Obtulit *O* callido *B* crahera leo *B* alreo *P*.
17. Illi *P* labiis *B b.*
18. Orruit *P* algente *R* algentem *Neueletus* suflat *BCPTX b Pet³*
suflat *R* sufflat *AO b² Pet¹* reflat *Schenkelius*. Error ex repetito re:
testis est uetus editio Bodl. in qua est ore flauit gelat *Lachmannus*.
19. Ostupuit *C* Obstupuit *BORT Pet¹* Opstupuit *X* Ob-
stupuit *Pet²* duplii *BO*.
20. Expulsum *O bb² Petrenses* Depulsum *B*.
21. succederet *T*.
22. ore *BX bb² b³ Petrenses* ^{r e} orā *R* ore gerat *Lachmannus*.

XXX.

DE SVE ET ILLIVS DOMINO *AR* DE APRO ET QVOQVO *C* DE
SVE ET RVSTICO *O*.
2. Linquerat *B* et *Cabeliauus* absisa *B* abscissa *OR m. pr.*
3. num retinens? monimenta *ABCORT Petrenses*.
4. Alterius *P* pasceret *G*.
5. in excepti *CT* et *pro* in *X* exculpti *Galeanus* et *sic ex*
coni. Lachmannus exempti *ed. 1494* excepti *Guietus* *Num*
opsaepi cf. *Nόμοι Γεωργικοί*, *Tit. 4. 6 in Harmenopoulos ed. Heimbachiana p. 840*
'Εάν τις βούς ή ὅνος θέλων εἰσελθεῖν ἐν ἀμπελῶνι ή κήπῳ ἐμπαρῇ ἐν τοῖς τοῦ
φραγμοῦ πάλοις ἀξίους ἔστω δῆ τῆς ἀμπέλουν καὶ τοῦ κήπου κύριος depresso
PX deprehensus *T* gramine *Pet²*.

Nec mora, *praedator* segeti caput intulit horrens,
 Poena quod indignum congreginata facit.
 Tunc domini captum mensis dedit ille superbis,
 In uarias epulas plurima frusta secans. 10
 Sed cum consumpti dominus cor quaereret apri,
 Impatiens fertur quod rapuisse cocus,
 Rusticus hoc iustum uerbo compescuit iram
 Affirmans stultum non habuisse suem.
 'Nam cur membrorum demens in damna redisset,
 Atque uno totiens posset ab hoste capi?' 15
 Haec illos descripta monent, qui saepius ausi
 Numquam peccatis abstinuere manus.

XXXI.

DE MVRE ET BOVE.

Ingentem fertur mus quondam paruus oberrans
 Ausus ab exiguo laedere dente bouem,

7. *praedator* *Lachmannus* *praedite* *P* *Vossianus* *L. Q.* 86 *m. pr.*
 predictae *cett.*

8. quod *OR* *Pet²* sed *ABCPTX* *b²b³* *Pet¹* *indictum* *Cabeliauii*
'cod. Miloui.' *congreginata* *BCORX* *Pet²* *quod geminata* *APT*

Poena sed insignem congreginata facit *Lachmannus* *probabiliter*

9. *Tum* *P* *Vossianus* *L. Q.* 86 *dedi* *P* *super his* *P.*

10. *facta* *Pet²* *Inuentas* *e. p.* *frustra* *secant* *P.*

11. *Inpat*(*c* *Pet*)*iens* *O* *Pet²* *Impatiens* *CR* *cor* *rapuisse*

BXB²b³ *ed.* 1494 *cocus* *AOPRX* *coquus* *C* *corripuisse* *coquum*
Wopkensius.

13. *cumpescuit* *A.*

14. *Cor* *firmans* *Pet¹* *Affirmans* *CORTX* *Pet²* *stultam* *B.*

15. *menbrorum* *CX* *däpna* *sedisset* *C.*

16. *Ac* *C* *totiens* *CT* *totiens* *in* *d. r.* *Terque* *uno* *demens*
Witbofius.

17, 18 *uncis inclusit* *Lachmannus.*

17. *descripta* *BX* *disscripta* *Pet¹* *monent* *om.* *P.*

18. *a* *peccatis* *X* *peccatis* *Pet²* *abstinure* *P* *abstinuisse*
O (*post rasuram*), *X* *Pet²* *abstinuisse* *R* *abstituisse* *B.*

XXXI.

DE MVRE ET BOVE *AOR* DE MVRE ET TAVRO *C.*

1. *oberrans* *X* *aberrans* *B* *aborrens* *Pet².*

2. *exguo* *P.*

Verum ubi mordaci conficit uulnera rostro,
 Tutus in amfractus conditur inde suos.
 Ille licet uasta toruum ceruice minetur,
 Non tamen iratus, quem petat, esse uidet.
 Tunc indignantem *lusor* sermone fatigans,
 Distulit hostiles calliditate minas.
 'Non quia magna tibi tribuerunt membra parentes,
 Viribus effectum constituere tuis.
 Disce tamen breuibus quae sit fiducia *rostris*,
 Et facias quicquid paruula turba cupit.'

XXXII.

DE ARATORE ET BOBV.

Haerentem luteo sub gurgite rusticus axem
 Liquerat et nexos ad iuga tarda boues,
 Frustra depositis confidens numina uotis

3. mordacem *B m. pr.* cumfecit *Pet²* et *ed. 1494.*
 4. amfractus *C Pet¹ T* anfractus *OR* amfractis conditur ille

suis *X* ampharactis *Pet²* ille etiam *b²* et *Petrenses* suos *Pet²*.

5. uasto *Pet²* torum *R* torua uastum *P* minatur *X et*

Cabeliauui schedae monituri *B.*

6. quam *B* petit *X b²* ille pro esse *X b².*

7. Hunc *O* *lusor ego* iusto codd. mus hoc *Witbofius*

An iuxta?

8. Dispulit *Lachmannus* ostiles *P.*

9-11 om. *P.*

9. membra *CX* phentes *X.*

10. contribuere *Lachmannus.*

11, 12 uncis inclusit *Lachmannus.*

11. rostris *Froeberus* egregie monstris *ACOPTX Petrenses* stris *R*

erasis quae scripta fuerant ante stris membris *B.*

12. Vt *Vossianus L. O. 15 Pet¹* faciat *ACPRTB m. pr. Pet²* facies

X b³ facias *parapbrastes, Pet¹ B m. sec.* Vt faciat *Baebrensius*

quicquid *CRT* quicquid *BX* pusilla turba *b* Fort. turba pusilla.

XXXII.

DE ARATORE ET BOBV (BOVE *A*) *RA* DE PIGROYINTIV FRVS-
 TRA ORANTE *C* DE RVSTICO ET AXE *O.*

1. iurgite *T* liquerat axem Rusticus *X.*

2. Liqueat *B* Linquerat *Cabeliauus.*

3, 4 uncis inclusit *Lachmannus.*

3. Frustaque (*Frustaque X*) codd. *praeter B Galeanus et Petrenses, quam-*
quam in CR erasum est que Frustra est *B* Frustra *Galeanus et*
Petrenses *dispositis PRX b²* *An Frustra ex dep.*

Ferre suis rebus, cum resideret, opem.
 Cui rector summis Tirynthius infit ab astris
 (Nam uocat hunc supplex in sua uota deum) 5
 ' Perge laborantes stimulis agitare iuuencos,
 Et manibus pigras disce iuuare rotas.
 Tunc quoque congressum maioraque uiribus ausum
 Fas superos animis conciliare tuis.
 10 Disce tamen pigris non fleti numina uotis,
 Praesentesque adhibe, cum facis ipse, deos.'

XXXIII.

DE ANSERE OVA AVREA PARIENTE.

Anser erat cuidam pretioso germe feta,
 Quaque quae nidis aurea saepe daret.
 Fixerat hanc uolucri legem natura superbae,
 Ne liceat pariter munera ferre duo.
 Sed dominus cupidum †sperans uanescere † uotum, 5

4. cum res desideret b.
 5. uictor *B* *m. pr.* *tirynthius T* *terincius B* *tiricintius C*
 fit *P* inquit *B*.
 7. iuuencus *P*.
 8. tituare rotos *P*.
 9. ^{r^{te}} Tunc *R* Tunc *ABCPT* Tu *X b²* congressus . . . ausus
BX b² *Cabeliauuii schedae*.
 10. Fas *ACPRT* athlis *Baebrensius* Fac . . . consiliare *BOX b²b³*
 et *Cabeliauuii schedae*.
 11. prigris non fleti *P*.
 12. adhibet um *P* esse pro ipse *C Pet¹*.

XXXIII.

DE ANSERE OVA AVREA PARIENTE *CR*, in quo tamen OVA A. P. paruis
 litteris nec miniatis addita sunt DE ANSERE *A* DE ANSERE
 ET AVREIS OVIS *O*.

1. Ansera cuidam *P* quondam *X* condam *b²b³* gemine *P*
 foeta *R*.
 2. Oua (Dona *Pet²*) quaeque *X Pet¹ Pet²* cum uidis *P*.
 3-6 uncis inclusit *Lachmaunus*.
 3. Finxerat *Pet²b²* Finxserat *X* Fuerat *B m. pr.* Dixerat
Heinsius ad Ouid. Her. 12. 39.
 4. Non *B*.
 5. spirans *A* spernans *B* uanescere (suan. *B*) *codd.* euanes-
 cere *X* cupidus sperans augescere uotum *Wopkensi* spectans
 uanescere *Froebnerus* Fuitne grandescere (cf. *Cic. de Diuin. I. 9. 15*
Lentiscus triplici solita grandescere fetu) uel inuadere?

Non tulit exosas in sua lucra moras,
 Grande ratus pretium uolucris de morte referre,
 Quae tam continuo munere diues erat.
 Postquam nuda minax egit per uiscera ferrum,
 Et uacuam solitis fetibus esse uidet,
 Ingemuit tantae deceptus crimine fraudis.
 Nam poenam meritis rettulit inde suis.
 Sic qui cuncta deos uno male tempore poscunt,
 Iustius his etiam uota diurna negant.

10

XXXIV.

DE FORMICA ET CICADA.

Quisquis torpenter passus transisse iuuentam
 Nec timuit uita prouidus ante mala,
 Confectus senio, postquam grauis affuit aetas,
 Heu frustra alterius saepe rogabit opem.
 Solibus creptos hiemi formica labores
 Distulit et breuibus condidit ante cauis.

5

6. *h* tulit *B* *Fort.* *Nec*, cf. *XXXIV. 2* *lustra B m. pr.*
 7. *An* *Fraude* *de mor P* *de more B m. pr.* *referret A.*
 8. *Qui b³* *diuers P.*
 9. *aegit R* *transegit uicera X b².*
 10. *foetibus R* *uidit P et Vossianus L. Q. 86 m. pr. et sic Cabeliauius ex*
codd.
 11. *deceptū A.*
 12. *meritus B* *rettulit T* *retulit COP Pet¹* *regettulit R*
redderet Pet² *pertulit X* *attulit B.*
 13, 14 *uncis inclusus Lachmannus.*
 14. *uita P* *negat B.*

XXXIV.

DE FORMICA ET CICADA *OR* DE CYCADA ET FORMICA *C* *Titulus*
deest in A.

1. *Quis quis R* *Quisqui P* *torpente P* *passust Froebnerus*
transisse ACPT *transire OR Petrenses* *transcire B* *transsire X.*
 2. *Ne Pet²* *uita P.*
 3. *Collectus ACPTO m. pr.* *Confecto/ R* *Confectus Galeanus*
X Pet¹ Pet² *fuit P* *affluit b³.*
 4. *Hen B* *ut uidetur* *se P* *rogabat R m. pr. O m. pr. BX* *rogabit*
ACP Pet¹ Pet² *rogauit Cabeliauii schedae.*
 5. *Sil³ pro Solibus B* *Aestibus Withofius* *exceptos B et sic*
Baebrensius *obreptans Cannegieterus* *erepens Lachmannus*
ereptans Froebnerus *yemi B* *hieme P.*
 6. *casis BX b³ Camp.*

Verum ubi cudentes suscepit terra pruinias
 Aruaque sub rigido delituere gelu,
 Pigra nimis tantos non aequans corpore nimbos
 In laribus propriis umida grana legit. 10
 Discolor hanc precibus supplex alimenta rogabat
 Quae quondam querulo ruperat arua sono,
 'Se quoque maturas cum tunderet area messis,
 Cantibus aestiuos explicuisse dies.'
 Paruula tunc ridens sic est affata cicadam, 15
 (Nam uitam pariter continuare solent)
 'Mi quoniam summo substantia parta labore est,
 Frigoribus mediis otia longa traho.
 At tibi saltandi nunc ultima tempora restant,
 Cantibus est quoniam uita peracta prior.' 20

XXXV.

DE SIMIAE GEMELLIS.

Fama est quod geminum profundens simia partum,
 Diuidat in uarias pignera nata uices.

7. cudentes *X*.

8. *Incipit fr. Karolirubense K* sub gelido *B Pet¹ Pet²* *Etiam in R*
gelido erasum fuisse uidetur *dilituere PK.*

9. Pigranimis *CKT Bartbius* tanto non aequas *C* tanto *RT Pet²*
aequas P nimbus *P* corpora nimbo *R* *sed fuerat corpore nimbos*
Num tanto n. ae. corpore nimbos, ut tanto sit tam pusillo?

10. In propriis laribus *codd. quod correxit Lachmannus* humida *codd.*
hunida (huuida ?) B tumida *cod. Milouianus Cabelaii* *fumida Gan-*
negieterus.

11. Decolor *AKPT* Discolor *C* summis precibus *R.*

13. ^m naturas *R* maturos *C m. pr. et fragm. Karolirubense* ton-
 deret *ABO* non tundere *Pet²* *erea A m. pr.* *aera B* *aurea P*
 messis *Pet¹* messes *cett.*

14. aestiuos *C.*

15. sit *pro* tunc *B* cicada *B.*

17. Mi *codd. praeter C* En *C solus, fortasse uere* est om. *B X b² b³.*

18. Frigoris *B m. pr.* ocia *C* ossia *B.*

19. Ast *X* saltanti *BPX Pet¹.*

20 om. *P.*

XXXV.

DE SIMIAE GEMELLIS *C* DE SIMIA ET DVOBVS NATIS EIVS (ILLIVS *R*)
OR *Titulus deest in A.*

1. simija *B.*

2. Diuidit *BOX Pet²* pignora *codd.* cara *BX cum recentioribus.*

Namque unum caro genitrix educit amore,
Alteriusque odiis exsaturata tumet.
Cooperit ut fetam grauior terrere tumultus,
Dissimili natos condicione rapit.
Dilectum manibus uel pectore gestat amico,
Contemptum dorso suscipiente leuat.
Sed cum lassatis nequeat consistere plantis,
Oppositum fugiens sponte remisit onus.
Alter ab hirsuto circumdans brachia collo
Haeret et inuita cum genitrice fugit.
[Mox quoque dilecti succedit in oscula fratri
Seruatus uetulis unicus heres auis.
Sic multos neglecta iuuant atque ordine uerso
Spes humiles rursus in meliora refert.]

XXXVI.

DE VITVLO ET BOVE.

Pulcher et intacta uitulus ceruice resultans
Scindentem assidue uiderat arua bouem.

3. raro *Cabeliaius* caro codd. educat *G* et *fragm. Karolirubense*
producit *R* eduxit *X*.
4. Alteriusque *bb³* codices non sinceri Alterius cett. exsaturata
ORX Petrenses exsaturata *CT* exturata *P* insaturata *Canneieterus*
uix saturata *Barbius Aduers. L. 7.*
5. *C* Separat *B* Ceperat *X b²b³* *Petrenses* fetam *CO* grauior
fetam *O* tumultis *C*.
7. gestit *P*.
8. concoptum *P* suspicente *R* locat *Pet²*.
9. laxitis *X* nequiat *b³* nequirit *malim.*
10. Obpositione *OR* Appositum *Heinsius ad Ouid. Her. 9. 60* remisit
KPTX Petrenses remisit *C* remittit *ABO m. pr. b²b³* remittit *R*.
11. Alter om. *A* ab codd. praeter *P Pet¹* ad *P* et *Pet¹*
at *uulgo et Lachmannus* Codicum scripturam cum *Cataldo Iannellio seruauit*
circundans *C*.
12. inuenta *P*.
13-16 *uncis inclusus Lachmannus, quem secutus sum.*
13. delicti *B* succidit *A* patris *B m. pr.*
14. Seruatis *P* heris *Heinsius* cura superstes *Witbofius.*
15. neclecte *P* orde *P.*
16. *Fortasse Rursus spes humiles russus B.*

XXXVI.

DE VITVLO ET BOVE *ACOR.*

2. adsidue *K* uidera *Pet¹*.

'Non pudet heus,' inquit, 'longaeuo uincula collo
 Ferre nec *haec* positis otia nosse iugis?
 Cum mihi subiectas pateat discursus in herbas 5
 Et nemorum liceat rursus opaca sequi.'
 At senior, nullam uerbis compulsus in iram,
 Vertebat solitam uomere fessus humum,
 Donec deposito per prata liceret aratro
 Molliter herboso procubuisse toro. 10
 Mox uitulum sacris *ut* nexus respicit aris
 Admotum cultro comminus ire popae,
 'Hanc tibi,' testis ait, 'dedit indulgentia mortem,
 Expertem nostri quae facit esse iugi.
 Proderit ergo grauis quamuis perferre labores, 15
 Otia quam tenerum mox peritura pati.'
 Est hominum sors ista, magis felicibus ut mors
 Sit cito, cum miseros uita diurna necat.

3. Nec *B* longeuo *CORTX*.

4. Ferre (Ferre *q* *B*) nec (*om. P*) expositis otia (*expositis ostia B*) nosse
 (ferre *C*) iugis *codd.* inpositis *Lachmannus* haec positis *ego*
Fortasse tamen ex B scribendum Ferrea nec positis otia nosse iugis.

5. Cu mihi *P* pateant *P* decursus *Lachmannus*.

7. commotus *B*.

8. solidam *AT* solida *K* *In C legi non potuit.*

10. exoso *Pet¹*.

11. sertis pro sacris *Cannegieterus* innexus *codd.* *ut nexus ego*
 conspicit *B*.

12. Admotā *B* Admoto *b³* et sic *Heinsius ad Ouid. Met. XIII. 589*
 popae *KORT* cum *Galeano*. *Idem ex conjectura reposuerat Guietus* prope
ACP pauet *B* Admoto et cultro comminus ire popam
Heinsius.

13. testis *C* et *fragm. Karolirubense* tristis (tristris *X*) *T* cum
cett.

14. nostris *Pet²* iugis *Pet²*.

15-18 *uncis inclusit Lachmannus*.

15. grauis *Pet³* graues *cett.* proferre *X b²*.

16. Ossia *B* ox pro mox *P* pati *om. P*.

17. felicius *C* felicior *T* morsi *Fit P* *ut sit Mors cita*
malebat Neuiletus refragantibus codd. nostris omnibus. Simili modo Orientius
in uocabulis et mors claudit hexametrum I. 295.

18. miseris *B m. pr.* negat *B et b² m. sec.* regat *cett. et b² m. pr.*
terat Nodellus necat *ego ex conjectura posui.*

XXXVII.

DE CANE ET LEONE.

Pinguior exhausto canis occurrisse leoni
 Fertur et insertis uerba dedisse iocis.
 'Nonne uides dupli tangentur ut ilia tergo,
 Luxurietque toris nobile pectus?' ait.
 'Proximus humanis ducor post otia mensis,
 Communem capiens largius ore cibum.'
 'Sed quod crassa malum circumdat guttura ferrum?'
 'Ne custodita fas sit abire domo.
 At tu magna diu moribundus lustra pereras,
 Donec se siluis obuia praeda ferat.
 Perge igitur nostris tua subdere colla catenis,
 Dum liceat faciles promeruisse dapes.'
 Protinus ille grauem gemitu collectus in iram
 Atque ferox animi nobile murmur agit.
 'Vade' ait 'et meritis nodum ceruicibus infer,
 Compensentque tuam uincula dura famem.

XXXVII.

DE CANE (CANO A) ET LEONE AOR DE LEONE ET CANE C.
 1. exhausto fragm. Karolirubense m. pr. occurrisse BO Pet² lioni B.
 2. insertis CORT incertis BX b² Pet² insertus PA m. pr.
 Num intortis? uerba T.

3. uedes B tenduntur CX Petrenses ut om. Pet².
 4. Luxurietque AP.
 5. ducor post ossia B ostia Wopkensius nam duco repotia
Heinsius Aduers. p. 611 Fort. post dicta repotia m. Communem capio.
 6. Communem A.
 7, 8 post 14 collocandos censebat Bartbius, post 10 Cannegieterus, post 12
Schenkelius et Baebrensius.
 7. rasa Lachmannus circumdat C circumdan¹ B gutture P.
 8. Nec CKO m. pr. abore C.
 9-14 uncis inclusit Lachmannus.
 9. A te P pereras P pereras B perherras X.
 10. fuit CK.
 11. Perget gutur P tu X subice B colla tenis P.
 12. promeruisse om. P Malim emeruisse.
 14. animo X murmor P.
 16. Compescantque BX Petrenses dura codd. nostri omnes dira
unus ex Cannegieterianis famen A.

At mea cum uacuis libertas redditur antris,
 Quamuis ieunus quaelibet arua peto.
 Has illis epulas potius laudare memento
 Qui libertatem postposuere gulae.

20

XXXVIII.

DE PISCE ET PHOECIDE.

Dulcibus e stagnis fluui torrente coactus
 Aequorcas praeceps piscis obibat aquas.
 Illic squamigerum despctans improbus agmen
 Eximum sese nobilitate refert.
 Non tulit expulsum patrio sub gurgite phoecis,
 Verbaque cum †salibus asperiora dedit.
 Vana †laboratis aufer mendacia dictis,
 Quaeque refutari te quoque teste queant.
 Nam quis eat potior populo spectante probabo,
 Si pariter captos umida lina trahant.
 Tunc me nobilior magno mercabitur emptor,
 Te simul aere breui †debile uulgs emet.

5

10

17. redditur *P* redditus *Witbofius*.
 19. Vas *B* illas *P*.
 20. Qui libertati praeposuere gulam *R* Qui libertatem praeposuere
 gulae *C* Qui libertati postposuere gulam *Pet^Y*.

XXXVIII.

DE PISCE ET PHOCA (FOCA *O*) *AOR* DE PISCE ET FOCIS *C*.
 1. est agnis *BK* e om. *P* ex ed. 1494 coactis *CK*.

2. Equor eas *B* obbibat *B* abibat aquis *P*.
 3. squamigeras *B* m. pr. despctus *CK* improbus *C* improbus *OR*.

5. iurgite *T* phoecis *CK* phoetis *P* phocis *A* phocas
 (focas *O*) *ORT Pet²* phycis *Cannegieterus*.
 6. com *A* cum om. codex *Campensis* cum sociis *Galeanus uitiose*
 probbris uel salibus liberiora *Witbofus* cum salsis *Lachmannus* *An*
 sannis? *Certe in Pet² salibus inueni.*

7. Vna *P* laborantis cod. *Campensis* Fortasse uaporatis nisi potius
 Martialem imitatus *IV. 33.* 1 scriptis Plena laboratis.

9. eat *Baebrensius* erit codd. sit *Lachmannus* probabo

10. humida codd. trahunt *BX*. popello *X*.

11. mercabitur auro *b²*.

12. debile codd. Num futile? emit *APT* emit *R*.

XXXIX.

DE MILITE ARMA CREMANTE.

Vouerat attritus quondam per proelia miles
 Omnia suppositis ignibus arma dare,
 Vel quae uictori moriens sibi turba dedisset,
 Vel quicquid profugo posset ab hoste capi.
 Interea uotis fors affuit et memor arma 5
 Cooperat accenso singula ferre rogo.
 Tunc lituus rauco deflectens murmure culpam
 Inmeritum flammis se docet *isse pyrae*.
 'Nulla tuos, inquit, petierunt tela lacertos,
 Viribus affimes quae tamen acta meis. 10
 Sed tantum uentis et cantibus arma coegi,
 Hoc quoque summisso (testor et astra) sono.'
 Ille resultantem flammis crepitantibus addens,
 'Nunc te maior,' ait, 'poena dolorque rapit.
 Nam licet ipse nihil possis temptare nec ausis,
 Saeuior hoc, alios quod facis esse malos.' 15

XXXIX.

DE MILITE ARMA CREMANTE *AR* DE MILITE VETERANO *C* DE
 MILITE ET LITVO *O*.

1. prelia *OR* milex *B*.
2. subpositis *ORX* daret *Pet²*.
4. ab e^q oste *B* rapi *Cannegieterus*.
5. sors *codd.* fors *Wopkensis* affuit *BCOX* adfuit *R*

Interea uotis et sors memor affuit arma *X*.

6. sigula *B* iugo *CK*.
7. lituus *B* runco *Pet² m. pr.* de ferrens *Pet²* defendens *BOX*.
8. flacmas *B* esse prius *codd.* esse piis *Cannegieterus* esse
cibum Witbofius ipse peti *Lachmannus* in flammis se d. e. *pyrae*
Froebernerus *isse ego* *Fort.* hisce frui.
9. inquit *T*.
10. Virribus *B* affirmas *ORX* affirmans *Pet²* adfirmoes *A*
mens P.
11. uenas *Pet¹* uentis errantibus *Reg. 15 A. VII. Mus. Brit.* uanis
ego cantibus Lachmannus.
12. submissio *RX Petrenses* summissio *COT* ad *X b²b³ Petrenses*
at Lachmannus ut *Baebrensius* arma *C.*
13. accdens *K*.
14. Hoc pro Nunc *Lachmannus* te om. *B* colorque *potius quam*
dolorque B *Fort.* calorque.
15. posse *P* ausis *B* ausus cett. *omnes*.
16. quo *b² m. pr.* facit *C* malum *P.*

XL.

DE PARDO ET VVLPE.

Distinctus maculis et pulchro pectore pardus
 Inter consimiles tibat in ira feras.
 Sed quia nulla graues uariarent terga leones,
 Protinus his miserum credit esse genus.
 Cetera sordenti damnans animalia uultu, 5
 Solus in exemplum nobilitatis erat.
 Hunc arguta nouo gaudentem uulpis amictu
 Corripit et uanas approbat esse notas.
 'Vade' ait 'et pictae nimium confide iuuentae,
 Dum mihi consilium pulchrius esse queat. 10
 Miremurque magis quos munera mentis adornant,
 Quam qui corporeis enituere bonis.'

XL.

DE PARDO ET VVLPE ACOR.

1. pulcro *C* pectore *ABCOPRTX b²* cum *Galeano et Vossiano L. O.* 15
 corpore *cod. Campensis et codex Iannellii.*

2. ibat in ira *C et fragm. Karolirubense* ibat in ira *A m. pr.* ibat
 mira *P* ibat in ire *RT* ibat in arua *A m. sec., BX Petrenses*
 respuit ire *Neueldetus* ibat honore *Withofius* abnuit ire *Lachmannus*
 quod tuerit *Schenkelius ex Babi fab. 101. 3 τῶν δὲ συμφύλων Ἀποστατήσας*
 τοῖς λέονσιν ὥμιλει uitat itare *Froebnerus* *Fort.* ibat in ora *cf.*

XXXVII. 8 ubi C ab ore exhibet.

3. que *B* leonis *P.*

4. reddidit *P.*

5-12 desunt in *P.*

5. clamans *A* dampnans *ORX* dampnans *B* cultu *Lacbmannis.*

6. eat *Pet².*

7. gādēntem *B* uulpis *C Pet² T* uulpes *ORX Galeanus et Petrenses*
 uulguis *B* Fort. ludentem uulguis. *Vulpes enim ex solo epitheto*
arguta significari poterat, ut paruula formica XXXIV. 15, auritulus asinus,
laniger agnus apud Pbaedrum, dicuntur (I. 11. 6, I. 1. 6).

8. om. *B* uarias *Pet² X m. pr.* approbat *CORTX Petrenses* ad-
 probat *Vossiani duo Baebrensi* improbat *b².*

9. et pictae *B* figurae *Cannegieterus.*

10. Sed *X* rear *Froebnerus* pucrius *B* cluat *Baebrensius.*

11, 12 uncis inclusit *Lachmannus.*

11. mentis codd. omnes.

12. uiri pro bonis *B.*

XLI.

DE IMBRE ET FICTILIBVS VASIS.

1. *Impulsus uentis et pressa nube coactus*
Ruperat hibernis se grauis imber aquis.
Cumque per effusas stagnaret turbine terras,
Expositum campis fictile pressit opus.
Mobile namque lutum tepidus prius instruit aer, 5
Discat ut admoto rectius igne coqui.
Tunc nimbus fragilis perquirit nomina testae,
Immemor illa suit, 'Amphora dicor,' ait.
'Nunc me docta manus, rapiente uolumina gyro,
Molliter obliquum iussit habere latus. 10
'Hactenus hac,' inquit, 'liceat constare figura,
Nam te subiectam diluet imber aquis.'
Et simul accepto uiolentius amne fatiscens
Pronior in tenues uicta cucurrit aquas.
Infelix, quae magna sibi cognomina sumens 15
Ausa \dagger pharetratis nubibus ista loqui.

XLI.

DE IMBRE (AE A) ET FICTILIBVS VASIS AR DE IMBRE ET TESTA O
 DE OLLA CRVDA A FLVVO RAPTA C.

1-14. *desunt in P.*

1. *Impulsus CORTX Pet².*
 3. *Quoque per fussas A effusas X infusas Pet² effossas*
Lachmannus.
 4. *positum A expulsum Pet² prescrit opis B.*
 5. *trepidus O m. pr. Pet².*
 7. *nimbus C perquirat T.*
 8. *Immemor C Inmemor T Fort. olla sui est su amphora b³*
frui B sui est cod. Iannelli situs Witbofius amphora Pet².
 10. *obliquum Pet² obloquimum B ut uidetur.*
 11. *ac B liceat inquit B.*
 12. *Nam ACORX Iam Vossianus L. O. 15 te om. X deluet C*
diluit B pelluet Cabeliauui schedae aquis OX cum Voss. L. Q. 86
ait ACRT agens Galeanus.
 13-18 *cum XLII extant in Sangallensi 1396 (S).*
 14. *tenues AOSTX ternuas R teneras C cucurit A.*
 15, 16 *uncis inclusit Lachmannus.*
 15. *Infelixq; sibi magna O.*
 16. *Fort. Ausa erat iratis Ausa foret atris Wopkensius A. foret*
tantis Baebrensius.

Haec poterunt miseros post hac exempla monere
Subdita nobilibus ne sua fata gemant.

XLII.

DE LVPO ET HAEDO.

Forte lupum melior cursu deluserat haedus
Proxima uicinis dum petit arua casis.
Inde fugam recto tendens in moenia cursu
Inter lanigeros astitit ille greges.
Inpiger hunc raptor mediamque secutus in urbem, 5
Temptat compositis sollicitare dolis.
'Nonne uides,' inquit, 'cunctis ut uictima templis
Inmitem regemens morte cruentet humum?'
Quod nisi seculo ualeas te reddere campo,
Ei mihi uittata tu quoque fronte cades. 10
Ille refert, 'Modo quam metuis, precor, exue curam,
Et tecum uiles, improbe, tolle minas.'

17. post hac *COT* post haec *APR* m. pr. *SX*.
18. mouilibus *B* m. pr. nobilius *C* ne *B* et sic ed. 1494 ut cett.
Quod ego in B inueni, iam ex coniectura reposuerat Witbogfus facta *P*.

XLII.

DE LVPO ET HEDO <i>ACR</i>	DE HEDO ET LVPO <i>O</i> .			
1. haedus <i>CS</i>	hedus <i>ART</i>	aedus <i>P</i>	edus <i>O</i> .	
2. aura <i>B</i>	casis <i>AOPRSTX</i>	cauis <i>C</i> .		
3. menia <i>S</i> .				
4. astit <i>B</i>	asstit <i>T</i> .			
5. Impinger <i>A</i>	/mpier <i>S</i>	medeam <i>om.</i> que <i>B</i>	sectatus	
<i>Quietus.</i>				
6. compositas <i>P</i>	solicitare <i>X</i>	soliscitare <i>B</i> .		
7. ut <i>om.</i> <i>P</i> .				
8. Inmitem <i>C</i>	Inmittere <i>A</i>	Inmeritam <i>BX</i>		
regemens <i>RST</i>	regimens <i>P</i>	redimens <i>C</i>	reuomat <i>A</i> generis <i>B</i>	
pecudum <i>X</i>	In <i>O</i> uerba erasa	cruente dumum <i>C</i>	cruentat humum <i>R</i>	
<i>R</i>	cruente thimum <i>A</i>	cruentat hymum <i>P</i>	cruentet humum <i>O</i>	
cruentat humum <i>BSX</i> .				
9. si <i>S</i>	si <i>R.</i>			
10. Ei <i>R</i>	Hei <i>O</i>	Heu <i>BCST</i>	Hen <i>X</i>	uitata <i>P</i>
fronde <i>C</i>	cadis <i>CPT</i>	cap ^d is <i>S</i>	carens <i>B</i> .	
11. mihi quod <i>Lachmannus</i>		exue <i>BX</i>	exime <i>ACOPRST</i>	urā <i>A.</i>
12. uiles <i>ex</i> uires <i>S.</i>				

Nam sat erit sacrum diuis fudisse cruem,
Quam rabido fauces exsaturare lupo.

Sic quotiens duplici subeuntur tristia casu
Expedit insignem promeruisse necem.

15

13. Satius *Witbofus* ^{i. melius} sat erit *R* sat erit *ACOST* fas erit *X*
poteris *P* Namque maḡ est *B*.
14. rapido *BPSX* fauces rapido *BX* exaturare *C* exaciare
PSX exsatiare *R*.

15. subeunt discrimina *B*.

EXPLICIT LIBER AVIANI POETAE *C* EXPLICIVNT FABVLAE AVIENI
POETAR AEGREGIIS *R* EXPLICIT LIBER AVIANI *O* *tum* Omnes fabule aut
hesopicae sunt aut libisticę. H/esopice sunt que de sensibilibus animalibus
feruntur libisticę que de inuisibilibus dicuntur. Explicit liber aviani *BX*.

Sed in B erasa priore subscriptione iterum rubrica scriptum est Explicit liber
aviani.

COMMENTARY.

PRAEFATIO.

1. Theodosi. Probably Macrobius Ambrosius Theodosius, the author of the *Saturnalia*, is meant. See the discussion in the Prolegomena. **litterarum titulo**, 'head of composition,' a sense into which *titulus* naturally passes from that of 'label.' **2. nostri nominis memoriam mandaremus.** Veget. de re milit. i. Praef. *Antiquis temporibus mos fuit bonarum artium studia mandare litteris atque in libros redacta offerre principibus.* i. 28 *auctioribus qui rei militaris disciplinam litteris mandauerunt.* Mamertin. Grat. Actio Juliano xxx. *mandanda sunt litteris, inserenda monumentis.* Symmach. Epist. i. 46 *neque omnia mandanda sunt litteris.* Saluian. de Gub. Dei vii. 258 *de bac re et libros condidit et memoriae bac pudenda mandauit.* **textus narrative.** Quintilian ix. 4. 13 (if Spalding is right in so reading) opposes *in textu* to *in fine* as the connected series of words which form the main sentence to the close of the sentence. In the sense of 'narrative' (Gloss. Bodl. Auct. T. ii. 24 *textus narratio*) it is not uncommon in the History of Ammianus. xv. 7. 6 *breui textu perecurram.* xv. 8. 1 *ut ostendit textus superior.* xxviii. 6. 1 *textus aperit absolutus.* So several times in the strange tessellated poems of Optatianus Porfirius, a contemporary of Constantine, iv. 9 *Quor textu scruposa siet mea pagina simplex* (see Lucian Müller's ed. 1877). **3. urbane concepta falsitas deceat,** 'because fables possess the charm of a gracefully framed fiction.' Philostr. Vit. Apollon. 199 δ 8' (Αἰσωπος) *ἐπαγγελλων λόγον δι' ἔστι ψευδής, πᾶς οἰδεν διτὶ αὐτὸ τὸ μῆ περὶ ἀληθινῶν ἐρειν ἀληθενει.* ib. δ δε εἰτῶν μὲν ψευδὴ λόγον, *ἐπαγγαλὸν δὲ νοοθερίαν, ὥσπερ δι Αἰσωπος, δείκνυσιν ὡς τὸ χρησμὸν τῆς ἀκρόστοις τῷ ψεύδει κέχρηται.* **4. incumbat necessitas,** 'it is incumbent.' This use is quoted by Cannegieter from the Digest, and so Veget. de r. m. iii. 2, *quibus necessitas et belli incumbit et morbi.* **ueritatis.** A fable-writer speaks freely, because he is not bound by the rules of strict truth. His vehicle is fiction, and he moves in it at will. This is the meaning, I believe, of the 'free Muse' which Babrius Praef. i. 15, 16 ascribes to Aesop, rather than 'prose' as opposed to 'poetry' (Rutherford). Lachmann's *seueritatis* is plausible, but not necessary. Cf. however Sen. Consol. ad Polyb. 8, where he is speaking of fable-writing as against graver literature, *si poterit a seuerioribus scriptis ad bac solutiora procedere.* **5. poemate,** here and below, *poemati suo Flaccus aptauit*, 'poetry,' not 'a poem.' Capitolin. Vit. Maximi et Balbini vii *eloquentia clarus, poemate inter sui temporis poetas praecepitus.* In Quintil. i. 8, 16, *tropos omnes quibus praecepit non poema modo, sed etiam oratio ornatur,* the word of course has its proper sense of a single poem; but the age of Quintilian is removed by a long interval from the age of Avianus. **litterarum, composition.** **6. latinitate.** Barth Aduersar. xix. 24 objected to this as not sufficiently antithetic to *Graeca eruditione*, and conjectured *latina arte.* His criticism finds some support in a Vienna MS quoted by Schenkl (Österr. Gymnas. xvi. p. 399) in which *latina* is written for *latinitate*, and this Schenkl would

retain constructing it with *eruditione*. Yet there seems to be nothing forced in saying that Theodosius was superior to the Athenians in knowledge of Greek, and to the Romans in command of pure Latin. *latinitas* is thus used by Cic. Att. vii. 3. 9, where Caecilius is called *malus auctor latinitatis*.

7. **Huius materiae.** This subject, fable-writing. *du-*

cem with *nobis*, a leader to us. **Aesopum.** Babr. Praef. i. 14

Μάθοις δ' ἀν οὐτοῦ ταῦτ' ἔχοτα καὶ γνώντ, Ἐκ τοῦ σοφιστοῦ, τοῦ γέροντος Αἰσώπου. See Rutherford's History of Greek Fable (Babrius xxv-l.).

Quintil. v. 11. 19 *Illae quoque fabellae quae, etiamsi originem non ab Aesopo acceperunt (nam uidetur eorum primus auctor Hesiodus), nomine tamen Aesopi maxime celebrantur.*

8. **noueris**, 'you are to know,' a polite imperative. Hor. S. i. 9. 7 *Noris nos*, where Acron paraphrases 'hoc uolo, ut scias nos.'

responso Delphici Apollinis monitus. Whence is this statement? Possibly it was in the scazons of which a fragment is preserved in the Homeric lexicon of Apollonius s. v. "Αιεῖθε. ταῦτα δ' Αἰσώπος Οὐρδητός εἶπεν, ὅντες οἱ Δελφοί" Αἴσωπα μῆθον οὐ κατώς ἐδέξαντο.

In the life of Aesop ascribed to Planudes (in Eberhard's *Fabulæ Romanenses*) Aesop on his way to be executed by the Delphians narrates four fables, (1) The Mouse and Frog, (2) The Hare, the Eagle, the Beetle, and Jupiter, (3) The Old Man and the Asses, (4) The Man and his Daughter; but nothing is said of this being the suggestion of the oracle. **ridicula**, droll or amusing stories, the *Αἰσωπικὸν γέλοιον* of Arist. Vesp. 1259, *Αἰσώπου τι γέλοιον* Vesp. 566.

9. **orsus est**, set on foot, started. Cic. de Orat. i. 21. 98 *princeps Crassus eius sermonis ordendi fuit.*

legenda, lessons or rules of virtue, which as set forth in written compositions would form a proper study for youthful readers. Macrobius' *seria et discenda* (S. ii. 5. 1) is somewhat parallel.

pro exemplo, by way of example, *παραδείγματος χάριν*. Phaedr. Praef. ii. 1 *Exemplis continetur apologi genus.* Macrobi. S. vii. 4. 4 *Quia plebeia ingenia magis exemplis quam ratione capiuntur, ammonuisse illum contentus forem institutionis pecudum.*

10. **Socrates.**

In the Phaedo (60) Socrates says that at the suggestion of a haunting dream he had translated such of the Aesopian fables as he knew into verse; but Av. probably alludes to the apologetics, in the style of fables, which from time to time are found in the Platonic dialogues, e.g. of Pain and Pleasure having two heads growing out of one stem (Phaed. 60), of the Grasshoppers (Phaedr. 259), of Plenty and Poverty (Symp. 203), of Prometheus and Epimetheus (Protag. 320). See Rutherford's Babrius, p. xxviii.

diuinis, admirable, imitable. Common in Cic. and subsequent writers. Macrobi. S. i. 11. 41 *librum illum diuinum de immortalitate animae.* Cf. v. 1. 18, v. 14. 11, v. 15. 16, vii. 10. 1.

poemati. Av. cannot mean a particular poem as Quintilian does v. 11. 20 *Et Horatius ne in poemate quidem bumilem generis buitus usum putauit in illis uersibus Quod dixit vulpes aegrotu cauta leoni* (Epist. i. 1. 73).

Horace introduces fables in his Satires and Epistles, and, by way of allusion, even in his Epodes (iv. 1 *Lupis et agnis*).

11. **iocorum communium**, also in the late Latin comedy Querolus. Prol. p. 5, ed. Peiper, *Nemo sibimet arbitretur dici quod nos populo dicimus neque propriam sibi causam constitutam communi ex ioco*, which proves the meaning to be 'jests of general application.' Cp. Phaedr. iii. Praef. 45 *Suspicio si quis errabit sua Et rapiet ad se quod erit communis omnium* (Cannegieter).

The only other sense it could have, 'open to the use of all,' i.e. which any fable-writer might use as common property, might be supported by Horace's *Difficile est proprie communia dicere* (A. P. 128).

12. **uitae argumenta.** Either (1) stories of real life, Quintil. ii. 4. 2 *argumentum quod falsum sed uero simile comoediae fingunt*, where Quintilian distinguishes such *argumenta* from *fabula* *quaer uersatur in tragediis atque carminibus, non a ueritate modo sed etiam a forma ueritatis remota*, and again from *historia*, in *qua est gestae rei*

expositio. *Macrob. Somn. Scip. i. 2. 9* *In quibusdam et argumentum ex dicto locatur et per mendacia ipse relationis ordo contextitur, ut sunt illae Aesopi fabulae elegantia fictionis inlustres;* or (a) in a more general sense, 'subjects,' like Suetonius' *argumenta inferorum* Calig. 57. *Macrobius* says, *S. v. 17. 5*, the story of Dido is treated so wonderfully by Vergil that artists of all kinds, *tamquam unico argumento decoris utantur*, the one best subject in which they can exhibit their artistic powers. In this sense it nearly = our 'illustration.'

iambis,

choliambics or scazons. Babrius speaks of his own *πικρῶν ἴδυθων*, *i. Praef. 19.* **Babrius.** A Roman name, not a Greek, as Otto Crusius shows de Babrii aetate, pp. 189-191. It is found several times in inscriptions. The conclusion of Crusius that the author of two books, the latter imperfect, of fables in Greek scazons, which were first published by Boissonade in 1844 from a codex in the monastery of Laura on Mount Athos, discovered by a Greek named Minoïdes Menas (Rutherford, p. lxvii), was a Roman who wrote in Greek, modifying his diction by Latin idioms, is, if not demonstrated, at least very probable.

13. coartauit, 'abridged' or 'reduced.' the opposite of *resolutus*, 'expanded.'

14. quinque. This is the number as stated in the colophon at the end of the now destroyed Reims MS (Hervieux, *Phaedrus* p. xliv). The whole number of Phaedrus' fables is 93 (as given by Orelli and Hervieux), a smaller total than the Babrian collection even in its imperfect extant form. Hence *resolutus* would seem to refer more particularly to the distribution into a number of separate books which Phaedrus adopted. That the books were short is perhaps indicated by *libellos*.

15. in unum redactas. In the same way as Varro and Vegetius use *in libros redigere*. *Macrob. S. v. 2. 5* *uniuersas historias . . . in unam seriem coactas redegerat.* *dedi*, as we say 'have given,' meaning 'presented to the reader,' nearly = *edidi* or *in publicum dedi*.

rudi latinitate need not be taken too literally. He speaks with the modesty of an unfledged author. To judge truly of the style of Avianus we have only to compare him with Ausonius' version of Babrius lxxv. (Auson. Epig. 75). I cannot agree with O. Crusius and Schwabe, who explain *rudi latinitate compositas* of the prose version of Iulius Titianus (de Aet. Babrii p. 238, Teuffel-Schwabe Geschichte d. Röm. Lit. § 450).

18. cautus, on your guard against error. *Phaedr. ii. Praef. 2. 3* *Nec aliud quicquam per fabelas quaeritur Quam corrigitur error ut mortalium Acutatque sese diligens industria.* Seren. Sammon. 856 *Vis et mirificos cautus praediscere odores.*

Loqui uero arbores. *Phaedr. i. Prol. 6, 7* *Quod arbores loquantur, non tantum ferae, Fictis iocari nos meminerit fabulis.* And so Babrius Praef. 6 sqq. 'Ἐπὶ τῆς δὲ χρυσῆς καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν ζώων Φωνὴν ἐναρθρον εἴχε καὶ λόγους ὑδει. Ἀγοραὶ δὲ τούτων ἡσαν ἐν μέσαις ὕδαις, Ἐλάτες δὲ πέρην καὶ τὰ φύλλα τῆς πεύκης. Στρονθοὶ δὲ συνερὰ πρὸς γεωργὸν ὕδαιον. Uncle Remus c. xxi. *In dem days de beastesses kyar'd on marters same ex fokes. Dey went into fabmin', en I specke, ef de troof wuz ter come out, dey kep' sto', en bad der camp-meetin' times en der bobbycues w'en de sweder wuz 'greeble.*

19. gemere, growl in converse with mankind. Cannegieter shows that *gemere* is used not only of bulls (Aen. xii. 722), but also of bears (Hor. Epop. xvi. 51), lions (Val. Fl. i. 758), dogs (Stat. Theb. iv. 429).

uerbis certare, carry on verbal disputes.

20. fecimus = *finximus*, common in this sense with *infin.* and sometimes with participle. Dräger (Hist. Synt. ii. p. 394) quotes five instances from Cicero, and the whole usage is discussed at length by Thielmann in *Archiv für Latein. Lexicographie* iii. 177-206.

21. inanimis for *animis* of MSS may be considered certain.

I.

Babr. i. 16, Aesop. 275, 275^b, 275^c.

BABR. i. 16.

*Ἄγροικος ἡπειλησε νηπίῳ τίτθη
κλαίοντι 'πάσσαι, μὴ σε τῷ λύκῳ ρίψω.'
ὁ λύκος δὲ ἀκούσας τὴν τε γραῦν ἀληθεύει
νομίσας ἔμενεν ὡς ἔτοιμα δειπνηστῶν,
ἔως ὁ παῖς μὲν ἐσπέρης ἐκοιμήθη,
αὐτὸς δὲ πεινῶν, καὶ λύκος χανῶν ὅτως,
ἀπῆλθε νωδραῖς ἀπίστων παρεδρέντας.
λύκαινα δὲ αὐτὸν ἡ σύνοικος ἡρώτα
'πῶς οὐδὲν ἄρας ἥλθες ὥστερ εἰώθης';
δὲ δὲ εἶπε 'πῶς γάρ, ὃς γυναικὶ πιστεύω?'*

Donatus on Ter. Adel. iv. 2. 21 alludes to this fable. *Lupus in fabula. Alii putant ex nutricum fabulis natum, pueros ludificantium terrore lupi, paulatim e cauea uenientis usque ad limen cubiculi.* Plaut. Stich. 577 *Atque ecum lupum in sermone: praesens esuriens adest: cf. Cic. ad Att. xiii. 33.*

1. *deflentem paruum.* I retain this, the reading of the Paris MSS APC against *deflenti paruo* of the rest as palpably the original and earlier tradition, of which the dative is a later alteration caused by the difficulty of finding a construction. The first form of the sentence would be *Rustica deflentem paruum iurauerat escam fore*; the intervening clause *Ni taceat* gives occasion for a change to the other construction of *iurare* with *quod* which is found in the Historia Augusta (Dräger ii. p. 225) and elsewhere, e.g. Macrob. S. vii. 3. 12 *iurauerat quod eum passurus esset.* So *polliceri quod* in the immediately following sentence of Macrobius. The construction would thus resemble that of *facere, efficere* with an accus. followed by an *ut* clause which is common enough in Plautus and belongs to the language of common life. *paruum=puerum* Prud. Perist. x. 716 *Sitire sese parvus exclamauerat* and elsewhere. *iurauerat* = Babrius' *ἡπειλησε.* The emendation *iurgauerat*, cf. *iurgia* (v. 14), is tempting, but *iurgare* does not seem to be constructed with an accus. *olim*, 'once on a time' = the recurring *πορέ* of Babrius and the Aesopic fables. 2. *foret* for *futurus esset* would seem to be part of the Latinity of the Decadence. Amm. Marc. xxiv. 4. 24 *cum se ultro offerret, si miles fuisset memorabilis conscientia facti=oblatus esset;* xxii. 6. 2 *pollicitus quod ipse quoque protinus ueniret=uenturus esset.* In *foret* the form itself is future, cf. *fore.* 3. *ipsas Ante fores*, 'close before the door,' like Vergil's *Vestibulum ante ipsum.* 4. *irrita uota gerens*, 'disappointed in his hopes' = Babrius' *νωθραῖς ἀπίστων παρεδρέντας.* *Vota gerere* like *curam gerere* and with little, if any, more special meaning. 5. *nimiae*, 'overpowering,' 'deep.' Very common in this sense in Ammianus Marcellinus and the writers of the Decadence. It seems to have belonged to the language of common life; hence its occurring in the uncouth Latin of the Christian Acts of Martyrs. Thus twice in the *Passio Sanctorum Quattuor Coronatorum*, p. 10 ed. Wattenbach *cum nimio desiderio requireret*, p. 13 *Diocletianus iratus est uebementer et nimio furore plenus dixit.* This seems to have lasted on from the time of Plautus: see Ramsay's *Mostellaria* Excursus xii. 6. Wopkens' emendation *Spem quoque raptoris sustulit inde fami* is accepted by Lachmann and does little violence to MSS 'and besides by so doing (*inde*) robbed the famishing plunderer of his last hope.' So Macrob. S. vii. 1. 13 *Hoc commento spem detraxit insidiantibus regnantis quieti.* The MS reading *Spem quoque raptori sustulit inde fames* may be defended, as a poetical transference by which the wolf's despair of satisfying his hunger is described as hunger making the wolf despair by not being satis-

fied. This is only an extension of a use common enough in Latin poetry. So Propertius says *aspergat tempora sudor* for *aspergantur tempora sudore* ll. 24. 3; *sinus condit murmura Ioniae aquae* for *sinu conduntur m. I. a.* (Postgate on Prop. iv. 6. 16). Valerius Flaccus *motis seu uos uia flatibus urguit for motis flatibus ad uiam urguaeini* iii. 624. Vergil *ni cursui in altum Vela uocet for uela uocentur ut cursum faciant in altum* Aen. iii. 454. Claudian Laud. Stil. i. 3 *Conubii needum festiuos regia cantus Sopierat. raptori*, Aen. ii. 355 *lupi ceu Raptore.* 9, 10. The reading here is very doubtful. It is hardly probable that Avianus would have admitted *referis* as a form of *refers*, and impossible that *refers* should stand as a spondee, as Schenkl suggested. *Referes* the reading of *A* seems to point to *referens* which is actually found in the Galeanus. If this is adopted, *sed trabis* must be a corruption either of *sic trabis* (Bährens) or possibly of *attrabis*. Avianus is fond of this construction of participle in the hexameter followed by final verb in the pentameter, iii. 7, 8; v. 11, 12; vi. 3, 4; vii. 5, 6, and *passim*. 9. *referens*, 'bringing home.' 10. The emaciated cheeks draw in (*trahunt*) the features of the wolf, giving them a pinched and sickly appearance. *consumptis*, by starvation. *ora*, possibly 'jaws,' in the narrower sense of 'mouth,' rather than 'features.' 12. *uix*, 'with difficulty skulked pitifully away and took nothing.' *uacua*, not the same as *uana*, but empty of prey: as Catullus speaks of *Penios* coming *non uacuos* lxiv. 288. 13. *rogas*, 'Can you ask?' as often in Plautus. *rogo* of some MSS might be supported by such passages as Salvian, de Gub. Dei i. § 10 *Et quae, rogo, insania est aut quae cæcitas, ut egestuosa ac mendicante re publica diuitias posse credant stare priuatas?* vii. § 222 *Et quae nobis, rogo, spes ante Deum est?* vii. § 260 *Et quae ese, rogo, Romano statui spes potest?* Indeed the formula is of constant recurrence in this writer. 14. *Iurgia*, the scolding words address by the nurse to the child. Ovid Met. iii. 261, 2 *tum linguam ad iurgia soluit. Profeci quid enim totiens per iurgia dixit. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 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that lifted it into air with jewels from the Erythraean Sea points, I think, to India as the original home of the fable. Phaedrus has a somewhat similar fable II. 7 (6) in which an eagle that has carried off a tortoise into the sky is instructed by a crow to dash it down upon a rock in order to get at the flesh inside, and the meal is then shared between the two birds.

BABR. 115.

Νωθής χελώνη λιμνάσιν ποτ' αλθίας
λάροις τε καὶ κήκιν εἰπεν ἀγρώστας·
‘κάμε πτερωτὴν εἴθε τις πεποιήκει·’
τῇ δὲ τύχῃ ἔδειν αἰετὸς ταῦτα
‘πόσον, χέλυμνα, μισθὸν αἰετῷ δώσεις,
δοτὶς σ' ἐλαφρῆν καὶ μετάρσιον θήσω·’
‘τὰ τῆς Ἐρυθρῆς πάντα δῶρά σοι δώσω·’
‘τοιγάρ διδύξω φησιν, ὑπτίην δὲ ἄρας
ἔκρυψε νέφεσσι, ἐνθεν εἰς ὅρος ρίψας
ῆραξεν αὐτῆς οὐδον δοτράκον νάτων,
η δὲ εἶπεν ἐκφύχουσα ‘σὺν δίκῃ θνήσκω.
τίς γάρ νεφόν μοι καὶ τίς ἡ πτερῶν χρείν,
τῇ καὶ χαμάζε δυσκόλως προβανούσῃ·’

1. *testudō*, so *barundō*, xvi. 8. 2. This line is full of perplexities: (1) *eam* where correct Latin required *se*; (2) *uolucrum* after *quis*; (3) the over compression of meaning in *constituisset bumi*, which must signify 'had after a flight through air set her safe on the ground.' But (1) the change of the reflexive to the demonstrative pronoun, perhaps for clearness, is quite common even in Caesar, Livy, and Tacitus (Dräger i. pp. 58, 59), and cannot raise any difficulty in the later Latin of Avianus. (2) *Volucris* is masc. in the hexameter translation of the Homeric prodigy II. ii. 299 sqq. which Cicero has introduced in the second book of his *de Diuinatione* (ii. 30. 64) *teneros uolucris matremque peremisit*, and in Corippus laud. Iustini i. 199 (Neue i. 634), but not elsewhere (Avianus himself expressly makes it fem. XV. 1, XXXIII. 3); and here the indeterminateness of the genitive, *si quis uolucrum* not *si qui uolucris*, as well as the fact of *quis* being sometimes used of feminines (Cannegieter) takes from the harshness of the combination. (3) might be got over by reading with the Galeanus and *B*, two good MSS, *destituisset*, 'had set firmly down,' cf. Plaut. Rud. iii. 5. 43, C. Gracchus ap. Gell. x. 3, Livy ii. 12, vii. 10, xxiii. 10, xxvii. 15, where *destitueris* is an emphasized *statuere*, nearly *defigere*: see Lipsius Epistol. Quaest. iv. 10 and cf. Hildebrand on Apul. M. ii. 25. Another possibility would be to read *uolucrem* with *P* and the corrector of *A*, which would express Babrius' *δοτὶς σ' ἐλαφρῆν καὶ μετάρσιον θήσω*. *humī* might thus mean firm ground on some high elevation, as opposed to the low levels on which the tortoise ordinarily moved. For *uolucrem* thus used predicatively cf. Cic. Tusc. Disp. v. 13. 38 *alias bestias nantes aquarum incolas natura esse uoluit, alias uolucres caelo frui libero*. I do not think Lachmann is right in considering *uolucrem* *constituisset* a translation of Babrius' *κάμε πτερωτὴν εἴθε τις πεποιήκει*. [Withof's ingenious *restituisset bumo* has some support from one of the Oxford MSS which has *bumo*.] 3. Guiet and Wopkens rightly explain this as loose Latin (*genus loquendi barbarum*, Guiet), for *protinus se prolaturam esse conchas*, comparing IX. 2 *Securus, quodcumque malum fortuna tulisset, Robore collato posset uterque pati*. A close parallel is Plaut. Merc. iii. 1. 38 *Inter nos coniurauimus nisi cum illo ego et ille mecum, Neuter stupri causa caput limaret*, quoted by Dräger i. p. 242. *rubris*, of the Erythraean Sea. Tib. ii. 4. 30 *e rubro lucida concha mari*. iv. 2. 29 *Et quascumque niger rubro de litore conchas Proximus Eois colligit Indus aquis*. Prop. iii. 13. 6 *Et uenit e rubro concha Erycina salo*. 4. *preatum*, 'value,' cf. *in pretio esse* and Ovid Pont. iv. 8. 68 *Iudicio preatum res habet ista tuo*. *cortice*,

the exterior coating or surface of the pearl. **baca** = *margarita* from its globulous bead-like shape. Cul. 67 nec *Indi Conchae baca maris pretio est.* Pers. ii. 66 *Haec bacam conchae rassis . . . iussit.* **5. Indignum, sc. esse**, 'it was an outrage to her nature that with all her diligence her slow pace kept her from doing or effecting anything in the whole course of the day.' So I read with the earliest MSS. *Indignum* as an exclamation 'shame!' and *indignum est* are both Ovidian (Am. i. 6. 1, 10. 53). Most edd. prefer the other reading *Indignans*, which certainly gives more meaning to *sibimet*. **6.** 'Non praetulerim proficeretque, obtinente codicum parte maiori, in quibus perficeretque.' Tali synonymia Salvian. G. D. p. 110 [iv. 42 Pauly] *nullus ad hoc tam bebes, qui ad hoc aliquid agat atque perficiat, ut perfecta non curet.* Sallustius in Cic. § 6 *Egeris, oro te, Cicero, perficeris, quod libet.* Componatur Cicero Academ. ii. 7. 22 *quarum (artium) omne opus est in faciendo atque agendo.* Arnobius i. frag. 21 (c. 37) *quae fecerint egerint pertulerint actitariint.* Vopiscus in Aureliano cap. vi *si forte querareretur, quis Aurelianuus aliquid uel fecisset uel gessisset.*' WOPKENS. **7. promissis implet**, 'loads with promises,' much as Ovid uses *Hanc imple meritis*, load with services, ingratiate yourself by a multitude of services, Am. ii. 3. 11. **8.** Perhaps an imitation of Propertius iii. 13. 66 *Experta est ueros irrita lingua deos.* **similem fidem**, a return of treachery. **9. male mercatis**, 'ill-bought,' i.e. dearly.* *mercatus* as a passive participle is not very common, Prop. i. 2. 5. **10. Oecidit.** Bährens is perhaps right in conjecturing *Excidit*, for not only Babrius but the prose version represents the eagle as letting the tortoise fall upon a rock which broke its shell. MSS have *Occidit* which ought to mean that the eagle tore open the tortoise with its talons (*ungue fero*). If Av. meant simply that the tortoise was smashed to pieces by the eagle's cruelly dropping him, he would hardly have used words which suggest a different idea. **11. sublimis**, either nominative as Met. iv. 721 *moda se sublimis in auras Tollit* or, as is perhaps more probable from the variant *sublimes*, accus. plural. Hesiod has a similar line 'Ε. κ. Η. 204 Υψι μάλ' ἐν νεφέσσοι φέρων ὄνυχεσσοι μεμαρπώς. **cum iam moreretur**, in the death agony, 'ἐκψύχονσα. **in auras** with Ingemuit. **13. exosae quieti** does not mean that the tortoise chafed at its own enforced slowness of progression almost = 'discontented inaction,' but 'disagreeable,' or 'surly.' This agrees with the character of the tortoise as drawn by Rose's Physiognomist p. 167 *Testudo animal quod neque sibi aliquid neque cuiquam alteri prodet*, as well as with Seneca's gibes at the *otiosus* and his witty comparison of him to a worm, Ep. 87. 19 *ne quietem quidem et molestia uacare bonum dicam: quid est otiosius uerme?* **Exosus** as a passive is very rare, but occurs in Macrobius. S. i. 11. 45 *dis exosos*, and again *infra XXXIII. 6. post haec*, 'thenceforward,' so XXV. 15, XLI. 17. **14.** 'That only the supremest effort climbs to greatness.' **15, 16.** This epimythion is singularly flat after the former moral in 13, 14. It is found, however, in all the best MSS, and seems to be part of the earliest tradition we possess of the fables. As Cannegieter points out, *meliora* in Avianus has the special sense of something higher in position, XI. 10 *Et quia nulla breui est cum meliore fides*, of the uncertain friendship between the powerful and the weak.

III.

Babr. cix, Fab. Aes. 187 Halm, Bodl. 91 Kn.

BABR. CIX.

Μὴ λοξὰ βαίνειν ἔλεγε καρκίνῳ μῆτηρ
ὑγρῆ τε πίτρῃ πλάγια κῶλα μὴ σύρειν.
ὅ δ' εἰπε 'μῆτερ ἡ διδάσκαλος, πρώτη
ὅρθην ἀπελθε καὶ βλέπων σε ποιήσω.'

Aristoph. Pax 1083 Οὐποτε ποιήσεις τὸν καρκίνον ὄρθα βαδίζειν. Skolion ap. Athen. 695 Ὁ καρκίνος ὡδὸς ἔφα τὰ χαλᾶ τὸν ὄφιν λαβάνων, Εὐθὺν χρὴ τὸν ἑταῖρον εἶναι καὶ μῆ σκολιά φρονεῖν. The saying was proverbial. Apostol. ix. 50 (in Leutsch's Paroemiographi Graeci ii. 472) καρκίνος ὄρθα βαδίζειν οὐ μεμάθηκεν ἐπὶ τῶν δει ὥστατον ἔχοντων περὶ τι φαιλον. Petron. S. 42 antiquus amor cancer est i. e. retro cedit.

1. *Curua* = λοξά of Babrius and the prose versions. In better Latin it would have been *obliqua*, cf. Macrobius, S. i. 17. 63 *Cancer animal retro atque oblique cedit.* ib. 21. 23 *Cancer obliquo gressu. retro cedens.* Vegetius uses the word of *rami* iv. 14 *more arietum retro cedit.* Macrobius expresses the same idea by *retrorsum recedere* Sat. vii. 9. 3. 2. *Hispida*, 'scaly.' Plin. ix. 9 *squamis hispido corpore. saxosis aquis*, a harsh expression for *saxis quibus aquae abundabant. relisit*, a rare word, used again IX. 10 *sponte relisus bumi*, 'dashing on the ground.' Here it = *προστρίβειν* (*τὰς πλευράς*) of the Bodleian Paraphrast. Unrein, p. 41, cites Prud. x. 47 *inguē ora tabellas Frangunt: relis a fronte lignum dissilit*, where the meaning is that the boy-pupils of Cassianus dash their tablets in his face, and then the wood striking against the Martyr's forehead splits asunder. 3. *procedere* C, *praecedere* most of the other MSS. The latter would not be without a meaning, as the mother-crab would then be represented as trying to make her child take up the position of guide which she herself would naturally assume, and is asked to assume in v. 9. But *procedere* is simpler and more direct; and the authority of C is sufficient to outweigh the other MSS. 4. *præmonuisse* of MSS is suspicious, as the advice comes *after* the injury has been done. The form of *P (præ)* is so close to one form of E as to suggest that Av. wrote *emonusse*, though this is a very rare word: and Caneigier's statement that one of his codices gave *semonuisse* is a practical confirmation of this view. Cic. Fam. i. 7. 9 *Te uero emoneo tum beneficii tuis, tum amore incitatus tuo. datur*, 'is said,' again XV. 10, XXV. 10. *Da for di* is not uncommon: but the passive use of *datur=dicitur* is rare; Forc. quotes Ovid F. vi. 433, 4 *Seu genus Adrasti, seu furtis aptus Ulixes, Seu pius Aeneas eripuisse datur.* Stat. Theb. vii. 315 *Asopos genuisse datur.* Claud. Rapt. Pros. iii. 337 *Captiuamque pater post proelia prædam Aduexisse datur.* 5. *transuerso=transuersim eunti.* Caneigier quotes a line of Plautus' Pseudulus (iv. 1. 45), ap. Varro L. L. vii. 81 *Ut transuersus, non prouersus cedit quasi cancer solet. haec deuia, sidelong courses or swervings from the straight road.* 6. 'And think not to move backwards slantwise upon your feet.' There is no difficulty in the words *in obliquos pedes*, which well describe the drawing of the body backwards upon the feet. *Rursum* seems to be here for *retrorsus*, a sense justified and determined by *pro(r)so* in 8 *Rursum prorsum* are correlatives like *sursum deorsum* (Non. 384). *uelis* occurs again XXIII. 10 *Seu uelis esse deum*, and may, I think, be accepted as a licence Av. permitted himself. So in the poem address by Flavius Felix to Victorinianus Master of the Rolls (*primiceriarius*), probably a contemporary of Sidonius (A. L. 254. 40 Riese) *Clericus ut fiam, dum uelis ipse, potes.* 7. 'But stepping vigorously on with a straightforward effort.' *contenta* expresses the

effort which the crab must use to keep his feet from their natural sidelong direction, and make them move in a constrained attitude of advance in a straight line. Phaedr. i. 26 (24). 6 *rursus intendit cutem Maiore nisu*, of the frog swelling out its skin to an unnatural size. Incert. Paneg. Constantio viii (*terra*) *cedat ad nisum et bauriat pressa uestigium*. 8. *Innocuos*. Proleptic (see on X. 6) so as to be unharmed by coming into contact with hard objects. Ovid Fast. iv. 800 *Innocuum uicto cui dedit ignis iter*, of Aeneas making his way safely through the fires of Troy. Barth Aduers. xxxix. 7 prefers to explain 'qui tibi non noceant, ne iterum decidas.' *proso = prorsa*. Paulus Diac. p. 223 M. *Prorsum ponebant pro recto*. Plautus in the passage of the *Pseudolus* cited on v. 5 uses *prouersus* (trisyllable) as the adjective form: except in the meaning 'prose,' the adj. is rare. 9. *praecesseris*. Sen. Ep. 59. 3 *non ituros si nemo praecesserit, sed bene secuturos*. 10. *Recta*, primarily 'the straight course' with a secondary suggestion of the right line of conduct. *certior*, 'with more assurance in my turn' (*ipse*). 11, 12. Wopkens can hardly be right in explaining these verses as *a general reflection*; they would then have been introduced by *Nam*, nor would *stultum* have been enforced by *nimir*, which gives the remark a sort of personal character. 11. *tu*, the parent crab. *prauissima temptes* is an infelicitous piece of language, quite unworthy of Av. 12. *censor*, 'critic.' Gloss. Sangallense ed. M. Warren *Censor iudex*. The lengthened *ō* before *ut* indicates a later hand: and *ut* would in Av. probably have been *si*.

IV.

Babr. xviii, Fab. Aesop. 82, 82^b Halm, Bodl. 17 Kn.

BABR. XVIII.

Βορέη λέγουσιν ἡλιώ τε τοιαύτην
ἔμιν γενέσθαι, πότερος ἀνδρὸς ἄγροικον
ὅδοιπορούντος τὴν σίσυραν ἐκδινεῖ.
Βορέης δὲ ἐφύσα πρώτος οἷος ἐν Θράκης,
βίῃ νομίζων τὸν φορούντα σνήσεων
δὲ δὲ μεθῆκε μᾶλλον, ἀλλὰ ἥγιώσας
καὶ πάντα κύκλῳ χερσὶ κράσπεδα σφίγξας
καθῆστο, πέτρης νῶτον ἔξοχῇ κλίνας.
ὁ δὲ ἥλιος τὸ πρώτον ἥδις ἐκύψας
ἀνήκει αὐτὸς τοῦ δυστημένου ψύχους,
ἐπειτα δὲ ἀπ προσῆγε τὴν ἀλην πλεῖων
καὶ καῦμα τὸν γεωργὸν είχεν ἐκαίφνης,
αὐτὸς δὲ ρίψας τὴν Τσισύραν ἐγυμνώθη.

There is a passage in the *Saturnalia* of Macrobius, to whom Avianus is believed to have dedicated his work, which is a curious parallel to the introduction in 1-2 of the stars in conjunction with Jupiter. After quoting the three lines of Il. i. in which Zeus is said to have gone to the blameless Aethiopians with all the gods following in his train (423-425), Macrobius adds: *Nam quod ait θεοὶ δέ ἄμα πάντες ἐποντο sidera intelleguntur, quae cum eo ad occasus ortusque cotidiano impetu caeli feruntur eodemque aluntur umore. Θεοὺς enim dicunt sidera et stellas ἀπὸ τοῦ θέσεων id est τρέχειν quod semper in cursu sint, η ἀπὸ τοῦ θεορέσθαι.*

1, 2 are full of difficulty, perhaps corrupt. The general meaning is however clear. The north wind and the sun dispute before the assembled powers of the sky (*praesentia numina* 15) which is the more powerful, and decide the question by each attempting to make a

traveller strip off his *pallium*. The tribunal consists of the stars (*ad sidera*) and Jupiter, who seems to be thought of as presiding judge. Possibly then *cum magno Ioue* in 2 is to be constructed closely with *ad sidera*, 'before the stars with supreme Jupiter as arbiter.' The order of the words however is against this; and it seems safer to explain that the two claimants dispute with Jupiter in presence of the stars. Each contests with Jupiter the superiority of his claim. [G. Murray's conj. *Inmitis Boreas rapit usque ad sidera Phoebum: Iurgia cum magno conseruere Ioue* is ingenious, but *usque ad sidera*, a Vergilian expression, Ecl. v. 43 *binc usque ad sidera notus*, would be somewhat of an exaggeration, except perhaps as implying the violent determination of Boreas to settle the question.]

1. **Inmitis.** Verg. G. i. 370 *Boreae de parte trucis. placidusque* is an antithesis to *inmitis*: the fable turns on the contrast of the two forces, violence and gentleness. *ad sidera*, a juristic use of *ad*, *ad censores dicere* Tusc. Disp. iii. 21. 51 *ad arbitrum, ad recipitatores, ad praetorem accusare* etc. Dräger i. 535.

2. **Iurgia conseruere**, which is found in Auson. Perioch. Odys. 18, like *iurgia nectere* Ovid Am. ii. 2. 35, followed by *cum* and abl. must mean to quarrel with.

3. **Quis = eter**, as several times in Phaedrus, i. 26 (24); 8, iv. 24. 3 (Cannegieter). *incepit peragat*, 'effect his purpose', Vergilian, Aen. iv. 452. *mediumque*. 'And at the moment, a traveller happened to be wending his way along a plain.' *que* expresses the simultaneousness of the quarrel with the opportunity chance offered of deciding it by a practical trial. So in the well-known line of Ennius *Dono ducite, doque uolentibus cum magnis dis*, the actual making over of the thing given follows immediately on the promise to give it. Aen. x. 825 *Arma quibus laetus habe tua, teque parentum Manibus et cineri siqua est ea cura remitto*. Veg. iv. 21 *Quemadmodum in citibra chordae sunt, ita in trabe . . . funes sunt, qui pontem de superiori parte trochleis laxant, ut descendat ad murum, statimque de turri exeunt bellatores*.

aequor, the first hand of C seems better than *orbem* of most MSS. A plain would be the most favourable locale for a trial of strength between wind and sun.

4. **Carpebat iter.** C.I.L. iv. 558 TV QVI CARPIS ITER GRESSV PROPERANTE VIATOR.

5. **Conuenit**, 'it is agreed.' Ovid F. iv. 811 *Contrabere agrestes et moenia ponere utriusque Conuenit*.

potius. Out of a selection of possibilities, they agree to select as the case for introducing the suit (or, under which the suit should be tried) the task of stripping the man bare and tearing his cloak from his back.

praefigere, as it were to *praeface* their contention. *causam*, the matter on which the case was tried.

6. **Pallia decutienda**, object accus. in apposition with *causam*. 'The stripping off of the man's outer garment.' See Dräger ii. 794.

nudato expresses the result of the stripping, viz. leaving him lightly clad.

7. **impulsu uentis**, 'with the shock of the winds' = *impulsu uentorum*. Apuleius de Mundo xii *Procellosus flatus Cataegis dicitur, quem praefractum possumus dicere, uentus qui de superiori caeli parte summissus inferiora repentinis impulsibus quatit*.

8. **depluere** with an accus. is found in our MSS of Prop. ii. 20. 8 *Sollicito lacrimas depuit a Siplo*, but *lacrimans* is a plausible conjecture.

9. **magis** is to be constructed closely with *quod*, 'the more that.'

duplieem possibly expresses part of the man's action, as if it were *duplicatum*, 'folding his cloak double' as the wind increases in intensity. Against this is the Vergilian *duplicem ex umeris reiecit amictum* Aen. v. 421, and the words of Cornelius Nepos Datam. 3 *agresti dupli amicu circumdatus*, from which it would seem that a double-folded *amictus* was a regular part of the countryman's equipment against foul weather. Fröhner's prose paraphrast has *quanto tempestas acrior insurrexit, tanto uiator circa se uestes suas attentius colligebat*.

10. **summotos trahit**, 'pushes rudely aside and tugs at the folds.'

quod C, quo O and R, my two best Bodleian MSS. This may be right, cf. Liv. i. 25. 13 *eo maiore cum gaudio, quo prope metum res fuerat* (Dräger ii. 627).

11.

tenues, not 'slight' or 'feeble' as opposed to their subsequently increased heat, but 'penetrating' i. e. gradually pervading the pores of the body and making it by degrees warmer and warmer. **increscere**, 'grew more powerful' nearly = *inualescere*, with which it is combined in the Digest. Macrob. S. i. 21. 17 *solis uis prima parte diei ad meridiem increscit . . . mox elanguescens deducitur*. **12. surgeret** MSS, which Wopkens altered to *spargeret* from not understanding the force of *iubar*. Isidor. Orig. iii. 70. 18 *Sed et splendor solis ac lunae et stellarum iubar uocatur, quod in modum iubae radii ipsorum extendantur*. In the Treves MS of the Fables *iubar* is glossed by *splendor*. Here then *iubar* is the full brightness of the sun which concentrating by degrees its rays is properly said to *rise* (*surgeret*), its orb having been before obscured and only now coming into view; or we might explain *surgeret* in relation to *nimio igne* as Ovid says *ut solet adfuso surgere flamma mero* (Her. xiii. 114 quoted by Wopkens' Reviewer p. 428), cf. Auson. Mosel. 16, 17 *Sed liquidum iubar et rutilam uisentibus aethram Libera perspicui non inuidet aura diei*. Amm. Marc. xxviii. 4. 12 *nundum solis puro iubare (iuuare Nissen's Fragn. Marburg. p. 5)*. **13. requiescere**, active as in Verg. Ecl. viii. 4, Ciris 232, Prop. ii. 29. 75, and the fragm. of Calvus' Io quoted by Servius on Ecl. viii. 4. **15. praesentia**, assembled to witness. **numina**, the stars and Jupiter. See the passage of Macrobius quoted in the introduction. **16. praemissis**, a military word, used of despatching troops in advance. Veg. iii. 22 *leuis armatura praemiscebatur, 79 loca praemissis praesidiis occupanda*, hence *uincere*, as any army might. It is useless for securing victory to open the campaign with threats.

V.

Fab. Aesop. 333 (= 99 Kn.), 333^b, 336 Halm.

This fable is not in our Babrius. It is preserved however in three prose versions of which the nearest to the outline of Avianus is as follows. It will be found in Lucian's *Piscatores* c. 32.

332^b Halm. "Ονος ἐν Κύμη λεοντῆν περιβαλόμενος, ἡξίου λέων αὐτὸς εἴναι πρὸς ἀγνοούντας τοὺς Κυμαῖος ὄγκωμενος μάλα τραχὺ καὶ καταληκτικόν· ἀχρι δὴ τις αὐτὸν ἔνος, καὶ λέοντα ίδων πολλάκις καὶ δυν, ἥλεγχε παίων τοῖς ἔύλοις.

1-4. The Promythion is not required, and is probably not by Av. **1.** Modelled on Horace Epist. i. 7. 98 *Metiri se quemque suo modulo ac pede uerum est*. The Christian writer Ennodius (fifth century) several times uses *metiri se* in his Epistles, as Hartel shows in his Index s. v. Ep. ix. 1 *Tu te ut metiaris inploro*. iii. 17 *Numquam se metitur quem stimulat caritatis imperium*. *iuuari*, 'to find a satisfaction in,' nearly = to be contented. Barth Aduers. xxxix. 7. In this sense the passive is not very common. Cic. Orator xlvi. 159 *refer ad auris, probabunt: quare cur ita sit: dicent iuuari: uoluptati autem aurium morigerari debet oratio*, where I cannot think *iuuare* is rightly introduced by Sandys from Gellius ii. 17. Ovid Pont. ii. 7. 71 *Temperie caeli corpusque animusque iuuatur*, where *iuuatur* corresponds to *dulce est 69, uoluptas 73*. **2. ferre sibi**, 'to claim as one's own.' Barth illustrates from Ovid M. xiii. 383 *fortisque uiri tulit arma desertus*. *Ferre* in the Latin of some writers of the Decadence so completely = *auferre* as to be constructed with a dat. of the person robbed: for which see Pauly's index to Salvianus, and cf. Roby Introd. to Digest p. 79. **3. miracula**, 'finery,' 'gauds,' lit. objects of false admiration. So in a letter of Symmachus to the Emperor Theodosius I in which he asks leave to return to the simpler conveyance which antiquity assigned to the Prefect of the

City, and deprecates the grander and more cumbrous vehicle which later fashion had introduced, he says: *Absit ut moderator urbis liberae atque adeo devoutae tamquam Salmeneus alius inuebatur. nihil moramur externa miracula x. 24.* In Phaedrus i. 11. 6-9 *bic auritulus Clamorem subito totis tollit uiribus Nouoque turbat bestias miraculo*, the word is used of the prodigious or portentous noise raised by the ass imitating the lion. And so here *miracula* might express the phenomenal look of the lion's skin on the ass's body, with which cf. Vergil's *Omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum* (G. iv. 441). **facient risum**, like the jackdaw stript of his borrowed plumes, Hor. Epist. i. 3. 19 *ne si repetitum uenerit olim Grex auium plumas, moneat cornicula risum Furtiis nudata coloribus.* 4. 'When once he finds himself left in forlorn possession of his native deficiencies.' **remanere** aptly expresses the poor residuum left behind when adventitious merits are stript away, and the individual is left in *puris naturalibus*. Sen. Ep. i. 5 *Non enim tantum minimum in imo sed pessimum remanet.* **malis**, here 'defects,' 'imperfections,' opposite of *bona* as used in the Propertian *Nec sinere in propriis membra nitere bonis* i. 2. 6 (Cannegieter). 5. **Exuuias.** Aen. ix. 306 *pellēm borrentisque leonis Exuuias.* **Gaetuli**, as Africa is the natural home of lions (*leoun arida nutrix* Hor. C. i. 22. 15). 6. **spoliis.** Her. ix. 113 *Falleris et nescis: non sunt spolia ista leonis, Sed tua; tuge feri uictor es, illa tui*, of Omphale wearing the lion's skin of Hercules. 7. **incongrua**, 'ill-suited,' 'unsuitable.' Paucker Suppl. Lexic. Latinor. p. 365 quotes it from Apuleius, Symmachus, Vegetius, Jerome, Rufinus, Boethius and others. Veg. ii. 19 *incongruum uideretur imperatoris militem, qui ueste et annona publica pasebatur, utilitatibus uacare priuatis.* 8. **miserum**, 'sorry,' 'ignoble.' **tanto honore**, of the majestic appearance of the lion. Aen. viii. 617 *deae donis et tanto laetus honore*, as explained by Wagner. 9. **mimo**, Cannegieter's conj. for *animo* of MSS is more than probable, as the words are often confounded in MSS, and it was the special function of the *mimus* to personate characters, Amm. Marc. xxiii. 5 *cum Antiochiae scenicis ludis mimus cum uxore inmissus e medio sumpta quaedam imitaretur*. Petron. S. 80 *Grex agit in scena mimum . . . Mox . . . Vera redit facies, adsimulata perit.* Besides, the bare feet of the mime-actor (Diomedes iii. 490 K. *Quarta est species planipedis, qui Graece dicitur μύος, ideo autem Latine planipes dictus, quod actores planis pedibus, id est nudis, in proscenium introirent, non ut tragici actores cum coturnis, neque ut comici cum soccis*) would excellently suit the ass of the fable, whose feet would not be covered by the lion's skin but be exposed to view. Similarly Eur. Rhes. 255 *τερπάνου | Μύον ἔχων ἐν̄ γαῖαν | θηρός* of Dolon disguised in a wolf's skin to escape detection as a spy. [limbo, my own conj., would refer to the mane of the lion which formed a fringe round the front of the ass's body, and would agree well with *horror*.] **mimo with terribilis**, 'farcifully terrible.' **circum stetit**, Schenkl aptly compares Aen. ii. 559 *At me tum primum saevis circum stetit horror.* **horror** 'hic actue sumitur' Guiet, like our 'fright.' The word rather expresses the grim and forbidding look of the lion's mane on the ass's body, than the bristling and rugged appearance of the hair. 10. **praesumptus**, the courage with which the ass had armed himself in advance, viz. in assuming the externals of the lion. This seems better than explaining with Barth (Aduers. xxxix. 7 'temere arrogatus'), and Wopkens from the later use of *praesumere*, 'to presume,' 'arrogate on false pretences,' as Pacatus uses *p. ueniam* Paneg. Theodos. 42. This sense is very common in Salvianus, Ennodius and other 5th century writers (see the *Excursus*), but if I am right in holding that Av. wrote before 400, he would have been using unclassical Latin if he meant this. Or is it a piece of his *rudis latinitas*? 11. **calcans** does not mean simply that the ass trod the same pasture-ground with other tame beasts (Wopkens), but that he *disdained* to share their food, considering

himself beyond them. So Cannegieter who compares Capitolin. Vit. Maximi et Balbini xiv *Cum Balbinus Maximum quasi ignobilem contemneret, Maximus Balbinum quasi debilem calcaret.* Symm. Epist. x. 32 *gaudia corporis ut caduca calcavit.* Of course in an animal that makes so much use of its heels as the donkey (Phaedr. i. 23 (21), 9 *asinus calcibus frontem extudit) calcans* would suggest the way in which the ass showed his contempt viz. by spurning the ground *with his heels*, 'kicking his heels at the pasture.'

12. 'Drove the scared cattle in confusion over their fields.'

13. *deprendit*, 'caught by grasping (ab) his ear (*capistro prebendere* of an ass Apul. M. x. 21) and then hurried him off to confinement and drubbing' (*correptum u. u. domat*). *magna aure.* So Ovid describing the donkey's ears of Midas Met. xi. 174-7 *Nec Delius aures Humanam stolidas patitur retinere figuram, Sed trabit in spatum ullisque albentibus inplet Instabileisque imas facit et dat posse moueri.*

14. *uinclis* all MSS; he was chained, to prevent any such escapades in future. *Vinclis uerberibusque* occurs in Tib. ii. 3. 80 (Sittl) and is a favorite combination, as Wölfflin shows: Prud. Perist. xi. 106 *uerbera uincula facies.*

15. *tergo* = *tergore*, as in Aen. v. 351 *tergum Gaetuli inmane leonis* (Barth). 16. *pecus*, 'beast,' of a single animal VIII. 5. So *Olenium pecus* Heroid. xviii. 188.

17. *ignotos*, 'strangers.' Ovid A. A. iii. 300 *Allicit ignotos ille fugatque uiros.* Phaedr. i. 11. 1 *Virtutis expers, uerbis iactans gloria Ignotos fallit, notis est derisui*, a passage Av. may have been copying. *imitato*, passive, as in the fragm. of the Timaeus ascribed to Cicero iii *imitata et effecta simulacra.* There was an archaic verb *imitare*, Non. 473. Dräger ii. 768, 9 gives a long list of past participles of deponents used passively. *murmure*, 'roar,' here and XXIV. 15 of a lion; XVII. 13 of a tiger.

18. *qui quondam*, 'as of old.' Verg. Ecl. i. 53 *Hic tibi quae semper uicino ab limite saepes.*

VI.

Babr. cxx, Fab. Aesop. 78, 78^b, Bodl. 113 Kn.

Halm's 78^b substitutes a worm for the frog of the other versions, and both 78 and 78^b have *χωλόν* for *χλωρόν*. The Bodleian Paraphrase (113 Kn.) which otherwise agrees exactly with 78^b retains the frog and the green colour of Babrius: for though both MSS of Babrius give *χωλόν*, the conj. of Seidler *χλωρόν* is admitted as certain by Rutherford and most editors.

BABR. CXX.

Ο τελμάτων ἔνοικος, δ σκιῇ χαιρῶν,
δ ἔων ὄρυκτοις βάτραχος παρ εὐρίποις,
εἰς γῆν παρελθὼν ἐλεγε πάσι τοῖς ζῷοις
'ιατρός εἴμι φαρμάκω ἐπιστήμων
οίων τάχ' οὐδεὶς οἰδεν, οὐδ' δ Παιήνω
δε "Ολυμπον οἰκει καὶ θεοὺς λατρεύει."
'καὶ πῶς' ἀλόπηξ εἴπεν, 'ἀλλον λῆση,
δε σαυτὸν οὐτω χλωρὸν ὅπτα μὴ σώζεις;

1. *limo*que for *olimque* of MSS, the conj. of Nevelet, is supported by the Bodl. Paraphrase δ τῷ πηλῷ συζῶν βάτραχος, and Phaedrus' exactly corresponding *Inmersae limo* (i. 2. 16). Liv. xxii. 2 *bausti paene limo immergesque se.*

2. *semper amica*, modelled on Babrius' *χαιρῶν.* 3.

superos, the open air of the hills in the upper world (*εἰς γῆν ἐξελθὼν* Bodl. Paraphr.) as opposed to the watery region in which the frog was ordinarily plunged. Vergil's *superum lumen* the light of the upper world is parallel. *recurrents*, 'revisiting,' i. e. visiting and revisiting, once and again. *Recurrere* very early lost much of its full meaning and became nearly = *redire*, in which sense it is found below XX. 12, Macrob. S. vii. 5. 11. 4.

Mulcebat . . . quod, 'comforted with the assurance that,' *quod* here is not

'because' but belongs to the later construction by which it follows verbs like *dicere agnoscere sentire*, etc. *miseras...feras*, double rhyme. *miseras*, 'afflicted' by disease and want of care, and so ready to be *deluded* by a medical charlatan. *turgida*, a recurring idea in reference to toads or frogs: Propertius has *turgentis rubetae* iii. 6. 27, and Shakespere talks of the 'sweltered venom' of the toad, Macbeth iv. 1. 5. *Calilida*, 'by leech-craft.' *succurrere*, with a dat. of the *thing* relieved as in Frontin. de Aquaed. 119 *multa atque ampla opera* (repairs etc.) *subinde nascentur, quibus ante succurreri debet quam magno auxilio egeri incipient*. 6. *continuare*, 'prolong' = *porrigere*. Cf. Auson. Parent. i. (iii. Schenkl) 13, 14 *Praeditus et uitas hominum ratione medendi Porrigere et fatis amplificare moras* (Cannegieter). 7. Lachmann's *Paconi* seems unnecessary, as *Paonius magister* is a common formula of Latin poetry for 'the Master Paeon', and gives besides the extra notion of healing associated with the adj. by long tradition from Vergil (Aen. vii. 768, xii. 401) and Ovid (Met. xv. 535) onwards. *Nec se iactat cessisse*, a little forced for *et se non cessisse iactat*. *magistro*, master in the craft of healing, 'master-leech.' 8. Av.'s way of translating δς 'Ολυμπον οἰκεῖ καὶ θεὸς λατρεύει. *perpetuos*, 'ever-living,' 'immortal.' The combination *perpetuos deos* suggests the cry addressed to the later Roman Emperors *Di te perpetuēt*, Lamprid. Alex. 6. *in orbe*, one after another in rotation = *in orbem*; which latter is found in Vegetius ii. 21 *postquam in orbem omnes cohortes per diuersas administraverit scholas*, where Lang's Palatinus gives *orbe*. Sen. Dial. vi. 15 *it in orbem ista tempestas et sine delectu uastat omnia*. 9. *ulpes*, all good MSS here, but *ulpis* when the last syllable is short in XL. 7 is given by both *C* and *T*. Neue Formenl. i. 180 states that *ulpis* is given by the twelfth cent. Pithoeanus as well as the coeval Rheims MS of Phaedrus, not only in passages like i. 7. 1, iv. 3. 1, iv. 20. 1, but also where the syllable must be long; the Munich MS collated by Lütiohann of Apuleius de deo Socratis §§ 109-111 consistently gives *ulpis* five times; in Petron. 58 *H* gives *bella res est ulpis uda* (Bücheler). The question therefore is not whether the *-is* form is correct, but whether in the classical period it was adopted for cases where a short syllable was required. *quietem*, 'the indifference,' or 'apathy': it was impossible to rouse them or make them angry. Compare the use of *quiesce*, 'don't ruffle yourself' in Ter. Phorm. iv. 3. 64. 10. *vacuam*, all MSS 'unreliable.' The idea is of something hollow, which gives way when tested. *prodidit*, 'disclosed'; another word which has come to lose much of its significance. It nearly = δηφηνει, 'intimated.' 12. *caeruleus*, 'a livid hue marks the sickly (Pallida) features of the frog.' A line of Maximianus is very like this, perhaps imitated from it, El. ii. 26 *Et iam caeruleus (? -is) inficit ora color*: on which see American Journal of Philology for 1884, p. 155.

VII.

Babr. civ, Fab. Aesop. 224 Halm, Bodl. 71 Kn.

It is to be regretted that the last two lines of Babrius' version of this fable are corrupt in the Athoan MS which alone contains them. It cannot, I think, have ended with the abrupt question ὦ τάλαν, τί σεωντερ; (so Rutherford), as there is a close agreement in the general sense of these two verses, not only with the words of the prose version τί φαντάγ; οὐ δι' ἀρετὴν τούτον φορεῖς, ἀλλὰ δι' ἔλεγχον τῆς κεκρυμμένης σου κακλας, but with the four last lines of Avianus. I have accordingly printed them, not indeed believing that they are genuine in their present form, but as necessary to complete the sense of Babrius, and not perhaps wholly beyond restoration.

The fable of Avianus is itself full of perplexity. In 2 *Muneribus* seems to

mean 'requital' in the bad sense, i.e. punishment. In 8 *nōlam* of most MSS is to my ears inconceivable; yet it seems early to have become the accepted reading, as it is quoted without variation in the Grammatical treatise printed by Hagen in his *Anecdota Heluetica*, p. 182, the MS of which was written in the tenth century. In 14 *singula*, if genuine, is weak, and unexampled in Avianus' other fables; *cupis* in 16 is harsh, if indeed explicable. It is little to the point to say that these anomalous uses are part of the *rudis latinitas* which the fabulist avows in his preface; for the style of the rest of the fable is as carefully elaborated as usual, and the words in question stand out in marked relief to the generally correct flow of the language. I accept this fable then as a sufficient proof that Avianus' text underwent considerable depravation before the time when it was redacted in its present form. In any case the Promythion stands on a level with the others and cannot be from Av.

BABR. CIV.

Λάθρη κίων ἔδακνε τῷ δὲ χαλκέυσας
δεσπότης κώδωνα καὶ προσαρτήσας
πρόδηλον εἶναι μακρόθεν πεποιηκεῖ.
οἱ κίων δὲ τὸν κώδωνα δι' ἀγορῆς σείων
ἡλαζονεύετ'. ἀλλὰ δὴ κίων γραιὴν
πρὸς αὐτὸν εἶπεν 'δὲ τάλαν, τί σεμνύνη;
οὐ κόσμος ἀρτῆς τούτου οὐδὲ τέπικείης (έπεικείης Boissonade),
σαυτοῦ δὲ ἔλεγχον τῆς πονηρίης κρούεις.'

1. *est with innatum* might seem nearly = *innascitur*, much as *natum esse* is used in Cat. x. 15, the neuter participle in each case individualizing more distinctly the quality or thing grown. 'It is a rare quality for a vicious nature to grow.' Yet as *facile* and *difficile* have a sympathetic attraction to the perfect, it is perhaps safer, to interpret it so. Veg. iv. 10 *difficile sitis uicit*, 'rarely has thirst overcome'; iv. 38 *difficile naufragium pertulit qui uentorum rationem diligenter inspexit*, 'a careful observer of the winds has rarely been wrecked.'

2. *Muneribus* (for which neither Withof's conj. *Verberibus* nor Fröhner's *Vulneribus* satisfy) I had understood in a general sense: 'vicious natures can rarely be brought to think themselves rewarded as they should be or punished (only) as they deserve.' Then *dignas* = 'adequate to' the reward or punishment they get, cf. *ἄξιος* in Thuc. But I now accept Sittl's view that *Muneribus* is simply 'requitals,' 'retaliations' in a bad sense. That Av. would so have written I cannot believe: but in a promythian all things are possible.

3. *nullis latratibus horrens*, 'with no gruff bark.' This use of *nullus* where we should use an adverb 'never' or 'nowhere' is much affected by Av. cf. XXXVI. 7 *nullam uerbis compulsus in iram*; XL. 3 *nulla graues uariarent terga leones*. Sil. ix. 550 *diesque Qua nullas umquam transisse optauerit Alpes*. Cf. the use of *obris* in Ag. 186 *μάντινα οὐρίνα φέγων*.

4. 'And that gave no first sign of mischief by opening his mouth in wide grins.' So I interpret *primum*; generally a snappish dog *begins* by showing some token of his intended bite, and *then* bites. This dog gave every sign of good temper and then bit suddenly. Such an animal was called by the Greeks *λαιθαργός*. Possibly *primum* is corrupt; *simum* would be a plausible conj., constructed adverbially with *trahens*, cf. *σημὰ σεωρός* in Meleager. This use of neuter adjectives, singular or plural, is frequent in Ammianus Marcellinus, e.g. *insanum loquentis et ferum* xxiii. 6. 80, cf. Mamertin. Grat. Act. Iuliano xiv *serenum renidens*. Symm. Epist. i. 7 *Bauli magnum silentes*. Prud. Perist. v. 416 *malignum murmurans. trahens, 'i. pandens' Guiet.* 5. 'But set his softly-patting tail fearfully beneath him' i.e. under his belly. *Mollia uerbera caudae* is on the analogy of *stuprea uerbera fundae* Verg. G. i. 309. *pauidae* recalls Vergil's *Caudamque remulcens Subiecit pauitantem utero Aen. xi. 812* (Cannegieter).

6. 'Would fly into a rage and snap about him recklessly.' *Concitus* = *concitus ira* of Ovid Met. vii. 413 spoken

of Cerberus. **7. dominus.** It was a law of Solon's that a dog which had bitten anyone should have a three-cubit collar fastened to him and be delivered up to the sufferer (Plut. Solon xxiv, Xen. Hell. ii. 4. 41). **8. nolam**, 'bell' of most MSS is suspicious, as (1) the *o* ought to be long; (2) *Faucibus innexis crepitantia subligat aera* immediately following, makes a distressing tautology. Lachmann and Fröhner read *notam*, perhaps rightly; *uolam* which I have found in one of the Peterhouse MSS would more easily explain the corruptions *nolam*, *mollam*, and from its rarity might be misunderstood. The St. Gallen Glossary recently edited by Prof. Minton Warren of Baltimore has *uola*: *manus cauda in medio unde inuolare dicimus*. It was also applied to the sole of the *foot*. Hence the proverb *nec uola nec uestigium*, 'neither track nor trace' Non. 416; and in this sense it might possibly be used here. By bellng his dog, the master made him carry his trail wherever he went. Yet as Prudentius has *Nōlanus* short Perist. xi. 208, I have not ventured to alter *nolam* here: and I see that Bährrens retains it also. **9. innexis** is part of the same action as *subligat*, which is here used in its strict sense of tying *beneath* the dog's throat. **crepitantia aera.** Verg. G. iv. 151, tinkling bell of bronze. Barth Aduers. xxxix. 13 quotes a gloss of Albinus: 'Crepitacula dicit: ea uero domini etiam furtiis appendebant ut quaqua irent a uillico audiri possent.' Bells for oxen, sheep, and other animals are mentioned in the *νόμοι γεωργικοί* based on the code of Justinian. Tit. ii. 2, p. 836 in Heimbach's Harmenopoulos Εάν τις κόδωνα ἐκ βοὸς ἢ προβάρου ἢ ἐξ ἀλλού οἰουδήποτε ζώου κλέψῃ καὶ γνωσθῇ, ὡς κλεπτὴς μαστιγωθήσω ἐι δὲ καὶ τὸ ζῶον ἀφανὲς γέννηται, δόρα αὐτῷ ὁ κλέπτης τοῦ κώδωνος. **10. facili**, 'ready,' i. e. shaking and ringing spontaneously every time the dog moved. **signa cauenda**, 'signs of alarm'; *signa cauendi* would be plainer, but Av. transfers the alarm which the bell was to produce towards the dog wearing it to the bell itself: 'signals to be guarded against' for 'signals to be on one's guard.' **11. praemia ferri**, 'was brought him as a reward of conduct.' *Praemia* of a single reward, Ovid Met. viii. 503 *cape praemia facti*. **12. similem**, 'of his peers,' i. e. dog-companions: XL. 2 *consimiles feras*. **ouana.** So Merobaudes ii. 10 Niebuhr *Cuius sacra petit munera mundus ouans*. **13. insultantem** XV. 10. **senior** XXXVI. 7. It is the *κίων γραιη* of Babrius. **de plebe** is Avianus' own addition. The contrast of the aristocrat with the plebeian is a point much affected in these fables. See XI. 10, XVI. 19, 20, XXXI. 11, 12, XXXVIII. 11, 12, XL. 1-4. **superbum**, here a substantive, *rōv ὑπερήφανον*, 'the swaggerer.' **14. Tall**, 'what, so loud in shaking your collar?' **cingula** is my conj. for *singula* of MSS; Varro R. R. ii. 9. 15 *Ne uulnerentur a bestiis, inponuntur bis collaria, quae uocantur melium, id est cingulum circum collum ex corio firmo cum clavulis capitatis, quae (quare) intra capita insuitur pellis mollis, ne noceat collo duritia ferri.* This proves that *cingulum* was used (against Serv. on Aen. ix. 357 *cingulum hominum generis neutri est. Nam animalium genere feminino dicimus has cingulas*) of a dog's collar. Here it would be the neck-strap to which the bell was attached. **Cingula** is written *singula* in Jeep's codex Ambrosianus of Claudian, Deprec. ad Hadrian. 51. **15. Infelix**, a word of abuse (Wopkens), like our 'wretch.' The line is slightly altered from Aen. v. 465 *Infelix, quae tanta animum dementia cepit?* (Cannegieter). **sensum**, 'understanding.' **16. si cupis.** 'If you would have your bell to be a reward of merit' = 'if you would like to make out your bell to be a reward of merit.' This is the obvious meaning, and, though not classical, intelligible. It doubtless belonged to the language of the people. See infra XXIV. 12 *Artificis testem si cupis esse manum*. Very parallel is the construction of *animum inducere* in a speech of Scipio Africanus ap. Macrobi. S. iii. 14. 7 *non poteram animum inducere ea liberos suos homines nobiles docere*, 'I could not bring myself to believe.' **17.** 'This is no

ornament of merit you flourish in its setting of bronze.' in, in bronze fittings or fixtures. 18. *inde*, hardly with *sonum*, 'sound from it,' cf. *In Persas tetulere, suo post inde reuenter* in the passage of Suetus' *Moretum* ap. Macrob. S. iii. 18. 12, but more vaguely 'thereby,' 'by carrying it:' so XXI. 10, XXVII. 4.

VIII.

Fab. Aesop. 184 Halm, Bodl. 104 Kn.

AESOP. 184.

Κάμηλος, θεασαμένη ταῦρον ἐπὶ τοῖς κέρασιν ἀγαλλόμενον, φθονήσασα αὐτῷ ηβουλίθη καὶ αὐτὴ τῶν ἴσων ἐφιέσθαι. Διὸ καὶ παραγενομένη πρὸς τὸν Δία τούτον ἐδέετο, ὅπως αὐτῇ κέρατα προσνείμῃ· καὶ ὁ Ζεὺς ἀγανακτήσας κατ' αὐτῆς, ἔγε μὴ ἀρκούτο τῷ μεγέθει τοῦ σώματος καὶ τῇ ισχύι, ἀλλὰ καὶ περισσοτέρων ἐπιθυμοῖ, οὐ μόνον αὐτῇ κέρατα οὐ προσέθηκεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ μέρος τι τῶν ὅπων ἀφέιτο.

Οὕτω πολλοὶ διὰ πλεονεξίαν τοῖς ἀλλοῖς ἐποφθαλμίζοντες λανθάνονται καὶ τῶν ἴδιων στερούμενοι.

Furia observes that a similar apologue of a kite that wished to neigh and lost its original power of voice is mentioned by the Emperor Julian, Misopog. ad fin. Λέγεται καὶ τὸ ἱκτίνα φωνὴν ἔχοντα παραπλησίαν τοῖς ἀλλοῖς ὄρνισιν ἐπιθέσθαι τῷ χρεμετίσειν, ὥσπερ οἱ γενναῖοι τῶν ἵππων ἔίτα τοῦ μὲν ἐπιλαθόμενον, τὸ δὲ μὴ δυνηθέντα ἐλεῖν ικανός, ἀμφοῖν στέρεσθαι καὶ φαντότερον ἔναι τῶν ἀλλοῖς ὄρνιθων τὴν φωνὴν.

1. *proprii rebus*, 'his own possessions.' Cic. de Leg. Agrar. ii. 21. 55 *Venire nostras res proprias et in perpetuum ab nobis abalienari.* 2. *fabula nostra* for *nostra fabella* of MSS is to some extent supported by C, in which the former is written as a correction over the ordinary reading. The Paraphrast too, who quotes vv. 13, 14 followed by 1-4, read *fabula nostra*. Yet this may be a mere correction of a learned scribe posterior to the time when the 4 vv. of the promythion were written. I have in the Introduction stated my belief that none of these promythia are from Av. At any rate it is inconceivable that a poet so familiar not only with Latin poetry as a whole, but with Phaedrus in particular, should give in to the licence of his time in so common a word as *fabella*. Both words are used for 'fable:' for though Phaedrus once distinguishes *fabula* from *fabella* as play from fable (iv. 7. 22 *Si nec fabellae te iuuant nec fabulae*), his general practice is to treat them indifferently: *fabula* i. 1. 14, *fabellam* i. 2. 9, *fabella* i. 5. 2, *fabula* i. 10. 3, *fabella* i. 17. 3, *fabella* i. 28. 2. 3, 4 seem modelled on Horace C. iii. 10. 10 *Ne currente retro funis eat rotæ.* 'Lest fortune in anger run quickly back to a stand-still, and the very wheel which at first brought her bounties (*dedit*), end with humbling its owner.' In this however *dedit*, whether we supply *fortunam* or suppose it used absolutely (cf. XXIII. 14) is hardly a well-defined antithesis to *minuat*. Possibly here, as in some other passages (Val. Fl. ii. 29, 30, Aegrit. Perdicæ 97, 98 in Bährens' P. L. M. v. pp. 112-125) a word really belonging to the second of the verses has got into the first, and a word belonging to the first into the second. Hence I would write *Indignata citos ne det Fortuna recursus Atque eadem minuat, qua* (so Paris A) *stetit ante, rotæ.* Cf. Uncle Remus xvi *Good-by, Brer Fox, take keer yo' cloze, Fer dis is de awey de worril goes. Some goes up en some goes down, You'll git ter de bottom all safe en soun'.* 5. *Corporis immensi*, a somewhat bare genitive of quality, 'huge-bodied,' like *Ceruicis rigidæ equo* Trist. i. 4. 14. The remarks which

Servius ap. Macrob. S. vi. 8. 1-6 addresses to Avienus on the similarly bare Vergilian *ablative* of quality are very pertinent to this passage. *pecus*. See on V. 16. *isse per auras* is the reading of most MSS and might be supported by XIV. 1-4 in which all the beasts present themselves before Jupiter, and XXII. 2 in which Jupiter sends Phoebus from heaven (*ab aree poli*) to decide between two petitioners, and Phoebus returns to Jupiter with the result; on this view Jupiter might be supposed to have his seat in heaven, and the camel would therefore make his way to him *per auras*. The grotesqueness of thus representing a camel mounting to the sky was indeed felt by Nevelet, and perhaps may have given rise to the corrected reading of R, *per aras*, which I have found also in a Brit. Mus. codex (b). On this latter view the camel goes from altar to altar in its eagerness to make Jupiter attend, much as Dido in Aen. iv. 56 paces by the altars of the gods to secure, if possible, their good will. But Lucian Icaromenipp. x 'Ο λογοπούς Αἴσωπος ἀερίς καὶ καυθόροις ἐνιοτε καὶ καμήλοις βάσιμον ἀποφαίνων τὸν οὐρανόν seems decisive in favour of *per auras*. 7-10. 'All alike held it an outrageous scandal and a matter for scorn, that while oxen went their way in the pride of double horns, the camel should alone walk entirely undefended, a laughing-stock open to the gibes of the whole beast-world.' 7. *irridendum*, rare. Ausonius has *Deridendas Camenas* Epist. iv. 66. 9. *Et solum . . . camelum*, sc. *ire*. *Et adversative* = *et tamen* (Dräger ii. 20-22). *nulla munitum parte*, language of siege operations, but also of bodies Veg. i. 20 *Dimicandi acriorem sumat audaciam qui munito capite uel pectore non timet uulnus*. 10. *Obiectum* and *expositum* are combined as in Aen. x. 694 *obuius* and *expostus*. Merobaudes Carm. iv. 43 Niebuhr *Obiectus Geticis puer cateruis*. 11. *arridens*. Macrob. S. iii. 17. 17 of Cleopatra dissolving the pearl *Tunc regina adridens fialam poposicit, cui aceti nonnihil acris infudit atque illuc unionem demptum ex aure altera festinabunda demisit*. *sperata*, 'his petition.' 12. *magnae auris*. The shortness of the camel's ears is noticed by Buffon Hist. Naturelle xi. p. 244. It is probably the want of proportion between these and the long neck of the animal that suggested the idea of their having lost part of their natural size in that pre-historic period when beasts and birds 'conversed as well as sung.' 13. *minor merito*, 'beneath your merit' i.e. on humbler conditions than you might naturally claim. Ovid Pont. ii. 6. 6 *Et mala me meritis ferre minora doces*. Wopkens however explains 'mutilated as you deserve to be,' 'with the loss of a limb as you deserve.' Cf. Juv. viii. 4 *umeroque minorem Corinum*. *eui non sufficit*, 'since you are discontented.' XXXIII. 8, XXXVI. 14, Dräger ii. 507. 14. *geme*, 'deplore.' My Brit. Mus. codex B gives *tene* which avoids the short concluding syllable, a rare occurrence in these fables.

IX.

FAB. AESOP. 311.

Δύο φίλοι τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδὸν ἔβαδισον. Ἀρκτοῦ δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐπιφανεῖσης, ὁ μὲν εἰς φθάσας ἀνέβη ἐπὶ τι δένδρον καὶ ἐνταῦθε ἔκρύπτετο· ὁ δὲ ἔτερος μέλλων περικαταληπτος γίνεσθαι, πεσὼν ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐδάφους ἐαυτὸν νεκρὸν προσεπονείτο. Τῆς δὲ ἄρκτου προσενεγκούσης αὐτῷ τὸ ρύγχος καὶ περισφρανομένης, τὰς ἀναπνοὰς συνείχε· φασὶ γαρ νεκροῦ μὴ ἀπτεσθαι τὸ ζῶον. Ἀπαλλαγεῖσης δὲ, ὁ ἀπὸ τοῦ δένδρου καταβάς ἐπυθάνετο τοῦ ἔτερου, τι ἡ ἄρκτος πρὸς τὸ οὖς είρηκε. 'Ο δὲ εἶπε, τὸν λοιπὸν τοιούτοις μὴ συνοδοιπορέων φίλοις, οἱ ἐν κινδύνοις οὐ παραμένουσιν.

'Ο λόγος δηλοῖ, ὅτι τοὺς γηησίους τῶν φίλων αἱ συμφοραὶ δοκιμάζουσιν.

Phaedrus v. 2 has a parallel fable, in which two travellers meeting a robber, one shows fight, the other runs away. The robber is killed, and the coward immediately runs up to his friend, draws his sword and promises to assist him to the death. The other replies in words partly resembling Avianus *Ego qui sum expertus quantis fugias uiribus, Scio quam uirtuti non sit credendum tuae.*

1. The road led them sometimes over high mountain-ground, sometimes through winding valleys. The expression is a little like Vegetius iii. 22 *Oportuni uallibus uel siluosis montibus.* *artum* with *iter* as Tacitus Ann. xv. 38 *Artis itineribus bucque et illuc flexis*, but in a different sense, not of narrow roads, but a journey through close ground. 2. *Cum socio quidam*, 'two comrades.' 3. *Securus, quodcumque malum fortuna dedisset ... posset uterque pati.* This construction is like II. 3. If any change is to be introduced, perhaps *quoicumque*, suggested by *quocumque* of B, may seem to anticipate *uterque* somewhat more effectively and clearly than *quodcumque* of most MSS. It will mean 'to whichever of the two,' as *Quis* is used for *uter* in IV. 3. 4. *posset*, a lively change from the *oratio obliqua* in which the protasis is couched to an apodosis stated directly. From *securus* to *tulisset* the sentence begins as if *posse utrumque pati* were to complete it; but with the new line, the form of the apodosis is suddenly altered 'Feeling safe, whatever misfortune chance should bring,—why, each would be able to combine their strength and endure it.' Wopkens quotes Hyg. Fab. cxxxix *Quod sciret, si quis ex eo natus esset, se regno priuaret.* Guiet explained *securus (ut) posset = certus posse utrumque pati quodcumque robore collato*: but this can hardly be right. 5. *per inceptum*, 'through a piece of unenclosed ground,' where they could converse with more freedom, and where the bear's attack would be less apprehended and from the want of means of escape more dangerous. MSS have *inceptum*, which Guiet retains, explaining *iter inceptum*. *uario sermone*, a Vergilian phrase, Aen. i. 748, vi. 160, viii. 309. 6. *praeceps conuenit in aggere forma.* 7. *facili ... cursu*, 'grasping an oak stem with an easy run.' A lively picture of the traveller's frightened agility in swarming up the tree. 8. Modelled on a favourite pentameter ending of Ovid's. Her. ix. 98 *Fauce peperit onus.* Rem. 18 *Triste peperit onus.* Fast. ii. 760 *Dulce peperit onus* (Cannegieter). 9. *trahens nullo iacuit uestigia gressu*, interlacing of clauses as in XXIII. 3, 4, not common in Av, see my note on Cat. xlii. 9. 10. *Exanimem fingens*, 'counterfeiting dead,' i.e. counterfeiting a dead man. *sponte relisus humi*, 'dashing himself purposely to the ground.' *relisus* suggests the rebound caused by the body dashing heavily on the earth. 12. *ante*, 'first,' i.e. before making him her prey and eating him. 13. *leuat*, 'lifts,' XXXV. 8, to see whether he was alive. Veg. iv. 18 *Depositis quoque homines funibus ... rursum leuantur in murum.* 13. *concreto timore*, as Ovid has *concreto dolore*. Pont. ii. 11. 10. Translate 'icy fear.' 14. *mentis calor*, nearly = 'vital warmth.' Verg. Aen. ix. 475 *At subito miserac calor ossa reliquit.* Ovid Her. xiv. 37 *Sanguis abit, mentemque calor corpusque reliquit* (Cannegieter). 15. *olidum*, 'rank,' not an otiose epithet, but suggesting the reason why the she-bear retired in disgust from a corpse: her sense of smell was offended. 17. *in uerba redissent*, 'they began to talk again.' 18. *Liberior iusto*, 'over gay, or jocose,' after he had shown his cowardice by leaving his friend in the lurch. The joke is contained in 20. For the adj. used adverbially see Dräger i. 325. *fugax* may have been suggested by the last line in Phaedrus' parallel fable v. 2. 15 *Qui re secunda fortis est, dubia fugax.* 19. *Dic, sodes*, 'pray, tell me.' Fronto Epist. i. 1 *Dic sodes hoc mibi.* *rettulit*, 'told, related.' Ovid Her. i. 39 *Rettulit et ferro Rbesumque Dolonaque caesos.* 20. 'For she spoke much with you in private and long.' *diu*

with **multa** following is slightly tautologous, but the language of fables is supposed to be natural, and tautology is the commonest vice of natural talk. Uncle Remus is an exaggerated example. 21, 22 are rightly suspected by Lachmann: **quoque** in 21 is weak, and **dixit** in 23, which where it stands is effective if 21, 22 are omitted, becomes tautologous after **iussit** in 21. 21. **quoque** of MSS would mean that grave as were the warnings of the bear, they included one more serious than all the rest, viz. to be chary of making friends. The old English Translation may be quoted here. 'He taught me many faire secrets, but among all other things he said to me, that I should never trust him which hath once decived mee.' 22. **sunt** of MSS is perhaps meant to break off the connexion of the clause with **haec maxima iussit**. 'And I, poor wretch, must needs carry out her warning uniformly.' This seems to be supported by the repetition of **dixit** in 23, as if after an interruption. But it would be wrong to argue this from Av. writing **sunt**, not **sint**: for in writers of this age the fact of the clause **Quae misero . . . mihi** belonging to the reported speech of the bear would not determine the choice of **sint** rather than **sunt**. So in Veg. iv. 35 *Obseruandum praecipue, ut a quintadecima luna usque ad uicesimam secundam arbores praecidantur, ex quibus liburnae contexendae sunt*, none of Lang's MSS give **sint**, yet the sense is obviously that during the days from the 15th to the 22nd the wood is to be felled for making Liburnian galleys. This lax use of the indic. where correct Latin requires the subj. is common in law Latin, Roby *Introduct.* to *Digest* p. ccxvi. 23. **facile**, 'lightly,' 'without consideration.' Veg. ii. 17 *Legionis ius est facile nec fugere nec sequi.* **repetas** repeats **alterius**, 'return again to partnership with a new friend,' now you have had experience of the first. 24. **insana**, 'rabid,' here of a voracious animal: in XXVIII. 4 of a restive bullock.

X.

Fab. Aes. 410 Halm, Bodl. 141 Kn.

The Bodleian Paraphrast seems here to come nearer to what must have been a Babrian original than the version printed by Halm. I give it accordingly, omitting the promythion.

Φαλακρός τις τρίχας ξένας τῇ έαυτοῦ κορυφῇ περιθεὶς ἤππενεν. ἀνερος δὲ φυσής αἱρεῖτο ταῖτας. γέλως πλατὺς δὲ τοὺς παρεστῶτας εἶχεν. κάκενος εἴπει τοῦ δρόμου πάνσας τὰς οὐκ έμάς τρίχας τὶ ξένον φεύγειν με, αἱ καὶ τὸν ἔχοντα ταῖτας, μεθ' οὐ καὶ ἐγεννήθησαν, κατέλιπον.

Haupr. reduced this to an original by no means worthy of Babrius. The latest scazontic attempt is Giltbauer's (179).

Avianus has nowhere repeated himself so often as in this short twelve-line fable. *Capillos, comas* of 1, 2 = *capillos, comae* of 11, 12; *capiti* of 1 = *caput* of 6; *nudo* of 2 = *nudo* of 7; *nitudis conspectus* of 4 = *nituit* of 7, *conspicente* of 6; *Ridiculum* 6 = *risus* 9; *adposita* 8 = *positos* 11.

1. **capiti**, probably dative, and so I think Ovid M. xiv. 735 *Cum foribus laquei religaret uincula summis.* 2. A mere expansion of 1. **alias**, 'strange,' **ξένας** of the prose versions. In ordinary Latin it would be **alienas**. Ovid A. A. iii. 165, 6 may have suggested the expression *Femina procedit densissima crinibus emptis, Proque suis alios efficit aere suos.* **uertice**, 'crown.' Apuleius M. xi. 10 *bi capillum derasifunditus uertice praeuidente*, of priests of Isis. 3. Cannegieter wrote *Ad Camptum*, supposing the **eques** to be displaying his horsemanship in the favorite exercising-ground of the Roman youth. But Av. throughout avoids localizing his fables; and as an open piece of ground is at once neces-

sary for cavalry evolutions and particularly exposed to wind, it seems unnecessary to understand anything more special. Paneg. ii. 6 *A tribunali temet in campum, a curuli in equum transtulisti. conspectus, 'conspicuous,' a common use from Vergil onwards. See Servius on Aen. viii. 588. Apul. x. 17 Conspectum atque famigerabilem meis miris artibus effeceram dominum. So acceptus.* 4. Observe the alliteration *facilem frenis fletere. facilem* Nemesian. Cyn. 266 *Nam fletri facilis lasciuaque colla secutus, of a Moorish horse. fletere, as in Hor. C. iii. 7. 25 Quamuis non alius fletere equum sciens Aeque conspicitur gramine Martio*, a passage which might seem to favour the view that *campum* in 3 is the *Campus Martius*. 5. *Huius* might possibly be constructed with *ab aduerso*, as Wopkens suggested; for a genitive is found not only after *ex aduerso* (Plin. iv. 11) but *ex contrario* (Ampel. Memor. vi *Ex contrario barum*). This however is unnecessary here, as *caput* follows in 6. *spiramina*. Amm. Marc. xvii. 7. 11 *Ventorum apud nos spiramina nulla sentiri*. Veg. iv. 38 *Secundo spiramine optatos classis inuenit portus. praeflant* seems at least a possible correction of the MSS *praestant*, as the wind blew in the man's face. *praestant* of MSS must = *faciunt*, a sense very frequent in the Decadence; and found as early as Serenus Sammonicus (second century) e.g. 49 *Iuuenem praestant rediuiuo flore capillum*. Veg. iii. 8 *Tutum iter commeantibus praestant*. Auson. Grat. Act. 3 *Non palantium, quod tu, cum terrible acceperis, amabile praestitisti*. Eutrop. x. 7 *Nibil occasionum praetermittens, quo opulentiores eos clarioresque praestaret*. Symmach. Epist. i. 14. *Ita me dis probabilem praestem ut ego hoc tuum carmen (Ausonius' Mosella) libris Maronis adiungo*. Prud. Perist. x. 779 *Me partus unus ut ferarem gloriae, Mea uita, praestet, in tua situm est manu.* 6. *Ridiculum* if *praeflant* (or, as most edd. give, *perfplant*) is read, must be used predicatively, the wind blew upon the front of the knight's head, making it look laughable in the eyes of the bystanders. With this cf. Symm. Epp. i. 50 *Quaeso ut nos plenos gaudii quam primum reuisas, 'revisit and make us full of joy.'* 7. *galero*, 'a wig of artificial hair sewn on to a scalp, in order to fit the head in the same manner as still practised.' Rich, Companion to the Latin Dictionary, p. 313, who quotes Juv. vi. 120 *Et nigrum flauo crinem absidente galero*. Cornelius Severus ap. Charis. 80 Keil *Flauo protexerat ora galero*. 8. *Discolor*, 'tinged by its accompaniment of false hair.' *adposita* expresses the Greek $\pi\rho\sigma\theta\epsilon\tau\omega$, 'wig.' Manilius similarly v. 146 *Illi cura sui cultus, frontisque decorae Semper erit: totos in fluctum ponere crines, Aut uincis reuocare comas, et uertice denso Fingere et adpositis caput emutare capillis*. Cannegieter (who cites this passage) thought Avianus' knight wore what remained of his natural hair surmounted by a wig on the crown; then *discolor* would express the distinct colours of the natural hair and the wig. There is nothing to support this view: the knight's head becomes a ridiculous sight simply because the wig gets loose and exposes the forehead in its bald nudity. 9. *sagax*, 'shrewd' or 'discerning.' He was equal to the emergency. *tantis* nearly = *tot*. So often in Vegetius Macrobius and other writers of this period. Veg. iv. 44 *Inter tanta mortuum genera*. Macrob. S. iii. 18. 1 *Vellem exte audire, Serui, tanta nucibus nomina quae causa uel origo uariauerit*. Hildebrand on Apuleius M. vii. 9 considers this use *African*, and quotes many passages from Tertullian. 10. *Distulit*, all MSS, not 'put off to another time,' but as in XXXI. 8 *Distulit hostiles calliditate minas, 'dispersed,' 'routed.'* So Paneg. iii. 16 *Omnen illam rabiem extra terminos huius imperii in terras hostium distulisti*, where Bährens records no v.l. *ammota*, 'by calling in.' Ovid Pont. i. 3. 90 *Neu iuuer admota perditus aeger ope*. 11. *referens* simply = *dicens*. *positos*, all MSS, 'assumed' as $\theta\epsilon\tau\omega$ = $\pi\rho\sigma\theta\epsilon\tau\omega$. *Postici* Italice i.e. *supposititi*; Guiet. 12. *aequaueae*, a word used twice by Vergil (Aen. ii. 561, v. 452), seven times

by Claudian, twice by Ausonius Parent. xxvi. 5, xxxi. 3, and by Symmachus Laudat. in Gratianum *Pro liberis nostris aquaeus insudas.*

XI.

Fab. Aesop. 422 Halm = Bodl. 147^o Kn.

Χίτραν ὀστρακίνην καὶ χαλκῆν ποταμὸς κατέφερεν. Ἡ δὲ ὀστρακίνη τῇ χαλκῇ ἔλεγεν 'μακρόθεν μου κολύμβα, καὶ μὴ πλησίον ἔλαν γάρ μοι σὺ προσ-ψάνσης, κατακλύμα, κάν (τε) ἔγώ μὴ θέλω σοι προσφάνσαι.'

"Οὐτι ἐπισφαλής ἔστι βίος πενητή, δυναστοῦ ἄρχοντος πλησίον παροικοῦντος.
This fable is alluded to in the Son of Sirach xiii. 2, as Mr. Margoliouth has pointed out to me.

1. **Eripiens**, snatching away from their position on the bank by the sudden falling in of the earth at the edge. **cedentibus** virtually = *siden-tibus*. 2. **Insanis**, 'violent,' XXVIII. 4. **pariter**, 'side by side.' 3. **ars et natura**. Not only were the materials different to start with (*natura*), but the way in which they were worked up (*ars*); one was of earth fashioned by the potter, the other of bronze, fused by the smith. 5. **Dispar concordia motus**, 'an uneven (discordant) uniformity of motion.' Oxymoron. **Disp̄ar** like *imp̄ar* XVIII. 10, a licence which may readily be condoned from the *ā* of the other cases. **fragili**, 'the brittle'; **solidae**, 'the solid,' are opposed here as in Hor. S. ii. 1. 77 *Fragili querare illidere dentem Offendet solido*. Most MSS give *fragili et solidae*, a very rare deviation from the strict rules of elision generally followed by Av. There is no other instance in the fables of the last syllable of the second foot being elided. It is therefore possible that *et* should be omitted as it is in my Bodleian MS X. Some of the earliest MSS too give *solido*. Possibly Av. wrote *Dispar erat fragili solido concordia motu, solido motu* depending on *concordia* and representing a poetical variation on *solidae motu*. 'The brittle pot kept even but irregular pace with the movement of the solid.' The two pots move on together (*concordia*) but not evenly (*dispar*): each is borne on by the stream, but with an irregular motion, sometimes approaching, sometimes drifting away from each other. 6. I follow here without hesitation my Brit. Museum MS B which has *uagans*, against *uagas* of most MSS. The steps of error probably were *uagās* *uagas* *uagus*. The river had flooded its banks and was running irregularly (*inceptum iter*), its currents drifting unsteadily. 7. **elisam confringeret** = *elideret et confringeret*, 'should smash and shatter.' The two words are not synonymous; **elisam** expresses the previous bruising, **confringeret** the final breaking up. Schenkl's *illisam* is tempting. **aerea testa**, which I venture to write on the authority of P, may be supported by Pliny's *aereo testo* H. N. xxxii. 81. 8. **solitam** of MSS can hardly be right, as the pots were on a quite exceptional journey. **solidam** seems an easy conjecture, and would aptly express the course taken by the more *solid* of the companion travellers, at the same time that it suggests the *brittleness* of the other (*fragili et solidae* 5). [Sittl writes the two vv. thus, *Ne tamen elisam confringeret, aerea testa Iurabat solitam longius ire uiam*, and explains 'Aerea testa fictili, quae longius ire uiam solebat, iurabat se non elisam confringere eam.' On this view *iurabat ne confringeret* = 'swore not to break,' with which Sittl compares I. 2.] **ire** = *se ituram esse*, see on I. 1. 'Swore to pursue its metallic course at a distance' from its frailler brother. Prop. iii. 6. 40 *Iurabo et bis sex integer esse dies*, 'will swear to remain chaste.' 9. 'Fearing it might prove a case of light damaged by heavy.' Such, I think, is the force of the neuters. A good instance of Av.'s occasional felicitousness. 10. 'And because confidence cannot exist between the humble and the exalted.' Phaedr. i. 5

Numquam est fidelis cum potente societas. Varro ap. Macrob. S. ii. 8. 3 *dulcibus cum πέψει societas infida.* *breui, τῷ βραχεῖ*, 'the small and insignificant.' Forcellini quotes Claudian de Bello Gildon. 107 *Breuior duxi securius aevum. Ipsa nocet moles*, words supposed to be spoken by Rome: but there the sense is rather 'less in extent.' *meliore*, see on II. 16. Here it = *τῷ βελτιόντι*, *Phaedrus' potente*. 'Robustiore, valentiore,' Guiet. 11. *uerbis*, in implied opposition to *facti*, 'so far as words go.' 12. *decutiendus*, *AC* and virtually both the Vossian MSS, *discutiendus* *BO* and the second Peterhouse MS, which would be Lucretian vi. 38-40. The participle in *-dus* from the third century onwards was increasingly used as a future passive participle. In Ammianus Marcellinus it is very frequent, see Dräger ii. p. 791. 'I shall not be able to shake my soul rid of its fear: the pot has a soul, as the fish has tears in XX. 5. 13. *conferat*, 'bring into collision,' lit. 'bring close.' 14. 'I alone shall always be the victim of either misfortune.' *ambobus* seems here to mean each disaster in succession or indifferently, i.e. of myself knocking against you, or your knocking against me. Whereas the bronze *olla* would be uninjured in either case.

XII.

Fab. Aesop. 101.

Γεωργός τις σκάπτων χρυσίῳ περιέτυχε. Καθ' ἕκαστην οὖν τὴν Γῆν, ὡς ὑπ' αὐτῆς εὑρεγεγέθεις, ἔστεφε. Τῷ δὲ ἡ Τύχη ἐπιστάσα φησιν· 'δὲ οὐτος, τί τῇ Γῇ τὰ ἔμα δύρα προσαντιθησαι, ἀπερ ἔγω σοι δέδωκα, πλούτισαι σε βουλομένην; Εἰ γὰρ ὁ καιρὸς μεταβάλλοι, καὶ πρὸς ἔτερας χείρας τούτο σοι τὸ χρυσίον ἔλθοι, οἵδιος τηνικαύτα ἐμέ, τὴν Τύχην, μέμψη.'

'Ο μίδος δηλοῖ, ὅτι χρῆ τὸν εὑρεγέτην ἐπιγινώσκειν καὶ τούτῳ χάριτας ἀποδιδόντα.

Suarez (Praeneste Antiqua c. xiv. 1655) speaking of the famous Inscription to Fortune at Praeneste (Anth. Lat. i. 622 Meyer) thought it belonged to the age of Valentinian and Gratian, and asserts that Fortuna was still worshipped at that time, as the letters of Symmachus show. The inscription must certainly be late, as Rome is called in it *urbs sacra*.

1. *molitus*, 'after breaking up.' Colum. vi. 2. 10 *Aratro iniuncto terram moliri cogitur (iuvencus).* 2. *Thensaurum*. It was a common thing to find treasure in digging or ploughing. Hor. S. ii. 6. 10 *O si urnam argenti fors quea mibi monstraret!* Pers. ii. 10 *O si Sub rastro crepet argenti mibi seria dextro Hercule!* Calp. iv. 116-120 *Iam neque damnatos metuit iactare ligones Fosso et inuento, si fors dedit, utitur auro.* *Nec timet, ut nuper, dum iugera uersat arator* *Ne sonet offenso contraria uomere massa:* *Iamque palam presso magis et magis instat aratro*, a passage which shows that at some time before Calpurnius wrote treasure discovered in this way was appropriated by the state. See Wernsdorf Poet. Minor. ii. p. 338. Petron. S. 38 *quom Incuboni pilleum rapuisset, thesaurum iuuenit.* In the Digest xli. 1. 63 various questions are raised as to the different claims which the discoverer of such treasure (presumably a slave), the owner of the land where it was found, etc., might make to take part or all. 3. *indigna*, 'disesteemed,' 'despised.' Phaedr. iii. 12. 3 *Iaces indigno quanta res, inquit, loco, not innocent*, as if the plough deserved better treatment. *aratra*, of a single plough, as in Ovid Her. ix. 29 *Quam male inaequales ueniuunt ad aratra iuueni.* 4. 'Driving his oxen to a better feed,' as a kind of recognition of the good service they had done him in turning up the treasure. *Semina* seems here to be used in one of its Vergilian senses for 'plants,' G. ii. 268, 301: or possibly for herbs like *cytisus* which spring from

seed sown. Plin. H. N. xiii. 132, Colum. v. 12. 3, viii. 4. 2. Avienus, the translator of Aratus, 398, 9 has a similarly vague use of the word, *Tunc succisa Ceres statim cum mergite culmi Construitur, flauos tondentur semina crines Omnia et aduetas late coquit area messes*, where it nearly = 'crops.' **meliora**, than barley, for instance (Plin. xiii. 130). **compellens**. Verg. Ecl. ii. 30 *Haedorumque gregem uiridi compellere bibisco*. In Av. the preposition has lost much of its force, as a poor countryman would only have enough oxen for the purpose of his plough, not a drove. **supplex**, not in its ordinary sense of imploring favours, but as Apuleius uses *supplicie gratiis persolutis* M. xi. 24 fin. Macrobius tells us that vows were made to Earth *in a sitting posture*, and her worshippers carefully touched the ground (S. i. 10. 21). **telluri**. Varro R. R. i. 1. 4 *Et quoniam dei facientes adiuuant, prius inuocabo eos . . . primum, qui omnes fructus agriculturae caelo et terra continent, Iouem et Tellurem*. Macrobius S. i. 10. 20, 21 says Tellus was by some identified with Ops, *cuius ope humanae uitiae alimenta quaeruntur, uel ab opere per quod fructus frugesque nascuntur*. Av. probably alludes to this identification in **6 depositas opes**. **aras**, plur. to show his gratitude. They would doubtless be made of grass. Hor. C. i. 19. 13 *Hic uiuum mibi caespitem, bic Verbenas, pueri, ponite turaque*. Prud. Perist. v. 50 *Aut ara ture et caespite Precanda iam nunc est tibi*. **6. sibi**, to the rustic. **depositas**, 'committed to her charge.' **Depositum**, **depositor** are frequent in the Digest. **7. fortuna**. Treasure found accidentally, as by digging or strolling near the spot (Dig. xli. i. 63 *Finge terram fodientem inuenisse—quod uero subito in abdito loco positum nihil agens, sed aliter ambulans inuenit*) was looked upon as a gift of fortune. Dig. i. c. Thensaurus donum fortunae creditur. **prouida**, 'with an eye to the future,' when the treasure would be exhausted, and its owner reduced to poverty. So XXXIV. 2 *Nec timuit uitae prouidus ante mala*. According to Macrobius S. v. 16. 8 *Philosophi qui eam (Fortunam) nominant, nihil sua ui posse sed decreti siue prouidentiae ministrare esse uoluerunt*. **8. indignam . . . dolens**, 'complaining that she in her turn was not thought worthy of incense.' But the form of the sentence is unusual as (1) *indignam* = *indignam haberet*; (2) *quoque* would more naturally follow a non-negative word. Hence there is plausibility in my conj. *indiguam se quoque ture docens* (docens Lachm.). *Indiguus* was used by Paulinus of Nola twice in his poems on S. Felix (xx. 4, xvi. 195 Migne) but with a genitive: Hildebrand has restored it from some MSS in Apul. M. iv. 12 *Resectione uirium uebementer indiguus*, where other MSS give *indignus*, and again in Apul. de Deo Socrat. § 11 (see Lütjohann's Greifswald Progr. for 1878) *alienae lucis indigua* (MSS *indicia*). The abl. would be justified by Lucretius' *indigus omni Vitali auxilio* v. 225. **9. Nunc**, 'at present' as opposed to the coming future *Sed cum subrepto fueris tristissimus auro*. **inuenta**, Calp. iv. 117 quoted above. **non prodis munera** MSS, except that *P* has *prodi*, and the oldest Vossianus as quoted by Bährens, *pro*. The verb *prodere* in the sense of handing on, transmitting is not uncommon, especially with *memoriae* or *litteris*, each of which is found in Vegetius (iii. 1, iii. 26), more rarely of passing on a personal or concrete object, as in Macrob. S. iii. 9. 8 the gods who leave a captured city are implored *proditi Romam ad me meosque ueniat*. Here, then, Fortune would complain that the countryman kept his treasure to himself, instead of making it over to some one of her temples. In being so committed to Fortune's charge, it would not of course pass out of its owner's hands; but be stored up in reserve to be removed as occasion required. The other sense of 'announcing,' 'making public statement of' anything, which is more common in the Latin of this period (Mamert. Paneg. xv *proditio futuri*, xviii *nondum cuncta prodidimus*. Symm. i. 31 *libelli tui arguis proditorem*, in each of which last two passages it is opposed to *secre-*

tum) seems to me not to suit the passage. **10. *participare*** = *participes facere*, the more classical use of the verb in Plautus and other early writers, and common in Symmachus and other writers of the Decadence, as Pareus' ind. to Symm. and Schenkl's to Aesonius show. Symm. v. 91 *Me sermonis tui bonore participas*. Aeson. Epist. xxi *Vt me participes*. **12. *inops***, the rare adjective ending of the pentameter is here very effective. Compare Propertius' *Ante fores dominae condur oportet iners*, the last line of the Elegy on Paetus (iii. 7. 72).

XIII.

Babr. xci, Fab. Aesop. 396, 396^b Halm, Bodl. 72 Kn.

BABR. XCI.

Λέοντα φεύγων ταῦρος εἰς ἐρημαῖν
σπῆλυγγα κατέδυ ποιμένων ὀρειφοίτων,
ὅποι τράγος τις χωρὶς αἰπόλου μείνας
τὸν ταῦρον ἀντα τοῖς κέρασιν ἔξωθει.
ὁ δ' ἐπεν 'οὐ σέ, τὸν λέοντα δ' ἐκκλίνω.
ἀνέξουραί σου μικρὰ τῆς ἐπρεινή·
ἐπεὶ παρελθέτω με, καὶ τότε γνώσῃ
πόσον τράγου μεταξὺ καὶ πόσον ταύρου.'

2. *Tuta antra*, 'the safety of a cavern.' Another plural used singularly. **desertis**, 'leaving the open road-ways.' **uiis** is here opposed to the seclusion of the forests. If *iugis* is read, *desertis iugis* will be local abl. This agrees better with Babrius, but has little MS support. **3. *Speluncam***. Babrius' ἐρημαῖν σπῆλυγγα. **repetit** of *C* and the first hand of *R* may be right 'returns to' the cavern he had been familiar with before. It is noticeable too that *rēperit* as a present is rare, though found in Vergil G. iv. 443, where *R* (the Roman MS) gives **REPPERIT** (see Ribbeck), Ovid Rem. 95; whereas *repperit* perf. is of constant occurrence; Burman's Index to Ovid gives twelve instances. **hirsutus**. Verg. G. iii. 311 *Barbas incanaque menta Cinyphii tondent hirci, saetasque comantes*, 'a hairy brute.' **4. *Cinyphii . . . gregis***, 'goats.' The long-haired goats bred in the Mauritanian territory washed by the Cynops from the time of Vergil (G. iii. 312), became typical of the whole race, and the adj. *Cinyphius* almost connoted goats. See the passages collected in my edition of Ovid's *Ibis* p. xxvi. **solet**, historic present for *solutus est*. **5. Post**, rather more significant than *Ast*. The bull only gradually discovered that the cavern was already occupied. A slight pause is supposed to intervene—then after some time he retires. [Sittl reading *Hunc post* explains *post*. as = *postquam*, on the analogy of *mox = mox ut*, which Hartel and Petschenig prove for late Latin poets (Wiener Studien i. 210, 247, iii. 306). But though a parallel might perhaps be thought to exist in XXV. 11, this barbarism is not proved for Av.] **summissa** *C* and the earliest MSS, not *submissa*, as *irrumpere* not *inrumpere*. The bull's stature would oblige him to bend his head downwards to enter the mouth of the cavern. **6. *obliquo***. Babrius says the goat *τὸν ταῦρον ἄντα τοῖς κέρασιν ἔξωθει*, where *ἄντα* corresponds to *Obuius*, but the pushing with horns is changed by Av. to frightening with a sidelong look. Verg. E. iii. 8 *transuersa tuentibus hircis*. **terruit**, partly by the surprise, partly by the grotesqueness of the goat's physiognomy. **7. *longumque***, my conj. from *longamque* of a MS in the British Museum (*b*), I construct with *locutus*, 'sending a long-drawn reply' of course in reference to the

peculiarly protracted sound of a bull's bellow coming from a distance. Cf. Ecl. iii. 79 *Et longum formose, uale, uale, inquit, Iola.* Symm. Epist. i. 7 *quousque longum loquor?* 63 *longum loquantur pro incognitis aut alienis uerba facturi.* 73 *ne longum loquar* all = 'to make a long talk.' Most MSS give *longaque*, 'the long reaches of the valley.' The sound of the bull's voice would be carried along these upwards to the goat's cavern. So *aetkere longo*, 'far along the sky,' Val. Fl. iii. 43.

8. **Nam** gives the reason why the bull did not make his reply on the spot. **expulsum.** My conjecture *expulsans*, suggested by the Brit. Mus. MS B, which in many ways is unique and not interpolated, might be supported by the usage of Martial and Ammianus. **furgia ferre**, 'to quarrel,' is a mere variation on *iurgare*, not classical, as Nevelet rightly observed, but justified by many similar combinations, *f. iudicium, bella* (Sil. iii. 365) etc. (Cannegieter).

9, 10. 'It is not a noisome creature like you that I fear, with your beard sweeping the ground, and your thick hair—it is the other who has still to come and follows in my track.' A rather lengthy paraphrase of *οὐ σέ, τὸν λέοντα δ' ἔκκλινω. ἀνέξουα σου μικρὰ τῆς ἐπηρέις.*

9. The MSS vary here considerably. Cm. sec. virtually gives *demissum saetosis*, which would not be impossible, 'with your shaggy beard sweeping the ground.' **barbis**, in strict conformity with the rule that *barba* was to be used of men, *barbae* (plural) of animals. Servius on G. iii. 311 **BARBAS. sic de quadrupedibus.** *Nam hominum barbam uocamus.* Caper Orthographia Gramm. Lat. vii. 99 Keil. *Barbam hominum, barbas pecudum dicimus.* Add Probi Append. iv. p. 201 Keil.

10. **Illum**, i. e. **sed illum. super est**, 'still remains to come.' Stat. Theb. ix. 167 *Imus? an bi retinent manes, et uilior illa Qui super est?* The MSS agree in *consequiturque*. Nothing indicates that the lion was close upon the bull's heels (*insequitur*).

11. **Nam si discedat** = *ἐπεὶ παρελθέτω με.* 12. A weak translation of Babrius' *πόσον τράγον μεταξὺ καὶ πόσον ταύρου.* Otto Crusius points out (de Babrii Aestate p. 180) that Babrius has here adopted a Latin construction. Cic. Lael. xxv. 95 *Quid intersit inter popularem . . . et inter constantem?* Hor. S. i. 7. 11 *Inter Hectora Priamiden animosum atque inter Atriden.* By some curious accident Av. has not availed himself of this opportunity of introducing a choice Latin idiom. **a tauri uiribus hircus olena** = *birci olentis uircs a tauri uiribus* (Wopkens).

XIV.

BABR. LVI.

Ἐντεκνίης ἔπαθλα πάσι τοῖς ζώοις
δὲ Ζεὺς ἔθηκε, πάντα δ' ἔβλεπεν κρίνων.
ἡλθεν δὲ καὶ πίθηκος ὡς καλὴ μήτηρ,
πίθωνα γυμνὸν σιμὸν ἡρμένην κολποῖς.
γέλως δ' ἐπ' αὐτῷ τοῖς θεοῖς ἔκινθη,
δ' ἐπεν οὐτῷ 'Ζεὺς μὲν οἰδε τὴν νίκην,
ἔμοι δὲ πάντων οὐτός ἔστι καλλίων.'

The ape in Greek was nicknamed *Καλλίας*, and the nickname may have suggested this fable. Pindar, in a well-known passage, Pyth. ii. 73 *Καλός τοι πίθων παρὰ παισιν αἰεὶ καλός*, introduces the not too common word *πίθων*, 'a young ape,' and Babrius seems to have remembered both the passage and the word. Gildersleeve Comm. on Pindar, p. 264, quotes from Galen: 'The ape was a favorite in the nursery then as he is now.' Galen de Usu Part. i. 22 *Καλός τοι πίθηκος παρὰ παισιν αἰεὶ, φησί τις τῶν παλαιῶν ἀναμμηστῶν ὑμᾶς ὡς ἔστιν ἀθύρμα γελοῖον παιζόντων παιδῶν τοῦτο τὸ ζῷον.*

This fable does not seem to exist in the prose versions. But in one of

the fables published by Halm (200, 200^b) Jupiter assembles the birds with the view of electing the handsomest of them to be king: the jackdaw decks himself in borrowed plumes and is on the point of being chosen king, when the other birds strip him of his finery. To this extent the two fables agree.

1. *in toto orbe* = *πᾶσι τοῖς ζῷοις*. 2. 'Which gave the finest child as an offering.' *naturum* is an epexegetic or appositional genitive, like *praemia pecuniae* Caes. B. C. iii. 83, Gell. x. 18. 5; *praemium missionis* Caes. B. C. i. 85 (Dräger i. pp. 429, 430). *meliora*, 'better than the rest,' an inaccuracy natural and not necessarily belonging to debased Latin, as Unrein would make out, p. 53. 3. *Certatim*, 'eagerly.' Glossar. Sangallense ed. Minton Warren p. 148 *Certatim: studiosim (studiosum)*, *genus omne ferarum*. Calp. Ecl. ii. 10, 11 *Affuit omne genus pecudum, genus omne ferarum Et quodcumque uagis altum ferit aethera pennis*, where H. Schenkl shows the original is Verg. G. iii. 480, iv. 223. 4. The first suggestion of this v. is that cattle and men were forced to appear together, as well as wild beasts (*permixtos rusticis seruos baurire* Macrob. S. vii. 7. 14), before the tribunal of Jupiter. (So Schenkl.) This is not impossible, as there would be a reason for the civilized animals appearing together; man and the beasts tamed by man. But it seems unlikely, if this is the meaning, that the Bavian original should make no allusion to man, or that one of the principal actors in the piece should be introduced casually by Av. In the similar bird-story too (Halm 200, 200^b) man is wholly omitted. I prefer then to explain *Permixtum homini pecus* as *tame* animals living promiscuously with mankind, as contradistinguished from wild creatures (*ferarum*). So Pliny speaks of two races intermarrying as *Aethiopia Trogodytis conubio permixta* xii. 86. (Bährens conj. *Permixtumque cieur.*) *cogitur ire*, 'needs must go:' the words mean no more than that all were to present themselves without exception. Somewhat similarly Uncle Remus xx *Brer wolf be up'n say be bleedz'd fer b'leve Brer Rabbit got dem fishes.* 5. *Sed nec*, like *Sed et*, belongs to the Latin of the Silver and subsequent periods. Dräger ii. p. 106 quotes instances from Justin Lactantius and the Historia Augusta. Add Macrob. S. vi. 7. 6. *ad iurgia*, 'to contest their claim.' Varro de L. L. vii. 93 (Spengel 1885) *Quod ait (Plautus) iurgio id est litibus; itaque quibus res erat in controversia, ea vocabatur lis; ideo in actionibus uidemus dici: Quam rem siue me litem dicere oportet. Ex quo licet uidere, iurgare esse ab iure dictum, cum quis iure litigaret.* (Cannegieter.) 6. *purior*, 'clearer' than the watery medium in which fishes live. Ovid M. xv. 243 *Aer atque aere purior ignis.* Lucret. v. 448, 9 *Et seorsum mare uti secreto umore patet, Seorsus item puri secretique aetheris ignes.* Macrob. S. i. 22. 5 *Quidquid ex omni materia de qua facta sunt omnia purissimum ac liquidissimum fuit, id tenuis summitat et aether uocatus est.* 7. Bährens' conj. *In tergo* is too grotesque to be admitted against all MSS. And at any rate the ape did not so introduce her child (*traheret* 9). *Inter quos* seems to mean that in the general assembly of congregated animals the mother representative of each species led up her offspring to be inspected by Jupiter. Somewhat more precisely Wopkens 'Nihil uetus intelligi affuisse etiam matribus suis coniuges.' *trepidae*, 'in fluttering haste,' each hoping to be the lucky competitor. *pigneris*, 'children,' a sense found as early as Ovid M. xi. 542, 3 *Subeunt illi fraterque parenque, Huic cum pigneribus domus et quodcumque relicturn est, and increasingly frequent in the second and following centuries.* 8. *discutienda*, 'to be examined, scrutinized:' properly *sifted*. Ennod. Vit. Epiphanii p. 374 Hartel *animae meae et regni utilitate discussa.* It is commoner in the substantives *discisor discussio* used of revising accounts. Symmachus v. 76 uses the words of examining the costs

of a public building and forming estimates thereon. 9. *breuis*, 'dwarfish.' Ovid F. ii. 574 *Qua breuis occultum mus sibi fecit iter.* Macrobius. S. v. 19. 19 *Lacus breues sed in immensum profundi.* *Breuis* = *parvus*, *breuitas* = *paruitas* are tolerably common in the writers of this period. See Jahn on Macrobius. S. v. 19. 19, Hildebrand on Apul. M. i. 23. 10. *traheret*, as the child cannot keep pace with the mother. Aen. ii. 457, Paneg. iii. 10. *natum* i.e. *simiolum*, a word used by Cicero. 10. *ire in risum*, like *ire in lacrimas* Verg. Aen. iv. 413. (Schenkl.) 11. *Hanc* seems preferable to *Haec* as the latter would require *ante alias*. *tamen* and *turpissima* are in relation to each other. 'For all that, ugly as she was.' *ante alios*, 'before anyone else could get in a word.' not with *turpissima*. *rupit uocem*, Vergilian, e.g. Aen. ii. 129, 'breaks into speech.' Mackail. 12. *crimen*, 'the scandal,' 'reproach' (viz. ugliness) is more naturally constructed with *generis* than with *genetrix*, which however is found in *P* and other good MSS. *generis*, 'of her race,' the ape-tribe: *genetrix*, 'as became the mother of a deformed progeny.' 13, 14. 'Whether there be any for whom the victory is in store it is for Jupiter to know: I maintain that my child has the advantage over all.' 13. *norit*, like *uiderit*, *uideris* (Dräger i. 261). *si quem* ends the hexameter as in Trist. i. 1. 77 *Nec procul a stabulis audet secedere si qua.* 14. *super est*, as the Greek proves, *Εὐοι δὲ πάντων οὐτός ἐστι καλλιών*, here = *superat*, 'is superior,' 'has the advantage.' A. Gell. i. 22. 7 Hertz M. *autem Cicero in libro qui inscriptus est de iure ciuili in artem redigendo, uerba haec posuit: Nec uero scientia iuris maioribus suis Q. Aelius Tubero defuit, doctrina etiam superfuit. In quo loco superfuit significare uidetur supra fuit et praestitit superauitque maiores suos doctrina sua, superfluenti tamen et nimis abundantia.* This use is not common.

XV.

Babr. lxxv, Fab. Aesop. 397, 397^b Halm, Bodl. 47 Kn.

BABR. LXV.

"Ηριζε τεφρή γέρανος εὐθυνεῖ ταῷ σειστοὶ χρυσάς πτέρυγας ἀλλ' ἔγω ταύταις η γέρανος εἶπεν 'Δω σὺ τὴν χρόνη σκώπτεις, ἀστρῶν σύνεγγυς ἵτταμι τε καὶ κρίω. σὺ δὲ ὡς ἀλέκτωρ ταΐσθε ταῖς καταχρύσοις χαμαὶ περισσή φησιν 'οὐδὲ ἀνω φαίνη.'

Suidas s. v. *γέρανος* quotes two verses which seem to belong to a fable on the same subject:

Δίβυσσα γέρανος ἡδὲ ταὼς εὐπήληξ
χλωρῆν δὲι βόσκοντο λείμακος ποιην.

Corrupt as these are, they show that the extant version of Babrius, given above, is a poor and weak curtailment of the original (Rutherford). This is proved also by the longer of Halm's prose versions (397^b), from which it appears that the complete Babrian fable made the peacock contrast his own gold and purple with the crane's dull and colourless plumage, as Avianus has also done. It seems probable then that the Latin poet's version is here not so much an expansion as a paraphrase, from which we may try to reconstruct the complete Babrian original.

1. *Threiciam uolucrem*, 'the crane.' Ovid A. A. iii. 182 *Threiciamue gruem.* Verg. Aen. x. 265 *Strymoniae grues.* Stat. S. iv. 6. 9 *hiberna Rhodopes grue.* Iunonius ales, 'the peacock,' a bird sacred to Juno.

Ovid A. A. i. 627 *Laudatas ostentat auis Iunonia pennas.* Juno, when Argus was slain, placed his hundred eyes in the peacock's tail. Ovid M. i. 722 *Excipit bos (oculos) uolucrisque suae Saturnia pennis Collocat et gemmis caudam stellantibus inplet.* Hence there is a motif for the bird being here called *Iunonius*.

2. *Communi sociam . . . cibo.* This agrees with the two lines, probably of the original Babrian fable, cited above from Suidas. The two birds shared the same pasture-ground (V. 11, XXXVII. 6), and the peacock took offence at the implied equality. *detinuisse* is my conj. for *continuisse* or *continuasse* of MSS. Hor. Ep. i. 3. 27 *Nisi cena prior potiorque puella Sabinum Detinet*, 'engages' Wilkins there. I cannot believe with Barth Aduers. xxxix. 13 that *continuasse* could mean as explained in a glossographer cited by him 'perpetuo labore atque amore'; and if it could, this meaning would not suit the passage, any more than the other and indubitable sense of 'following closely,' 'attending' which Scioppius Suspect. Lect. iv. 16 established for both *continuari* and *continuare* from Apuleius and Symmachus. The only Glossarial evidence I have found for a meaning that would apply to our fable is from Auct. T. ii. 22 *Continuatus congressus contestatus*, i. e. joining issue or impleading: this would be the principle of *continuari*, and it is just possible that *continuare* might have been used in a similar sense. Among the various other emendations proposed, *contenuisse*, 'disparaged' (Ellis), or *conripuisse*, 'reproved' (Fröhner), are as plausible as any.

3. 'For a quarrel had arisen to decide on diversities of beauty, and they were protracting a keen contention on a point of easy decision.' *inter*, 'to decide between' different kinds of beauty.' Hand Tursellin. iii. p. 395. 5. *multimodo*, 'manifold,' a word used by Apuleius, from whom Koziol Stil des Apuleius p. 275, quotes also *omnimodus unimodus*. In MSS it is often confused with *multinodus*. *decor*. Cannegieter aptly quotes Columella viii. 11 *Harum autem decor auium etiam exteris, nedum dominos oblectat.* Rose's Physiognomist Anecd. Graec. p. 168, describing the character of the peacock, says *Pauus animal est pulcritudini studens, stultum posteriores partes sui corporis referens* (? *efferens*).

6. *Caeruleam . . . liuida*, 'the crane's dingy back gave her an ashy hue.' Both Aristotle H. A. iii. 77 and Babrius called the crane *τεφρά*. C. facerent, a construction much affected by Ovid, and necessary in Latin from the want of verbs formed from adjectives: it generally has a prosaic effect. Ibis 390 *iacto canas puluere fecit aquas.* Pont. iv. 7. 20 *Puniceam Getico sanguine ficit aquam.* 7. *tegmina* MSS which I change to *agmina*, 'train,' 'lifting his sweeping tail into a circle about him.' Verg. G. iii. 423 *Extremaeque agmina caudae Solumuntur.* Auson. Mosell. 138 *Longi uix corporis agmina soluis* (Zingerle Zu späteren Latein. Dichtern i. p. 40). The Latin Paraphrast has *rota superbens*, and similarly Phaedrus iii. 18. 8 *Pictisque plumis gemmeam caudam explicas.* [Colum. viii. 11. 8 *Semetipsum ueluti mirantem caudae gemmantibus pennis protegit, idque cum facit, rotare dicitur*, might perhaps be thought to support the MS reading *tegmina*.]

8. *Sparserat* continues in orat. *recta* the past time of *detinuisse*. *arcatum sursus* is the combined emendation of Barth and Lachmann for *arcatum rursus* of MSS. 'A similitudine arcus caelestis sic appellat: cuius fulgor ex aduerso sole tot colores trahit.' Barth. 'Had scattered a rainbow lustre upwards to the sky.' Lucian says the eyes at the top of a peacock's feather have a kind of *iris* running round them. *De Domo xi Πάσχει δὲ αὐτὶ μάλιστα ἐπὶ τῶν κύκλων ὡς ἀκροῖς ἔχει τοῖς πτεροῖς, ἵριδός τινος ἔκαστον περιθεούσης.* (Cannegieter.) *sursus* is often spelt wrongly by copyists. Thus in the Fragments of Early Versions of the Gospels published by Wordsworth and Sanday (Oxford 1886) in *duas partes acutu usque deorsu* for a *susu* Cata Marcum xv. 38. 9. *nullo . . . certet honore*, 'can never claim to vie in beauty of plumage.' For this use of *nullus* like *oūris* see on VII. 3. The use of

nullus in the nom. *nullus respondit*, *nullus desinebat*, *nulli scitis* (all in Apuleius, see Hildebrand on Met. ix. 30) is parallel. *honore*, 'beauty.' Symm. Epist. i. 7 *arbusti honore*. **10.** *datur*. See on III. 4. **11.** 'Countless as is the array of painted hues upon your feathers, yet that gaudy tail keeps ever close on the ground.' A very forced inversion of *quamuis in numero ordine pluma varia sint*, not unlike Propertius' (ii. 13. 23) *Desit odoriferis ordo mibi lancibus*, where the relation of *ordo* to *lancibus* (the perfume-dishes to the array they make) is much the same as of Av.'s *ordo* to *plumas* (the feathers to their grouping). The construction is very parallel to I. 6 *Spem quoque raptori sustulit inde famas*. *innumeris* most MSS. It is tempting to read in *numerum*, 'symmetrically.' **12.** *Mersus humi*. Sil. x. 78 *mersa Nar* *tegit*, of a dog snuffing with his nose close to the ground. Prud. c. Symm. ii. 326 *bebes inter Primitias, mersumque solo, ceu quadrupes, egit*. The peacock can fly into a tree, but not to any height in the air. Colum. viii. 11. 1 *Nec sublimiter potest nec per longa spatio uolitare*. *florida*, 'gay or bright-hued,' a specially apt word (1) to colour, Plin. H. N. xxxv. 30 *Sunt colores austeri aut floridi*; (2) to the bright hues of the peacock, Lucian de Domo xi τὴν οὐρὰν ἐπάρας καὶ πάντοθεν αὐτῷ περιστήσας ἐπιδείκνυται τὰ ἀνθη τὰ αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸ ἔπειρον περέον. **13.** Several good MSS point to *deformis* . . . *pennis*, a not impossible variety of inflexion like *sublimus sublimis*, *inermus inermis*, *inbecillus inbecillis* etc. **14.** An excellent line, suggesting by its rapid and sweeping rhythm the free motion of the crane in high air.

XVI.

Babr. xxxvi, Fab. Aesop. (Halm) 179 = Bodl. 29 Kn., 179^b, 179^c.

BABR. XXXVI.

Δρῦν ἀντόριζον ἄνεμος ἐξ ὅρους ἄρα
ἔδωκε ποταμῷ τὴν δὲ ἔσυρε κυμαῖνων,
πελώριον φύευμα τῶν πρὸν ἀνθρώπων.
πολὺς δὲ κάλαμος ἐκαέρωθεν εἰστικει
ἔλαφρὸν ὅχθης ποταμίης ὑδωρ πίνον.
Θάμβος δὲ τὴν δρῦν εἶχε πῶς ὁ μὲν λίγην
λεπτός τ' ἐών καὶ βληχρός οὐν ἐπεπτώκει,
αὐτὴν δὲ τόσηστη φῆγος ἐξεριζώθη.
σοφῶς δὲ κάλαμος εἴτε 'μρδὲν ἐπελήσσουν.
σὺ μὲν μαχομένη ταῖς πνοαῖς ἐνίκηθης,
ἥμεις δὲ καμπτόμεσθα μαλθακῇ γνώμῃ,
κανὸν βαῦν ἡμῶν ἄνεμος ἄκρα κινήσῃ.'

The popularity of this fable is proved by the numerous prose versions. Shakespere probably alludes to it in his Dirge (Cymbeline iv. 2) *To thee the reed is as the oak*. Wordsworth, in his poem The Oak and the Broom, has drawn out the rival pleadings at much length and with great felicity of expression. Macrobius S. vii. 8. 6 has a passage which in its wording looks as if Avianus' fable might have been known to him. *Habes et hoc exemplum non dissonum, quod potentior mola ampliora grana confringit, integra illa quea sunt minutiora transmittit: uento nimis abies aut quercus auellitur, cannam nulla facile frangit procella.* Claudian Deprecatio ad Hadrianum 37 *Incubuit nunguam caelestis flamma salictis, Nec parui frutices iram meruere Tonantis. Ingentes quercus, annosas fulminat ornos.*

1. *radicibus eruta*. Vergilian, Aen. v. 449, where Rübbeck gives *radicibus* with the Medicean: the Roman (*R*) has *radicitus*. *querous*, the oak swept along by the swoln river is as old as Homer. Il. xi. 492 Ως δὲ πλήθων ποταμὸς πεδίονδε κάτεσι Χειμάρρους κατ' ὅρεσφιν, διαζόμενος

Διὸς ὅμβρῳ, Πολλὰς δὲ δρῦς ἀγαλέας, πολλὰς δέ τε πεύκας Ἐσφέρεται. 3. **subter**, 'below the tree.' **decurrēns**, 'flowing down,' and therefore carrying with it in its current anything that falls in. **alueus** is somewhat harsh with **et fluitio** following. Vergil's familiar *Atque illum in praeceps prono rapit alueus anni* seems to be the suggesting outline. 4. **Suscipit** = ἔωστε ποταμῷ, as **rapit** = ἔσυρε, **praecipitante**, intransitive as in Cic. *de Orat.* iii. 48. 186 *in anni praecipitante*. 5. 'But when its tall length was pushed by either bank from side to side.' **diuersis**. The oak struck against one bank and was then repelled by it to the other, its height causing it to strike each with either end alternately, until it ended with stranding on a bed of reeds. 6. **residit**, 'rests after drifting.' **residit** *P* with one of Voss's MSS and my *Brit. Mus. B.* These I have followed against *resedit* of *C* and most other MSS, as throughout this fable there is a noticeable recurrence of the present, a marked avoidance of past, tenses. [It is however to be noted that Seeck's MSS of Symmachus' Epistles i. 19 give *residi* for *resedi*.] **grande onus** introduces the Babrian *πελώριον φύτευμα*. 7. 'Thereupon the oak marvelled that a reed fastening as it does its stalks together with only a slender tuft of roots stands firm in the flowing water.' So Cannegieter, referring *conectens* to *harundo*, though the first impression of the passage is that *conectens* is said of the *oak* interlacing its boughs with the slender tufts of the reeds, and so feeling their weakness and expressing surprise at their power of resistance. **exiguo caespite** seems to mean the slender bunch of roots from which the reed with its branching stalks rises: and so Philargyrius, whom Conington follows, interprets in G. iv. 273 *uno ingentem tollit de caespite siluam*. Canneg. quotes besides Claud. *de R. Pros.* iii. 371, Prud. *Cath.* x. 123, but both passages are doubtful. See below on XI. 2. **ramos**, properly the thin rods which surmount and sprout from the knotted or geniculated stem of the reed, Plin. xvi. 163. Av. perhaps does not speak with such particularity. 8. **Babr.** 5 ἐλαφρὸν ὅχθης ποταμὶς ὕδωρ πίνων. **harundō**, like *testudō* II. 1. 9. I believe I have restored intelligibility to this line by reading *rectam non sistere* for *needum* (*rectum C*) *consistere* of MSS. The objection is not to *needum* being used for *nondum*, which Iahn (Introd. to Macrobius p. xli) shows to have been common in that writer (see Sat. vii. 4. 7, vii. 7. 17 *Mustum cum needum suave est, sed tantummodo dulce*, and cf. Symm. Laud. in Gratianum *Qui needum nouerant felicius iudicarent*. Epist. i. 1 *Sed te Baulorum needum lenta otia querunt*. Claud. Laud. Stilic. i. 3 *Conubii needum festiuos regia cantus Sopierat*), but to its being the exact reverse of what we should expect, *non iam*: for all attempts to force the meaning of 'not yet' into the passage are futile. **rectam non sistere** = Babrius' ἐξεριζώθη, as tam uasto . . . trunco = Babrius' τόση φηγός. **Se quoque**, 'even he.' Macrob. S. vii. 5. 4 *Nec abnega potuisse me quoque tamquam palinodiam canere*. 10. **tenui cortioe** expresses λεπτός τὸ ἔων καὶ βληχρός of Babrius. **ferre**, 'supported without falling.' Babr. has οὐν ἐπεπτώκει. 11. **blando**, 'submissive,' 'deferential,' as became its character of safe weakness (*tutam debilitatem*). 12. **docens** Lachmann for *doet* of MSS. This cannot be considered certain, as Av. has some undoubted deviations from the normal use of *que*, *atque*. XVII. 13 *Illa gemens fractaque loqui uix murmure coepit*, Lachm. *coptans*. XXV. 5 *Ille sibi abrupti fingens discrimina funis Atque auri queritur desiluisse cadum* (where *C* alone has *Ac*, whence Fröhner *Hac*). It seems possible that the peculiar combination of participle in the first clause followed by *Atque* (*que*) and a final verb in the second which marks both XVI. 12 and XXV. 5 is a designed affectation framed on similar anomalies of Greek syntax, e.g. Aesch. *Ag.* 99 *Τούτων λέξασ' ὅτι καὶ δυνατὸν Καὶ θέμις αἰνεῖν, Παιῶν τε γενοῦ τῆσδε μερίμνης*. Thuc. ii. 29. 3 *Τήρης δὲ οὐτε τὸ αὐτὸ ὄνομα ἔχων, βασιλεύς τε πρώτος ἐν κράτει Ὁδρυσῶν*

éγένερο. In Lucan Phars. vi. 400, 1 *Prima fretum scindens Pagasaeo litorē pinus Terrenumque nouas hominem proiecit in undas* is a well-supported reading. 14. *totis uiribus.* Claud. Rapt. Pros. iii. 378 *Alternaque ferit totisque obnixa trementes Viribus impellit.* *acta.* Ovid M. ii. 184 *Vt acta Praecipi pius Borea.* 15. Verg. Aen. iii. 481 *Fando surgentes demoror* ('keep dallying') *austros*, a line which Av. has applied very felicitously in a quite different way, to the wind playing gently in the reed-tops before it becomes boisterous. *surgentes paulatim*, 'gradually rising,' when they begin to make themselves heard, but only faintly. 16. *quamuis leuibus*, 'however lightly-blowing,' the lightest breath of the south winds. XXXVI. 15 *Proderit ergo graues quamuis perferre labores.* Lucian Hermotim. 68 *'Εοικὼς καλάμῳ τινὶ εἴ' ὅθη παραπομάρια πεφύκοτι καὶ πρὸς πᾶν τὸ πνέον καμπτομένῳ, καν μακρά τις αἴρα διαφυσησάσθι διασπαλεύειντόν.* *prouida*, as in XII. 7. 17. 'Against your sturdy stem the rain-cloud bursts in fury.' The reading is very doubtful, but *praeruptus* not *proruptus* is tolerably certain. *se fundit* for *offendit* of MSS might express the same idea as Lachmann's *se effundit* without the improbable elision. Ovid M. i. 269 has *Densi funduntur ab aetere nimbi.* *praeruptus*, 'furious,' 'violent.' Amm. Marc. xxii. 8. 40 *praeruptis undarum uerticibus.* Lachm. *proruptus* is however very tempting: cf. *eruptus* in Amm. Marc. xxx. 4. 20 *Erupta maledicendi ferocia multos offendunt.* 18. *Motibus*, a word very much affected by the Panegyrici, vii. 5 *Vt oceanus ille tanto uectore stupefactus caruisse suis motibus uideretur.* vi. 7 *Vt enim ille qui omnes aquas caelo et terris praebet oceanus semper tamen in motibus suis totus est.* *ludificata*, 'mocked' or 'baffled,' a Plautine and Terentian word, almost invariably used of persons. Gloss. Sangall. *Iudicavit inludit.* Babrius has *'Ημεῖς δὲ καμπτόμεσθα μαλθακῇ γνώμῃ Καν βαύν ήμῶν ἄνεμος ἄκρα κυνήσῃ.* 19, 20. On the ordinary reading of these vv. they contain the moral which is summed up in the Hesiodic hexameter ap. Macrob. S. v. 16. 6. *Ἄφρων δὲ δέ κ' ἐθλοι πρὸς κρείτους ἀντιφέρεισιν*, and more at large in the epimythion of Halm's prose fable 179^b. *Ο μῦθος δηλοῖ, ὅτι οὐτών καὶ οἱ πρὸς τὸν καιρὸν καὶ τοὺς κρείτους αἴτῶν μὴ ἀντιστάμενοι κρείτονές εἰσι τῶν πρὸς μείζους φιλονεκούντων.* 'These words warn us that it is in vain we resist the great, and that it is by slow degrees that we surmount their fierce threats.' But one of my best MSS (B) has a remarkable variant *lustra* which seems to point to a different reading, possibly *fluxa* = *inbecilla* (Plin. Paneg. 33 *non enerue nec fluxum*). With this *subsistere* of the Bodleian MS O would well agree, whereas it could not have been admitted as a variant if *frustra* had stood in the text originally. I would suggest, then, to write the vv.—

Haec nos dicta monent magnis subsistere fluxa,
Paulatimque truces exsuperare minas.

'This fable teaches us that weak things hold out against strong, and by slow degrees surmount their menace and fury.'

XVII.

Babr. i, Fab. Aesop. 403 Halm, 11 Kn.

BABR. I.

"Ανθρωπος ἤλθεν εἰς ὅρος κυνηγήσων,
τόξου βολῆς ἐμπειρος" ἦν δέ τῶν ζωῶν
Φυγὴ τε πάντων καὶ φύσιον δρόμος πλήρης.
λέων δέ τούτον προύκαλειτο θαρσήσας
αὐτῷ μάχεσθαι. 'μείνον' εἶπε 'μὴ σπεύσῃς,'
ανθρωπος αυτῷ 'μηδὲ ἐπελπίσῃς νίκην.'

τῷ δὲ ἀγγέλῳ μον πρῶτον ἐντυχὼν γνώσῃ
τι σοι ποιτεῖ ἐστίν· εἰτα τοξένει
μικρὸν διατάσ. χώ μὲν οἰστός ἐκρύφθη
λέοντος ὑγρᾶς χολάσιν· δὲ δὲ λέων δείσας
δρμησε φεύγειν εἰς νάτας ἐργαίας.
τούτον δὲ ἀλώπηξ οὐκ ἀπωθεὶς εἰστήκει.
ταύτης δὲ θαρσεῖν καὶ μένειν κελευσθῆς
‘οὐ με πλανησεῖς,’ φρονεῖ, ‘οὐδὲ ἐνεδρεύσεις·
ὅπου γάρ οὐτω πικρὸν ἄγγελον πέμπει,
πῶς αὐτὸς ἥδη φοβερός ἐστι γινώσκω.’

1. *iaculis uulnra torquens*, condensed for *uulnra edens iacula torquendo*. The original is Statius, Theb. x. 744 *Nunc spargit torquens uolucru noua uulnra plumbō.* haud irrita, for he was an expert huntsman, *τόξου βολῆς ἔμπειρος*. 2. *trepidas* Lachmann for *pauidas* or *rabidas* of MSS. Babr. has *ἵν δὲ τῶν ζώων Φυγή τε πάντων καὶ φόβοι δρόμος πλήρης.* *per sua lustra feras.* Vergil has *lustra ferarum* G. ii. 471, Aen. iii. 647, and so Nemesianus Cyneg. 98. Cf. Macrobi. vii. 2. 13 *Qui uenatibus gaudet, interrogetet de siluae ambitu, de ambage lustrorum.* 3. *pauidis audax*, an effective juxtaposition of *antitheta*. 4. *Verbere commoto*, ‘lashing about with his tail,’ partly to show his anger, partly to call the huntsman’s attention. See my note on Cat. lxiii. 81, *adesse*, ‘to present himself,’ ‘come up and fight.’ A free translation of *προνόκαλείτο αὐτῷ μάχεσθαι.* 5. *solito*, though grammatically constructed with *lacerito*, really refers to the action expressed in *contorquens*, ‘brandishing a dart as usual with his shoulder.’ So Val. Fl. iii. 45 *Hostis habet portus, soliti redire Pelasgi*, ‘the Pelasgi have come back as usual,’ and perhaps Vergil Aen. ix. 214 *Solita aut si qua id fortuna uetabit.* Ovid Her. iii. 131 *Est aliiquid collum solitis tetigisse lacertis* may have suggested Avianus’ somewhat bolder variation. 6. Fröhner’s *qualis eam* for *qualis eram* of MSS is more than probable. There is, perhaps, a touch of over-grandiloquence in *eam*, ‘how I go on my way,’ not quite suited to the plain directness of the rest of the speech, unless indeed Av. consciously imitates the heroic style of Mezentius, Aen. x. 881 (quoted by Barth) *Venio moriturus et baec tibi porto Dona prius.* *nuntius iste*, ‘this messenger,’ the arrow. *refert*, ‘announces,’ twice used by Vergil of a messenger, Aen. ii. 547 *Referes ergo baec et nuntius ibis Pelidae genitorum.* xii. 75 *Nuntius baec Idmon Phrygio mea dicta tyranno Haud placitura refer* (Cannegieter). 7. *emissum . . . ferrum*, nominative as in Luc. iv. 545 *Viscera non unus iamdudum transitit ensis.* More commonly the subject of *transigit* (the present is the usual tense) is the striker, not the weapon, e.g. Stat. Theb. vii. 594, 5, viii. 477, 8. *uulnra* most MSS, including, I think, C. But *transigere uulnus*, ‘to deal a blow through,’ is a construction of which I have found no example, and I therefore follow A, one of the earliest MSS, in writing *uulnra*. Such an ablative is frequent after *transigere*. 8. *Praestrinxit*, ‘grazed,’ and so Nonius cites Cic. Phil. ii. 40. 102 *Cuius quidem (aratri) uomere portam Capuae paene praestrinxisti*, where however the ninth century Vatican MS has m. pr. *perstrixisti*. Some of the best MSS of Avianus give here *Perstrinxit*, one, the remarkable Brit. Mus. B, *pertinxit*, a spelling which perhaps points to a perf. form *stinxit*, cf. *praestigiae*, and see Bücheler in Fleckeisen’s *Iahrbücher* for 1872, p. 109 sqq. In Amm. Marc. xxxi. 3. 7 *A superciliis Gerasi fluminis ad usque Danubium Taifalorum terras praestringens muros altius erigebat* the sense seems to be ‘skirting.’ 9. Molitor with *traheret*, ‘drew out gently,’ to lighten the pain and diminish the flow of blood. Cf. the medical use of *mollis manus* Quintil. ii. 4. 12 *Ut remedia quae aliqui natura sunt aspera molli manus leniantur.* So Cannegieter; but the Greek words *χώ μὲν οἰστός ἐκρύφθη*

Λέοντος ὑγρᾶς χολάσιν rather point to *molliter fixum* being taken together; the arrow had sunk gently into the yielding flesh of the beast. 10. **A trepida . . . uulpe retenta.** Quintil. vii. 2. 26 *Clusinium Figulum filium Vrbinae acie uicta in qua steterat, fugisse, iactatumque casibus uariis, retentum etiam a rege, tandem in Italiam ac patriam suam uenisse.* **trepida**, 'dismayed' from seeing what had befallen the tiger. **retenta diu.** The fox keeps the tiger talking a long time because he is anxious to learn whence comes the danger which in its turn will threaten himself. Very similarly Terence Phorm. v. 6. 23 *Pone adprebendit pallio, resupinat : respicio, rogo Quam ob rem retineat me : ait esse uictum intro ad eam accedere.* Av. here deserts Babrius, who makes his fox encourage the lion (*θαρσεῖν καὶ μένειν κελευσόντς*), the very opposite of the *trepida uulpes* of our fable. 11. I have written **Nempe quis** for *Dum quis* of *ACP*, *Dumque quis* of *B*. Among the other emendations of this v. Withof's *Ecquis et* for *Dic quis et* which is found in my Bodl. MS *X* would be very like the *ἐπινθάνει τὸς ἔαρι καὶ πόθεν ἡλθεῖν* of Halm's *Fab. Aesop. 423* (Weasel and Parrot). Fröhner's *Vnde, quis* has the same meaning and is nearer to the best MSS. **uulnera ferret**, here of *dealing* blows, and so Ovid Rem. 44, Trist. ii. 20, both in the combination *uulnus opemque ferre*. More often of receiving them, Ibis 256, Her. vi. 82, Met. ii. 286, xii. 313. 12. **ubinam**, rare. Stat. S. ii. 1. 45, and in the verse of Bibaculus ap. Suet. Gramm. ix *Orbilius ubinam est, litterarum obliuio?* 13. See on XVI. 12. It is possible that **que** connects the participle clause with the final verb *coepit*, as it connects *respondens* with *docet* there, if the MSS are to be followed. Cf. Aen. ix. 402, 3 *Ocius adducto torquens bastile lacerto Suspiciens altam Lunam et sic uoce precatur.* Or again it might be compared with Aen. x. 874 *Aeneas agnouit enim laetusque precatur*, where *agnouit enim* introduces *laetusque precatur* much as *gemens* introduces *fracto loqui m. coepit* here. But it is not to be denied that at any rate in the present instance a simpler explanation is possible, namely, that **que** connects *gemens* with *fracto murmure*: 'the tiger groaning and with a faltering growl at last spoke.' So Wopkens, comparing XLII. 5 *Inpiger hunc raptor mediumque secutus in urbem.* **fracto.** Lucretius, describing the effect of fear iii. 153 *Videmus Sudoresque ita palloreque existere toto Corpore et infringi linguam uocemque aboriri*, where Munro translates 'the tongue falter, the voice die away.' 14. **solitas uoces**, a somewhat strained plural, 'his wonted utterance,' or 'power of utterance.' **dolor**, 'pain of the wound.' 15. **medio in aggere,** 'confronted me on the road.' Aen. v. 273 *Saepe uiae depresso in aggere serpens*, where Servius explains *agger est media uiae eminentia, coaggeratis lapidibus strata.* (Canneg.) **conuenit.** IX. 6. 16. The combination *Nulla . . . forma . . . Quaeque . . . sit repetenda* recurs XXXIII. 1, 2 *Anser . . . feta, Quaque quae . . . daret.* XXXVIII. 9, 10 *Vana . . . mendacia Quaeque refutari . . . queant*, and is common in other authors of the period as well as in the Satires of Juvenal. See on XXXIII. 2. **oculis olim repetenda**, 'to be afterwards recalled by my eyes.' An Ovidianism, Pont. ii. 10. 5, 6 *An tibi notitiam mora temporis eripit horum? Nec repetunt oculi signa uetusta tui?* The gerundive has here the form of a simple fut. pass. participle. See above on XI. 12. 18. **uirum**, emphasized, 'strong man,' 'man of might,' as in Sen. Epist. 98. 14 *Cum uiro tibi negotium est.*

XVIII.

Babr. xliv, Fab. Aesop. 394, 394^b Halm, 36 Kn.

BABR. XLIV.

'Ενέμοντο ταῦροι τρεῖς δὲ μετ' ἀλλήλων,
λέων δὲ τούτους συλλιπεῖν ἐφέδρειν
όμον μὲν αὐτούς οὐκ ἔδοξε νικῆσειν,
λόγοις δ' ὑπούλοις διαβολαῖς τε συγκρούων
ἐχθρούς ἐποίει, χωρίσας δ' ἀπ' ἀλλήλων
ἴκαστον αὐτῶν ἔσχε ῥάδιην θοῖνην.

2. **amicitiae tanta fides**, 'a friendship so firm.' 3. **simul emis-
bos**, sc. *stabulis*, as Vergil G. iv. 22 says of bees that have left the hive *fauis
emissa iuuentus*. Colum. vi. 9. 2 *Quae medicina sub tecto fieri debet nec ante
sanitatem bos emitti* where Vegetius has *dimittatur in pastum* (Schneider
ad loc.). **error** is rightly explained by Wopkens 'numquam aberrantes
a se inuicem diuulso fuisse.' Columella well illustrates the passage vi. 23. 3
*Nam id quoque semper crepusculo fieri debet, ut ad sonum bucinae pecus, si quod
in siluis substiterit, septa repetere consuecat. Sic enim recognosci greci poten-
tit numerosque constare si uelut ex militari disciplina intra stabulariorum castra
mancerint. Sed non eadem in tauros exercentur imperia, qui freti uiribus per
memora uagantur, liberosque egressus et redditus habent.* 4. **Rursus**,
not here otiose, but 'and then again.' *a pastu* all MSS, against the
practice of Vergil who has *e pastu* four times (G. i. 381, iv. 186, 434, Aen.
vii. 700). **amans**, 'still friends,' 'loving as before.' *ouans*, though it is
found in *B* and the second Peterhouse MS, and is a word elsewhere used
by Av. VII. 12, has comparatively little point. 5. **quoque**, 'besides,'
transitional. *Versus de xii Ventis in Reijfferscheid's Sueton. Fragm.
p. 305 Hunc quoque Daedaleae Noton expressere Micenae (44), Aegritudo
Perdicæ 18 (Bährens Poet. Lat. Min. v. 112) Hinc quoque partus amor
redeunt ad tecta parentum* where *Hinc quoque* is not 'Hence even,' but
'Hence too.' See on IX. 21. *collatis inter se cornibus* would
more naturally mean 'joining horns in an encounter.' Here it is used of
the four bullocks standing close to each other and presenting a formidable
array of eight horn power. So *collatis uiribus* Plin. Ep. viii. 14. 17. Varro
R. R. ii. 9. 2 (*cum sciam*) *tauros solere diuersos assistere clunibus continuatos,
et cornibus facile propulsare lupos.* 6. **pertimuisse** is not merely
'feared,' but 'fought shy of' or 'refused to face.' Ovid M. xiv. 440 of
Macareus refusing to face a new voyage *Pertimui fateor nactusque hoc litus
adhaesi.* 8. **coniuratos**, 'leagued.' 9. **Sed**, all MSS, perhaps
rightly, as there is an opposition to the negative implied in *horret*. So
Colum. vi. 2. 14 of bullocks *Qui sunt uerentes plagarum et acclamationum,
sed fiducia uirium nec auditu nec uisu pauidi.* *factisque inmanior,*
'more savage in what he did,' not only reckless in spirit and purpose
(audax). 10. **Tantorum**, hardly for *tot* (Canneg.) for which cf.
Maxim. El. i. 282 (Bährens Poet. Lat. Min. v. 313 sqq.) *Nec quisquam ex
tantis praebet amicus opem*, but 'of such mighty beasts,' *inmensissi iuencis* 1.
Nevelet's conjecture *Taurorum* in itself is not unlikely, but is unsupported
by any of the early MSS. **impār**. See on XI. 5. **erat**, notice the
change from present (prohibit, *horret*) to imperfect. 11. **uerbis**,
dative after *insistere*, 'to urge evil counsels.' 12. **Collisum dis-
sociare**, 'to make them quarrel and so divide them.' Canneg. quotes
Vell. Pat. ii. 52 *Collisa inter se duo rei publicae capita*. Av. translates
συγκρίνων of Babrius. 13. **acerbis**, Babrius' λόγοις ὑπούλοις διαβολαῖς
τε. Nearly 'embittering,' 'exasperating,' like Vergil's *formidine crimen
acerbat* Aen. xi. 407 'gives sting to his charge' (Conington). 14.

Inuasit of *BX Pet*² for *Inuadit* of most MSS seems necessary. **di-**
ripuitque, 'tore in pieces.' Ovid *Ibis* 599 *Diripiuntque tuos insanis unguibus artus Strymoniae matres, Orpheos esse ratae.* **15. seruare**, as
 Claudio Epigr. 35. 5 *placidam dicit seruare quietem.* **16. cupit ex**
*BX Pet*² and the Treves MS for *cupiet* of *CR*. The two presents are
 slightly more pointed and neater. **17. cito**, 'in a hurry.' Sen. de
Ira ii. 29 *De eis quae narrata sunt, non debemus cito credere.* **ad-**
motas. Sen. Ep. x. 5 *Si quis admouerit aurem, conticescit.* **18.**
ante is probably to be combined with *fidem*, as Servius on *Aen.* i. 198
 says **ANTE MALORVM** *ἴφ' ἐν εστι, id est antiquorum malorum.* Hand Tur-
 sellinus i. p. 389 quotes from the *Hist. Augusta Capitolin. Vit. Gordiani* xxiv *Cum inter se de bonis pessimi quique haberent ante consilia tibi*
suggerenda. Dräger i. 111, 112 shows that this use of adverbs as attributes
 is found in every period of the language. Plaut. *Pers.* iii. 1. 57 *Non tu nunc*
bominum mores uides? i.e. *ρῶν νῦν ἀνθρώπων.* Cic. *Pis.* ix. 21 *discessu tum*
meo. *De Nat. Deor.* ii. 66 *deorum saepe praesentiae.* From the writers of
 the Decadence he cites amongst others Apul. *de Mag.* 74 *illa tum mutatio (ἢ*
τότε). Fronto *ad Caes.* ii. 18 *illa cotidie tua Lorium uentio.* Lamprid. *Vit.*
Alex. Seueri 35 *meliorum retro principum.* Symm. *Epist.* i. 27 *tanta retro*
familiaritate is very like our passage. This view is supported by a gloss
 in the Treves MS *ante fidem*, marg. *ante conditam.* Otherwise *ante* might
 be explained of the *preliminary* distrust which involves and is contrasted
 with the ruin that comes of listening to evil suggestions.

XIX.

Babr. Ixiv, Fab. Aesop. 125 Halm, 48 Kn.

BABR. LXIV.

*"Ηρίζον ἀλάτη καὶ βάτος πρὸς ἀλλήλας.
 ἀλάτης δ' ἀστήν πολλάχως ἐπανουστης
 'καλὴ μὲν εἶμι καὶ τὸ μέτρον εὐμήκης,
 καὶ τῶν νεφῶν σύνοικος ὄρθιη φύω,
 στέγη τε μελάθρων εἰμὶ καὶ τρόπις πλοιων,
 δινδρῶν τοσούτων ἐκπρεπεστάτη πάντων.'
 βάτος πρὸς αὐτὴν εἶπεν 'ἢν λάβης μνήμην
 καὶ τῶν πελάκων τῶν ἀεὶ σε τέμνοντων,
 βάτος γενέσθα καὶ σὺ μᾶλλον αἰρήσῃ.'*

1. *Horrentes dumos* introduces as a plural what afterwards figures as a singular 9 *tibi*, 11 *Ille refert.* The same change in a different form appears in *locamur* in 7 followed by *In me* in 8. **pulcherrima.** Verg. *Ecl.* vii. 65 *Fraxinus in siluis pulcherrima, pinus in bortis, Populus in fluuiis, abies in montibus altis.* 3. 'Saying it was a pitiful strife that was waged with bushes, that had no title that equalized them on the ground of merit.' **dumis** is my correction of the MS reading *cunctis*, which written *cuntis* would easily be mistaken for it. Wopkens' defence of the MS reading 'quos-cunque nullus ob merita consociaret honor, inter hos indigne de meritis certari' is slightly awkward, though in a writer of this period certainly possible. If *Quod* is retained (it is found in *ACP*) we must with Schenkl explain *cunctis haberis* as *ab omnibus iudicari* and *Quod* as *quia*, a poor meaning quite unworthy of Avianus. **certamen haberis**, as in Ovid *M.* xiii. 159 *Ergo operum quoniam nudum certamen babetur.* Val. *Max.* viii. 7. *Ext.* 12 *Sophocles gloriouſum cum rerum natura certamen babuit.* **dumis**, dative, depends immediately on *certamen*. 4. *meriti* is a very seductive emendation. 5. Change from indirect to direct speech, with no connecting *ait* or *dixit*. So *XXIV.* 7, and cf. *XXXI.* 9. **deductum**,

'tapering,' a sense into which it naturally passes from that of 'attenuated.' See Spalding's Lexicon to Quintilian s.v. and cf. Ter. Eun. ii. 3. 23. But though *deducta vox, deductum carmen* in the sense of 'thin' are found several times (see Macrob. S. vi. 4. 12), it is not often that the word is applied to the body, as here. 'Slim' perhaps is our nearest equivalent. In Avianus' time *deductus* was inflected regularly as an adjective: e.g. *deductior paulo numerus* in a Rescrit of the Emperors Valens Gratianus and Valentinian cod. Theodos. xiii. Tit. iii. § 11. 7. 'And when I am set amidships on the barque's open floor, on me is hung the canvas that the breeze unfurls.' **Puppibus**, in the general sense of ships, as is shown by *patulis* which of course refers to the open deck. **media cum sede locamur.** A reminiscence of Claudian, De Sext. Cons. Honorii 23 *Imperiis sidus propria cum sede locauit.* 8. **explicat sinus.** Sen. de Ira ii. 30. 5 *Totus sinus securus explicuit (gubernator).* 9. **spineta.** Verg. Ecl. ii. 9. **figuram.** The unsightliness of a bush is its shapelessness. Its form is ill-defined among the surrounding bushes. 10. **praeteriere,** aoristic, 'are wont to pass unheeded.' So *remisit XXXV. 10.* 11. **refert,** 'replies.' **Nunc laeta quidem**, in opposition to **Sed cum 13,** as in XII. 9, 11. 'Now, it is true, you are happy, and all you profess is fair.' **laeta, fem.** **fateris,** in a general sense 'avow,' 'profess,' nearly = *praedicas.* So Claudian Laus Serenae 94 *Omina non audet genitrix tam magna fateri.* 12. **frueris, i.q. delectari.** Claudian In Rufin. i. 234 *Nec celeri mittit leto, crudelibus ante Suppliciis fruatur.* De Sext. Cons. Honorii 112 *Suppicio fruatur natoque ultore triumphat.* **imperiosa,** 'insulting.' *Coniunx imperiosa Lyci Ibis* 536 will illustrate the meaning. See my note there. The Treves MS glosses *imperiosa gloriosa.* 13. **minax** transfers to the axe which is constantly dealing new blows to fell the tree, the very idea of *threatening* which Vergil applies to the tree while it is still being felled (Aen. ii. 628) but has not yet fallen. **membra,** of the stem and boughs of a tree. Washietl de Similitudinibus Imaginibus Ouidianis p. 177: 'Met. i. 553 narratur Daphnen Apollinem fugientem in laurum conuersam esse. cuius arboris ramos ut "membra" amplexus est deus brachis et oscula dedit ligno. atque eadem similitudo paulo post v. 567 continuatur, ubi cacumen huius arboris se mouisse dicitur "tamquam caput."' 14. **Quam uelles,** of a useless wish. Donatus on Ter. Adel. iv. 16 *Vab quam uellem etiam noctu amicis operam mos esset dari* remarks *Quam uellem proprie dicimus in his quae non uidemus fieri.* Verg. Aen. vi. 436 of suicides *Quam uellet aethere in alto Nunc et pauperiem et duros perferre labores.* Here the future contingency **cum succidet membra securis** is mentally realized as a fact accomplished, and **Quam uelles** = 'how glad you would have been.' **Quam uellem** is common in the letters of Symmachus, e.g. i. 5. **tunc,** 'at the moment' of being felled. The v. is a close imitation of Mart. Spect. viii. 2 *Quam cuperes pinnas nunc habuisse tuas.*

XX.

Babr. vi, Fab. Aesop. 28 Halm: cf. Fab. Aesop. 231.

BABR. VI.

'Αλιεὺς θαλάσσης πᾶσαν ἤόνα ξύων
λεπτῷ τε καλάμῳ τὸν γλυκὺν βίον σώζων
μικρὸν ποτ' ἵχθν̄ ὄμρις ἀφ' ἵππεῖς
ῆγενεσν, οὐ τῶν εἰς τάγνον ὥραιων.
οὐδὲ αὐτὸν οὐτως ἱκέτευεν ἀσπαῖρων'
'τι σοι τὸ κέρδος, ή τιν' ὕπον εὐρήσεις;
οὐκ εἰμὶ γὰρ τέλειος, ἀλλὰ με πρώην
πρὸς τῇδε πέτρη φυκίς ἐπτυσ' ή μῆτηρ.

νῦν οὖν ἄφες με, μὴ μάτην μ' ἀποκτείνης.
 ἐπήρ δὲ πλησθεὶς φυκιον θαλασσιῶν
 μέγας γένωμαι, πλουσίος πρέπων δείπνοις,
 τότε ἐνθάδ' ἐλθὼν ὑστερόν με συλλήψῃ.
 τοιαῦτα μύζων ἱκέτευ κάσπαίρων,
 ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔμελλε τὸν γέροντα θωπεύσειν
 ἔφη δὲ πειρῶν αὐτὸν ὅτε σχοίνῳ
 'ό μη τὰ μικρά, πλὴν βέβαια, τηρήσας
 μάταιός ἔστιν ήν ἀδηλα θηρέυ.'

This fable has its double in another of the Aesopian collection 231 Halm. There a dog lying asleep in front of a house, and on the point of being eaten by a wolf, begs for mercy, on the plea that whereas at present he is thin and lean, he will soon get fatter with the good things at his master's wedding. The wolf spares him, and after a few days returns and finds the dog sleeping on the top of the house. He reminds him of his promise; and the dog taunts him with his folly in believing he can be simple enough to sleep again in front of the house after his former danger. Cf. Otto Crusius de Babrii aetate p. 204.

The Bodleian Paraphrast does not include Babr. vi.

1. *praedam* might be the bait, as it seems to be in Ovid Hal. 34, 5 *Atque ubi praedam Pendente saetis auidus rapit (Polypus)*. But the words of Babrius *μικρόν ποτ' ἰχθὺν ὄρμιν ἀφ' ἵπτεις* "Hypereutēν point to the other sense of prey taken by the fisher, cf. 15 and Auson. Mosell. 254 *Nec mora et excussam stridenti uerbere praedam, Dexter in obliquum raptat puer*, where it is used of a fish which has just taken the hook. So Ovid Met. xiii. 936. From the same point of view the fisherman is called *praedo* Auson. Mosell. 282. *saeta*, 'a horse-hair line.' Ovid Hal. 35, Mart. i. 55. 9, x. 30. 16, Auson. Mosell. 253 *crispoque tremori Vibrantis saetae nutans consentit barundo*. 2. *Exigui*. Babrius is equally indefinite: the prose version has *μανίδα*, 'a sprat.' As early as the Odyssey (xii. 252) the fisherman is described *ἰχθύσι τοῖς ὅλιγοις τοῖς δόλον κατὰ εἴδαρα βάλλων*. 3. *superas* ad *auras*, where it could not breathe. Auson. Mosell. 261 *Quoique sub amne suo mansit uigor, aere nostro Segnis anbelatis uitam consumit in auris*. 265 *baustas sed hiatibus auram Reddit mortiferos expirans branchia flatus*. *captum perduxit*. Lucian Piscator 48 *Ἐψυχερε, εἰληπται, ἀνασπάσωμεν*. 49 *κατέπιεν ἔχεται ἀνεπάσθω*. 50 *ἔχανεν εἰληπται ἀνιμήσθω*. 4. *auido*. Ovid Hal. 35 *praedam Pendente saetis auidus rapit*. *fixum uulnus tulit*, 'the fish had been pierced with a wound.' *Figere uulnus* is found in Mart. i. 60. 4 of a lion biting bullocks; *f. mortem* in Seneca Herc. Oet. 519 of an arrow *piercing* mortally. It is in this latter sense it is used here; the wound is pierced, i. e. made by the piercing of the hook. *ab ore*, 'from', i. e. 'through the mouth' as in Ovid Her. vi. 82 *Non exspectato uulnus ab boste tulit*. *tulit*, sc. *piscis*, a change of subject. 5. *lacrimis*, a grotesque touch all Avianus' own. 6. *quanta*, 'how small.' Hor. S. ii. 4. 81 *Vilibus in scopis, in mappis, in scobe quantus Consistit sumptus*, where A. Palmer quotes Prop. iv. 6. 65 *Di melius! quantus mulier foret una triumphus*. *dona*, Lachmann for *damna* of MSS. The line of Babrius is cited by Suidas *τί σοι τὸ κέρδος*; *ἡ τιν' ὁνον εὐρήσεις*; for the last word of which the Athoan codex substitutes *ἡ πόσον με πωλήσεις*; Either seems to require *dona*, as *damna* can hardly mean 'costs,' and so 'damage' or 'price.' Wopkens' view that *ex nostro corpore* = 'from the loss of my body,' i. e. by giving me up and restoring me to freedom, is harsh, but not impossible.

7. *Nunc*, 'as it is.' Catull. xxi. 10 *Nunc ipsum id doleo, quod esurire Mellitus puer et sitire disset*. The Brit. Mus. codex B has *Hann*, possibly a mistake for *Hunc*. 'Such as you see me here my mother bore me under rocky caverns,' i. e. in contradistinction from the full-grown

fish it would afterwards become. This certainly agrees well with Babrius' οὐκ εἴμι γὰρ τέλειος, ἀλλά με πρόσων Πρὸς τὴν δέ πέρην φυκὶς ἔπτοσ' ἡ μῆτηρ. **saxosis.** Lucian Piscator 48 ἐληψαι λιχνεύων περὶ τὰς πέτρας, ἐνθα λήσσεις ἥλπισται ὑποθερακός (sub antris). In his Halieutica Ovid gives rules for fishing in rocky, sandy or open waters (85 sqq.), distinguishing the kinds of fish which haunt each. Fish that haunt rocky water were called *saxatiles*. Colum. viii. 16. *Optime saxosum mare nominis sui pisces nutrit, qui scilicet, quod in petris stabentur, saxatiles dicti sunt, ut merulæ turdique nec minus melanuri.*

8. **Fudit**, 'spawned,' Babrius' ἔπτοσ'.

9. **tuis mensis**, 'for your table.' Symm. Ep. i. 14 *In tuis mensis saepe uersatus . . . numquam hoc genus piscium deprebendi* in a letter to Ausonius praising his description of the fish in his Mosella. The plural probably expresses the general idea of dining; the dinner recurs and the dining-table is renewed. Or, as A. Palmer suggests on Hor. S. ii. 2. 122, several tables were used, and hence the plural.

11. **Protinus** softens down to a minimum the interval which must elapse before the young fish can grow big and fat. 'A moment and I shall have gorged on the waters of the vasty deep and be returning of my own accord all the fatter to your rod.'

depastus, deponent, as in Claud. de Sext. Cons. Honorii 239 *frondesque licet depastus amaras.*

caerula. Canneg. quotes Auson. Epist. iii. 13 *Remipedes (ducks) lato populantes caerulea rostro.*

12. **Pinguior.** Babrius' ἐπήν δὲ πλησθεὶς φυκίων βαλασπαῖων Μέγας γένωμαι. Cf. Fab. Aesop. 231 κάγῳ τηνικαῦτα πολλὰ φαγῶν πιμελέστερος γενήσομαι.

sponte, an exaggeration as absurd as the springing tears of the fish in 3. The word is used with similar laxity in XII. 6 where the earth turned up by the plough is said *sponte deditse.*

recurrō, pres. for future, a use as old as Ennius.

Macrobius, S. vi. 1. 15 *Non pol homo quisquam faciet in pune animatus Hoc nisi tu, nam mi calido das sanguine poenas.* Roby L. Grammar 146 cites Caesar B. C. iii. 94 *Tuemini castra et defendite diligenter si quid durius acciderit: ego reliquias portas circumeo et castrorum praesidia confirmo.* In the Greek Acta S. Christophori edited by Usener (1886 Bonn) it occurs several times: p. 61 εἰ δὲ μῆ, ημεῖς ἀπελθόντες λέγομεν τῷ βασιλέι ὅτι οὐχ εὑρομενοίτον. p. 64 εἰς τὸ πρόσωπον μου βλέπε καὶ μαρτύρεις τὸ θέντον μου. Δέκιος εἶπεν 'Ακούσον μου, 'Πέπρεβε, καὶ θύσον τοῖς θεοῖς, καὶ γράφω τοῖς πάσοις, οὐα λέρεα σε καταστήσω.

13. **nefas (esse) referens**, 'saying it was a crime.'

14. All MSS *casibus* which Fröhner changes to *cassibus*. I follow the learned editor in holding this to be true; and it is recommended by its simplicity. Yet Av. *may* mean merely that accidents are variable and difficult to count upon or manage, 'intractable,' as Seneca speaks Epist. 101. 9 of *uarietas mobilitasque casuum*.

Withof paraphrases 'uices uocat difficiles quod sint periculosa et incertae, quibus difficulter aliquis possit confidere quarumque exitum nemo sibi facile polliceatur.' Ammianus Marcellinus xxv. 8. 4 *discrimine per difficiles casus extracti uses diff. casus* to mean 'arduous casualties'; and again xxxi. 15. 7 *reputantes difficiles Martis euentus.*

15. **miserum**, 'a wretched folly': as we say pitiable. Iahn on Pers. iii. 15 'Miser de eo qui praua stultitia laborat, ut 66, 107, v. 65 (?); Graecis ῥᾶλας e. g. Arrian diss. iii. 2. 9, 16.' [Sittl compares IX. 22 and Greek δυστυχίης e. g. in Soph. O. C. 800, where however Jebb explains of Creon's failure to win Oedipus.]

amittere, 'let go,' 'allow to escape.' Plaut. Mil. ii. 5. 47 *Manibus amisiisti prædam.*

16. **Stultius**, 'yet more foolish.' **rursum**, with **sequi**, 'to pursue again,' 'make a fresh pursuit of.' **futura**, 'in the uncertain future.' Fab. Aesop. 28 ἀλλ' ἔγωγε εὐηθέστατος ἀνὴρ, εἰ τὸ πάρον κέρδος ἀφεὶς ἀδηλον ἀλπίδα διώκοιμι.

XXI.

BABR. LXXXVIII.

Κορυδαλλὸς ἦν τις ἐν χλόῃ νεοσσεύων,
[ὅς τῷ χαραδρῷ πρὸς τὸν ὄρδρον ἀντάδων]
καὶ πάσας εἶχε λήιον κόμη θρέφας,
λοφάντας ἥδη καὶ πτεροῖσιν ἀκμαίους.
ὅ δὲ τῆς ἀρούρης δεσπότης ἐποπτεύον
ώς ξηρὸν εἶδε τὸ θέρος, εἶπε ‘νῦν δρη
πάντας καλεῖν μοι τοὺς φίλους ἣν ἀμησω.
καὶ τις δὲ κορυδῶν τῶν λοφηφόρων παιδῶν
ἥκουσεν αὐτῷ τῷ τε πατρὶ μηνεῖ,
σκοπεῖν κελεύων ποῦ σφέας μετασήσει.
ὅ δὲ εἶπεν ‘οὕπω καιρὸς — — —
δε γάρ φίλοις πέτουθεν οὐκ ἄγαν σπεύδει.
ώς δὲ αὐτὶς ἥλθεν, ἥλιον δὲ ὑπὲρ ἀκτίνων
ἥδη ῥέοντα τὸν στάχυν θεωρήσας
μισθὸν μὲν ἀμητῆρσιν αὔριον δώσειν
μισθὸν δέ φησι δραγματηφόροις δώσειν,
κορυδαλλὸς εἶπε παισὶ νηπίοις ‘δρη
νῦν ἔτιν ὄντως, παιδεῖς, ἀλλαχοῦ φεύγειν,
ὅτ’ αὐτὸς αὐτῷ κού φίλοισι πιστεύει.’

A. Gellius N. A. ii. 29 gives a version of this ‘apologue of the Phrygian Aesop’ in Latin, the language of which perhaps retains some of the words used by the poet Ennius in his translation into trochaic septenarii, of which Gellius quotes two lines (see below on 14). As it differs considerably from the Babrian version I give it entire from the new edition of Martin Hertz 1883 :

Auicula est parua, nomen est cassita. Habitat nidulaturque in segetibus, id ferme temporis, ut appetat messis pullis iam iam plumantibus. Ea cassita in semientibus forte congesserat tempestiuiores: propterea frumentis flauescientibus pulli etiam tunc inuolucres erant. Dum igitur ipsa iret cibum pullis quaesitum, monet eos, ut, si quid ibi rei nouae fieret diceretur, animaduerteret idque uti sibi, ubi redisset, nuntiarent. Dominus postea segetum illarum filium adulescentem vocat, et ‘uidesne’ inquit ‘haec ematuruisse et manus iam postulare? idcirco die crastini, ubi primum diluculabit, fac amicos eas et roges, ueniant, operamque mutuam dent et messim hanc nobis adiuvent.’ Haec ubi ille dixit, et discessit. Atque ubi redit cassita, pulli tremibundi, trepiduli circumstrepere orareque matrem, ut iam statim properet, inque alium locum sese asporet: ‘nam dominus,’ inquiunt, ‘misit qui amicos roget, uti luce oriente ueniant et metant.’ Mater iubet eos otioso animo esse: ‘si enim dominus’ inquit, ‘messim ad amicos reicit¹, crastino seges non metetur, neque necessum est, hodie uti uos auferam.’ ‘Die’ inquit ‘postero mater in pabulum uolat. Dominus, quos rogauerat, opperitur. Sol feruit et fit nihil; it dies, et amici nulli eunt. Tum ille rursum ad filium: “amici isti magnam partem” inquit, “cessatores sunt. Quin potius imus et cognatos adhinesque nostros oramus, ut assint cras temperi ad metendum?”’ Itidem hoc pulli pauefacti matri nuntiant. Mater hortatur, ut tum quoque sine metu ac sine cura

¹ Here we seem to have a relic of the Ennian original—

Crastino seges

Non metetur, neque necessum est hodie uti uos auferam.

sint, cognatos adfinesque nulos ferme tam esse obsequibiles ait, ut ad laborem capessendum nihil cunctentur et statim dicto oboediant: 'uos modo,' inquit, 'aduertite, si modo quid denuo dicetur.' Alia luce orta, ausi in pastum profecta est. Cognati et adfines operam, quam dare rogati sunt, supersederunt. Ad postremum igitur dominus filio: 'ualeant,' inquit, 'amici cum propinquis. Afferes primo luci falces duas; unam egomet mihi et tu tibi capies alteram et frumentum nosmetipsi manibus nostris cras metemus.' Id ubi ex pullis dixisse dominum mater audiuist: 'tempus,' inquit, 'est cedendi et abeundi; siest nunc dubio procul quod futurum dixit. In ipso enim iam uertitur cuia res est, non in alio unde petitur.' Atque ita cassita nidum migrauit, seges a domino demessa est.

Crusius (de Babrii aetate p. 204) well observes that the Ennian version is superior to the Babrian in its dramatic grouping into three acts.

There is considerable difference of opinion as to the bird which figures as protagonist in the fable. Babrius makes it a lark¹, and describes its young as crested. Gellius calls it *cassita*, a word seemingly ἄπ. εἰρητικ. but identified rightly it would seem with *galerita*, which Pliny, H. N. xi. 121 *In capite paucis animalium nec nisi uolucribus apices . . . praeterea paruae aui quae ab illo galerita² appellata quondam, postea Gallico uocabulo etiam legioni nomen dedit alaudae*, describes as a crested or tufted lark. The words of Pliny *paruae aui* coincide closely with Avianus' *Paruula ales*, and it might seem that this settled the question. But one of the earliest and most reliable MSS, the Paris C, prefixes to the fable the words *DE LVSCINIA*; and Isidorus xii. 7. 37 describes this bird in words which suit Babrius' ὁ τῷ χαραδρῷ πρὸς τὸν ὄρθρον ἀντράδων exactly: *Luscinia auis inde nomen sumpsit, quia cantu suo significare solet surgentis exortum dici, quasi lucinia. Eadem et acredua.* Similarly the Balliol Glossary *Acreduula luscinia auis modica*. Now this looks as if it might be the word disguised in the MSS as *creduula* in 5; *acredua* is written *creduula* in Reyfferscheid's Brussels MS of the Carmen de Philomela 15 *Vere calente nouos componit acreduula cantus, Matutinali tempore rurirulans³*; and if so we may perhaps suppose that in Avianus' time the word *luscinia* or *acreduula* was no longer identified with the nightingale (*philomela*, see de Philom. 45), but meant a bird which sang at day-break and heralded morning.

1. *mandauerat*, 'had consigned.' Ovid Her. v. 215 *Quid barenae semi-na mandas?* The word is very common in Claudian. 2. It is not easy to pronounce whether *caespite* is the ground on which the corn-crop rises, or the lower part of the stalk, which, as near the root and close to the ground, would remain green after the upper part, including the ear, was ripe and yellow (*flava*). In the former case *caespite* would be a local ablative 'rose on the green soil'; in the latter an abl. of circumstance 'the yellow corn-crop rose erect with a green root-stem.' The question is not decided by Babrius, for ἐν χλόῃ νεοστένω might as easily mean in the green corn, as in the green grass. *Caespites* is perpetually used in Ennodius (A. D. 473-521) of the young blade just risen from the root, as the passages cited in Hartel's Index prove. Dict. viii. p. 448 H. *Nouellum caespitem fotu quo cuncta fructificare soles adtolle.* ix. p. 453 *Disce iam nunc uerborum luxuriem artis falce truncare, ut nouellus caespites sub ferri disciplina proficiat.* xiii. p.

¹ The Vatican codex has in 1 χαραδρός and in 2 δ τῷ κορυδαλλῷ πρὸς τὸν ὄρθρον ἀντράδων; but erroneously, as not only metre, but the subsequent mention of the lark in 8, 17 show. Besides the χαραδρός was a water-bird. Aristoph. Av. 1141 οἱ χαραδρίοι καὶ τάλλα ποτάμι' ὄρεα.

² This must be the *galeritus*, *quod in capite habet plumam elatam* of Varro L. L. v. 76, cf. Seren. Sammon. 575 *Mande galeritam uolucrem quam nomine dicunt.*

³ Cf. our 'ritooralooral.'

466 *Habeat caespes radici obsecundans poma quae tribuat.* Av. himself in XVI. 7 applies the word to the lower extremity of a reed, from which the stalks rise: and so Vergil G. iv. 273. The difficulty is perhaps due to the same straining after antithetic effect which is seen in Merobaudes' *nigro candentes aethere terras*, of snowy ground under a dark sky (v. 2 of the hexameter fragment on Actius' victories). 8. *fragili culmo*, abl. after *decerpere*, as in Met. v. 536. 5. *Sed* as in XXII. 9 introduces a new stage in the narrative. 'But, you must know.' If it has any adversative force, it is in relation to the clause commencing at 7, as if the construction were contracted from *Sed—nam uox turbauit nidos—bos mater ueuit d.* *inplumens nidos*, 'unfledged nestlings.' Verg. G. iv. 512 of a nightingale's nest robbed by a countryman, *fetus, quos durus arator Obseruans nido inplumis detraxit.* As here *nidos*, Vergil Aen. xii. 475 *Pabula parva legens nidisque loquacibus escas.* *creedula* MSS is either *acredula*, in which case Av. apostrophises the bird, see my note on Cat. liv. 2 or an epithet agreeing with *uox* possibly *sedula*, which is found in a Brit. Mus. MS. (b) and would well suit the business-like diligence of the farmer (*sedulus agricola* Plin. H. N. xvii. 101). 6. *Suasit et e* is my conj. for *Suaserat et* for which *X* gives *Suaserat e*. The preposition seems absolutely required, though *fugere* is sometimes constructed with the simple abl. See on Cat. xxxvii. 11. *continuare fugam*, 'to take to flight without a moment's delay.' Sen. de Ira ii. 36. 5 *Multi continuauerunt irae furorem*, 'have carried on their anger into madness,' 'passed immediately from anger into madness.' Pacat. Paneg. xxxix *Exercitus spatio lucis unius Illyrico continuauit Aquileiam*, 'marched from Illyricum to Aquileia without stopping.' *continuare accelerare* is a gloss in the Treves MS. 7. *Cautior*, 'more wary than her young.' 8. 'Why, what good will come of strangers' help?' 9. *operam mandauit.* Stat. Theb. ix. 168 *Misernum socii opus et sua mandat Proelia.* x. 81 *Orbibus accungi solitis iubet Irin et omne Mandat opus.* Sen. Controv. xvi. 1 Bursian *Nec satis memineram tale ministerium mibi pater an nouerca mandasset.* Merobaudes Paneg. Actii 98 Nieb. *Non proelia mandet, Sed gerat*, 'not commit to others, but conduct himself,' a good illustration of our fable. 10. *inde*, all the safer in *consequence*. See on VII. 18. 12. *ueram*, the true hand of the master, not the false hands of the recusant friends. *saeuam*, the reading of *O* and some of Cannegieter's MSS, points I think rather to *seram* than *seruam*. But it is in every way weaker than *ueram*. 13. *o miseri*, compassionately, in reference to their enforced migration. 14. *de propriis uribus.* Babr. ὁρ' ἀντὸς αὐτῷ κοῦ φίλοισι ποτένει. It is remarkable that this fable has no epimythion or moral. Gellius has preserved the Ennian epimythion: *Hoc erit tibi argumentum semper in promptu situm. Ne quid exspectes amicos quod tute agere possies.* There was a rustic proverb, *Frons occipitio prior*, 'things go better in the master's presence than behind his back,' Cato R. R. 4, Plin. H. N. xviii. 31.

XXII.

This fable is not in our Babrius nor in any of Halm's prose versions.

1. *ambiguas*, 'uncertain,' and which he therefore wished to ascertain in advance (*praediscere*) to guide him in answering their prayers. *praedisse*, infin. of purpose after *misit*, 'sent Phoebus to learn.' Common from the earliest Latin to the latest, especially in Plautus, Terence, Lucretius (Roby) and writers that approach the language of common life; not unfrequent in Augustan and post-Augustan poetry. Plaut. Pseud. ii. 2. 47 *Reddere hoc, non perdere erus me misit.* Curc. i. 3. 50 *Parasitum misi nudius-*

quartus Cariam Petere argentum. Cas. iii. 5. 48 *Ego buc missa sum ludere.* Ter. Eun. iii. 3. 22 *Misit porro orare.* Prop. ii. 16. 17 *Semper in Oceanum mittit me querere gemmas.* Ovid Her. i. 39 *Te querere missi.* Stat. Ach. i. 209 *Laxantem Aegaeona nexus Missa sequi.* Apul. M. iii. 13 *Quod alterius rei causa facere missa sum.* Rutil. Namat. i. 210 *Missus Romanus discere iura fori.* Maxim. El. v. 1, 2 *Missus ad Eoas legati munere partes Tranquillum cunctis nectere pacis opus.* Ennod. C. ii. 109. 11 *Mitteris ad laicum locupletum poscere parua.* (Heinsius on Ovid Met. v. 660, cf. Hildebrand on Apul. M. v. 31, Roby L. G. 1116, 1362, W. Wagner on Trin. iv. 3. 8, Sonnenschein on Most. i. 1. 64, Hartel Index to Ennodius, p. 676). **3. diuersis**, 'imploring the gods' help for opposite vows.' *uotis* is better explained as dative if *numina*, the reading of the best MSS, is kept. It seems doubtful whether *poscere numen* can mean 'to beseech a god,' though Conington on Aen. i. 666 *Ad te confugio et supplex tua numina posco* appears to favour that view. Even in so late a poet as Claudian, Rapt. Pros. i. 66 *Posce Iouem, dabitur coniunx*, a second accusative of the thing asked for is easily supplied from the accompanying clause *dabitur coniunx*. Two of my Bodleian MSS have *munera* which is certainly easier, and may be right, as *numen munus* are constantly confused. **4. liuidus**, 'jealous,' for *inuidus* of MSS is Withof's excellent conj. accepted by Lachm. Mamertinus Paneg. Iuliani xv *Si quis hoc liuidus iactitat, ipso tempore refutatur.* Seren. Samm. 1054 *Vel quicunque tuo carpetur liuidus auctu.* **5.** If *His quoque se* is read, *quoque* merely carries on the story as in XVIII. 5, 'And so to them.' I have preferred to follow the S. Gallen fragm. *His sese.* **medium**, as mediator. Verg. Aen. vii. 536 *Dum paci medium se offert* (Optulit). **6.** I have followed the suggestion of my Bodleian *X*, which has *precibus confiteretur* written by the first hand, with the reading of the other MSS *ut peteretur* superscribed. If I mistake not, I have cleared up the difficulty by my conj. *precibus cum peteretur*, ait, *Praestant di facilis*, 'when he was assailed by their prayers, replied, The gods are kind and grant fulfilment.' Lachmann's *et 'precibus Iuppiter aecu' ait 'Praestandi facilis'* though at first sight brilliant, does not seem to me right. It is not in Av.'s manner to accumulate two adjectives both predicates without a verb expressed: and *Praestandi facilis* is a construction more in the style of Prudentius. **7. Praestant.** Ovid F. iv. 149 *Vt tegat hoc celeste que uiros Fortuna uirilis Praestat et hoc paruo ture rogata facit.* **quae namque** seems preferable to *nam quaeque*, although the use of *quisque* for *quicunque* in writers of this period and in the Digest is indubitable (Dräger i. 84). Even Symmachus has it Ep. i. 58 *quisque bonae frugis est = quicunque*, and cf. Wölfflin *Gemination im Lateinischen* p. 450. **8. congeminata**, 'doubled,' or rather 'dupled.' Apul. de Dogm. Plat. ix *Substantiam mentis huius numeris et modis confici congeminatis ac multiplicatis.* **9. longa**, 'far-reaching.' Somewhat similar is Catullus' *longa poena* xl. 8. *iecur*, which Horace makes the seat of lust, is here the seat of cupidity. Cannegieter aptly quotes Claud. de iv Cons. Honorii 248 *At sibi cuncta petens, nil contulstra Cupido, In iecur et tractus imos compulsa recessit.* **nequeat** MSS, justifiably, as *cupido* suggests the subject *cupidus*. 'But since far-reaching greed cannot be contented, he (i. e. the covetous man) put off his vow.' **10. Distulit**, 'Put off (realizing) the prayer which, when addressed to the gods, brought only new loss,' i. e. which ultimately involved the loss of both his eyes. Lachmann's *dona* is simpler and very probable; *in noua dona* would mean the additional bounty which the gods would have to pay to the second petitioner, viz. twice as much as the first had received. **admotas preces**, always in the sense of addressing a prayer. Ovid Met. vi. 689 *Admouique preces quarum me dedecet usus?* Pont. iii. 7. 36 *Quas admirant non ualuisse preces* (quoted by Schenkl). Curt. v. 10. 14 *Preces deinde suppliciter admotae*

Dareum . . . stercere coegerunt. **noua**, of which he had no experience before. The word is in opposition to the expected *gain*. **11.** 'Not doubting that his hopes would rise by what the other wished.' **confidens**, followed by pres. infin. as in Caesar B. G. ii. 30 *Quibusnam manibus tanti oneris turrim in muro sese collocare considerent?* which is nearly the same as B. C. ii. 31 *Qua fiducia et opere et natura loci munitissima castra expugnari posse confidimus?* So *fretus* in the hexameters inscribed on the basis of the Obelisk dug up in the Circus Maximus and erected by Pope Sixtus V in front of the Lateran Basilica, v. 10 in Castilio's edition (Var. Lect. p. 44, ed. Rom. 1594) **AT. DOMINVS. MVNDI. CONSTANTIVS. OMNIA. FRETVS. CEDERE. VIRTVTI.** **13.** *Illa*, 'the other,' the *inuidus*. **captantem**, 'grasping' at the reward that was meant for himself: for the jealous man would in the natural course of things get twice the amount of the covetous man's desire. He was *bidding* for something he could not be sure of. **14.** *Supplicium*, 'to be mulcted in his own body.' **ouans**, 'triumphant' in the opportunity of turning the tables on the other, and making him *lose* twice as much as himself. **15.** 'He asked to live with one eye put out, on condition the other should double the punishment and *lose* both.' **extinctus lumine uno**, a variation on the ordinary construction, *lumen extinctum* which Ovid has Met. i. 721 of an eye put out. **sic** for *ut* of MSS seems to satisfy metre and give more point to v. 16. Orientius i. 311 *Sic miseros uindex semper populabitur ignis, Vt semper seruet pabula laeta sibi.* **degeret** is perhaps an error for *debat ut*, though there is something harsh in the sound of the repeated *ut* in the next v. In a writer so late as Av. a change from historic present (*petit*) to imperf. and then back again to present is not very surprising. Even Propertius v. 5. 11, 12 has *Quippe et Collinas ad fossam mouverit berbas, Stan-tia currenti dilucentur aqua.* **16.** *hoc*, 'this amount,' viz. of one eye. **17.** *sapiens*, 'taught wisdom' (Canneg.). **18.** *Inuidiae malum*, 'the curse of jealousy,' i. e. what an accursed thing jealousy was. So Claudian Epig. 40 *Esuriens pauper telis incendor amoris Inter utrumque malum deligo pauperiem*, 'the curse of Poverty, the curse of Love.' Fab. Perottin. ix. 11 *Fassa est naturae malum*, the hen's irresistible tendency to scratch up earth. The opposite *bonum* 'blessing' in Symm. Ep. i. 59 *Amicitiae bonum.* **ipse**, 'himself' announced, as he had himself witnessed. **19.** *prouentis inquis*. Non. 521 *Proutentum etiam malarum rerum dici ueteres uoluerunt.* Lucilius lib. xxvi *dein* (l. *deinde*) *quae adeo male me accipiunt decimae et prouenient male.* The masc. *prouentus* is common, especially in such combinations as *prosperiorum prouentum, lucrosum prosperumque prouentum* (Apul. xi. 20, iv. 27, see Hildebrand on x. 26): the neuter *prouentum* is rather rare. Here *inquis* determines the character of *prouentis*, 'luckless issues' = 'miscalculations,' 'disappointments.' **20.** 'In its exultation is unhappy enough to long for its own harm.'

XXIII.

BABR. XXX.

Γλύφας ἐπώλει λυγδιών τις 'Ἐρμείην.
τὸν δ' ἡγρόβοιν ἄνδρες, δε μὲν εἰς στήλην
(νῦν γάρ αὐτῷ προσφάτως ἐτεθήκει).
δέ δὲ χειροέχνης ὡς θεὸν καθιδρύσων.
ἡ δ' ὄψη, χώ λιθουργὸς οὐκ ἐπεπράκει,
συνθέμενος αὐτοῖς εἰς τὸν ὄρθρον αὐδεῖξεν
ἀλθοντιν. δέ δὲ λιθουργὸς εἶδεν ὑπνώσας
αὐτὸν τὸν 'Ἐρμῆν ἐν πνείαις ὀνειρεῖται
'εἰν' λέγοντα 'τάμα νῦν ταλαντεύῃ'
ἐν γάρ με, νεκρὸν ηθεόν, σὺ ποιήσεις.'

This fable forms a curious contrast to the proverb *Non ex omni ligno debet Mercurius excupi* Apul. de Magia xliii; perhaps, pointing to a time when the worship of images was in growing disrepute, as indeed it was forbidden by Christianity.

There is no prose version of this fable; but the last verse of it recurs in another and less known fable 55 Halm. There a man wishing to test the Delphian oracle hides a young sparrow in his robe and asks 'is the thing I have in my hands alive or dead?' intending to kill the sparrow, if the oracle answered 'alive,' and expose it to view, if the answer were 'dead.' Then the god, detecting his malicious purpose, replies: 'Have done. It is for yourself to determine whether the thing is living or dead' (*ἐν σοὶ γὰρ ἔστι, τοῦτο δὲ ἔχεις ή νεκρὸν εἶναι ή ἐμψυχον*).

This is, I think, the most difficult of the Avianian collection, if indeed it is by Avianus. It is also one of the least finished in point of diction, e.g. **2 fecerat expositum esse**, 3, 4 the awkward interlacing of clauses, 6-10 the extreme obscurity of the language, which induced Lachmann to doubt the genuineness of 8, 9, and led Bährrens to one of his most infelicitous attempts at restoration: lastly, the difficulty of connecting the epimythion 13, 14 with the fable.

1. referens, all MSS rightly, whether the word means 'representing,' 'modelling,' a sense of which I have found no exact example, for *referre uultum, ora, parentem* etc., are only approximately similar, or, as is more likely, 'conveying from the marble-block the new form of a Bacchus,' 'converting a marble-block into a handsome Bacchus.' The idea of change which is here assigned to *referre* seems to exist elsewhere e.g. *Pacat. Paneg. xxix* *Cum damnatorum frena tractassent, pollutas poenali manus contactu ad sacra referabant*, i.e. transferred. **2.** 'Had put up the god for sale.' A most awkward circumlocution for *exposuerat*. *Cic. de Off. iii. 12, 51* *Ad-uxi exposui uendo meum non pluris quam ceteri*. *Mart. ix. 59.8* *Expositumque alte pingue poposcit ebur*. **Expositum fecerat esse**, i.e. *fecerat expositum esse*. *Facio*, followed by the present infin. is shown by Dräger ii. p. 393 to be common in late Latin, but he quotes no instance of the perfect. Thielmann however (*Archiv für Latein. Lexicographie* iii. p. 178) shows that the perfect infin. after *facere* is found, though much more rarely, in good writers. *Verg. Aen. viii. 630* *Fecerat... Proculbuisse lupam*. *Ovid Met. vi. 75* *fecit... stare... ferire... exiluisse*. *xiii. 69* *Facit... dare... cecidisse... ferri... cremari... exiri... ducere*. **3. Nobilis**. Such men would be likely to have elaborate funeral monuments (Canneg.). **funesta in sede** with **compositurus erat**. The tomb is called *sedes* as the place where the body rests. Hence in inscriptions it is commonly i. q. *sepulchrum*. *Auson. Prof. xii. 6* *Schenkl Esto placidus et quietis manibus sedem fave*. *xxvii. 11* *Sedem sepulchri seruat inmotus cinis*. *Epitaphi. Heroum xxiv. 1* *Hic Priami non est tumulus, nec condor in illa Sede*. (Hildebrand on Apul. M. iv. 18.) **4. Mercari cupiens** is not only out of its place, but awkward in itself as an expression. The writer, perhaps not Avianus, meant *mercari uoluit ut componeret in s. sepulchri*, which would otherwise be *mercari uoluit compositurus*. The form of the fut. participle seems to have suggested *erat* and the change to **Mercari cupiens** followed. The declining sense of Latin syntax is particularly perceptible in the use of the pres. participle. Thus in **1 referens = qui rettulerat**. **compositurus**, 'intended to arrange.' **5.** The sentence is loosely attached to v. 4. Formally *ut* seems determined by **compositurus**, but the meaning is not so much that the man intended to arrange the statue with a view of making an offering of it to some temple, as that he wished to purchase it with that purpose. **adoratis**, most MSS, perhaps rightly. *Verg. Aen. iii. 84* *Templa dei saxo uenerabar structa uictusto*. *Inscript. ap. Muratori iii. p. 1638*, quoted by van Goens de Cepotaphis

p. 107 QVOD. CREDIS. TEMPLVM. QVOD. FORTE. VIATOR. ADORAS. POMPTILAE. CINERES. OSSAQUE. PARVA. TEGIT. Rutilius Namatianus, addressing Rome, says, i. 50 *Non procul a caelo per tua tempula sumus. Apul. de Magia lvi Si fanum aliquod praeterreat, nefas babet adorandi gratia manum labris admoveare.* **numina**, of a single god, as in Verg. Aen. i. 666. See Dräger i. p. 7. [My conj. *Alter ut auratis inferret* might be defended by Ovid's words F. i. 77 *Flamma nitore suo templorum uerberat aurum.*] **6.** He had made a vow to place an image in a temple. **Redderet**, correlative to **debita**, 'pay the debt of a vow.' **7.** *ait*, the statue. 'It is for you now to make a two-fold forecast of the future of your wares, when two unequal offers put a price upon your gift; and to forecast, it may be, consigning me to the dead, it may be, if you prefer, to the gods; perhaps converting me into an ornament on a tomb, perhaps into a divinity.' **omen**, if the fable has come down to us entire here = 'forecast,' i. e. little beyond a mere balancing of two possibilities still equally uncertain. Possibly a sense somewhat like this is to be found in And. i. 2. 29 *Ea lege atque omine*, 'on these terms and with this forecast of the future.' But the Babrian version makes it probable that one or perhaps more distichs have been lost, in which the god appeared in a dream to the maker of the statue, and then spoke vv. 7-12. The St. Gallen Glossary recently edited by Prof. M. Warren, has *omen quod homo somniatur, auspicium, auguria maiora*. Then **Nunc** instead of referring to *Cum spes*, etc., will mean 'after my thus appearing to you in a dream.' **8.** *spes*, here of opposite 'bids.' **dispar** with *spes* rather than with *pretium*. **9.** Et MSS. The construction is *facies omen de mercibus et (seu) malis me defunctis seu diuini tradere*. From *seu malis* another *seu* is to be supplied to the former clause. A second, but harsher, possibility would be to supply *trades* out of *seu malis tradere*. **10.** *seu uelis* is too favorite a commonplace to be changed arbitrarily into *seu posuisse* (Withof), or *sive locasse* (Fröhner). Veget. i. 4 *Sive equitem sive peditem sagittarium uelis imbuc sive scutatum.* **11.** *sacri* for *facti* (*fati*) of MSS seems more probable than *Bacchi*, which is found in the Paraphrast. Indeed one of the earliest MSS, Fröhner's *P*, has *sati*, and the change of *f* and *s* is one of the commonest. Moreover the Treves MS glosses the words *magni reverentia fati* by *honor diuini cultus*. By *sacri* I understand a religious observance, here the cultus of Bacchus 'in your disposal lies the respect paid to a solemn act of religion.' Bährens' *fani* hardly accounts for the variants *facti fati sati*. **12.** *eadem*. The synizesis of *ea*, *eo*, *eas*, *eos*, in the cases of *idem* is proved by Ramsay (Latin Prosody p. 122) for Lucretius, Vergil, Propertius, but it does not seem to occur in Ausonius, Claudian, or Prudentius. **funera nostra**, 'my death-warrant'; to consign me to a tomb. The erection of statues is constantly mentioned in Inscriptions in connexion with sepulchral monuments. C. I. L. iv. 1130 *Locum sepulturae statuam ponendam.* 1286 *Locum sepulturae impensam funeris cluepum statuam pedestrem.* Av. is very far from the happy conciseness of his original *ἐν γάρ με, νεκρὸν ή θεόν, σὺ ποιήσεις.* **13, 14.** This epimythion is quite on a par in its obscurity with the rest of the fable. The best MSS agree in *praestare*, not *prodesse*, and as the fable turns on the doubts of a seller, it seems probable that the word is used in its technical meaning of securing a buyer against loss. Cic. de Off. iii. 16. 65 *Ac de iure quidem praediorum sanctum apud nos est iure ciuili, ut in iis uendendis uitia dicerentur, quae nota essent uendori.* *Nam cum ex duodecim tabulis satis esset ea praestari* ('should be made good,' i. e. the buyer should be secured against loss, Holden *ad loc.*) *quae essent lingua nuncupata, quae qui initiatus esset, dupli poenam subiret, a iuris consultis etiam reticentiae poena est constituta.* *Quidquid enim esset in praedio uitii, id statuerunt, si uendor sciret, nisi nominatim dictum esset, praestari oportere.* Cf. Roby on Justinian p. 156, where the

legal uses of *praestare* are classified. If this is the sense of *praestare*, it fixes that of *nocuisse*, to be injuring a buyer by selling something without mentioning its defects or the liabilities which make it less valuable. The point of the fable, on this view, lies in the absolute control which the seller has over the thing sold: he can make a god of his article or condemn it to the service of the tomb at pleasure. The moral of which is that vendors would do well to utilize their opportunity and turn their goods to the best advantage. Yet it is also possible that the writer of the distich may mean 'I address this fable to those who have it in their power to be generous or to injure indifferently. Let them weigh well beforehand which they intend to do, and what will come of either line.' This is simpler; but *praestare*, though frequently used of giving a bounty (Mart. v. 52. 1 *Quae mibi praestiteris memini, semperque tenebo, 3 tua dona, 7 quamuis ingentia dona*) is in that meaning almost necessarily followed by an accusative expressed or implied. 14. *An... seu.* Auson. Epitaph. 31. 5 Schenkl *Nec quisquam Marius seu Marcius anne Metellus Hic iaceat, certis noverit indiciis.* *nocuisse* after *uelit* is quite regular. Dräger, who reviews the instances i. 230, 231, says no case of this so-called aoristic infin. is found in Cicero, Caesar, Sallust, Tacitus. The combination of it with the *present* infin. (*praestare*) is probably due, partly to metre, partly to the fact that in the legal sense found in this passage *praesto*, *praestare* not *praestiti*, *praestitisse* is the almost invariable form.

XXIV.

Fab. Aesop. 63, 63^b Halm, 148 Kn.

FAB. AESOP. HALM 63.

Ποτὲ συνώθενσε λέων ἀνθρώπῳ. Ἐκαυχῶντο οὖν πρὸς ἀλλήλους τοῖς λόγοις. Εὗρον δέ ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ πετρίνη στήλην ὅμοιαν ἀνδρὶ, ἐτέραν στήλην λέοντος συμπνιγούσαν. Καὶ δὲ ἀνθρώπος ὑποδείχας πρὸς αὐτήν, ταῦτα ἔφη· "Ιδε πῶς ἔσμεν κρείττονες ὑμῶν πάντων, καὶ ῥωμακέος ὑπερ ἄπαν θηρίου." Υπολαβὼν δέ ὁ λέων ἔφη· "Υἱός ἡμῶν εἰσὶν οὗτα ταῦτα γνόμενα καὶ πραττόμενα· εἰ γάρ ἡδεσαν λέοντες γλύφειν λέθουν, πολλοὺς ἀν εἰδὲς ὑποκάτω λέοντων."

'Ο μῦθος δῆλος ὅτι πολλοὶ καυχώμενοι πειρῶνται ἐν λόγοις ἑαυτούς ἐπιφημίζειν, καίπερ μὴ ὅντες τοιούτου.

2. *nobilis* with *Venator*, 'a huntsman of fame,' who might fairly contend with a lion of the finest breed. Cannegieter's lengthy citation of passages showing that the lion is often called *noble* or *generous* (XX XVII. 14 *nobile* *murmur*, Plin. H. N. viii. 50 *Illa nobilior animi significatio*, Ovid Trist. iii. 5. 33-6, Mart. i. 48. 4, Claud. de Malli Consul. 305, to which add Plin. viii. 48 *Animalis omnium generosissimi*. 50 *Generositas in periculis maxime reprehenditur*), cannot outweigh the counter-arguments of metre and Avianian usage. In the eleven instances where Av. uses *atque* there is not one in which it stands second word in the sentence; it invariably begins the sentence or clause to which it belongs; in nine of the eleven instances it is the first word of a pentameter. The rhythm is equally decisive in joining *nobilis* with the first half of the line, not the last. 3. *perpetuum*, 'lasting,' as the quarrel was of long-standing. 4. *continuo fronte*, for *continuo forte* of MSS seems justified as an archaism by the passages cited in Gell. xv. 9 from the comic writer Caecilius and M. Cato, in Festus p. 286 M. from Cato, in Nonius 204 from Titinius Pacuvius Cato Caecilius; as a technical word Forcellini quotes Vitruv. x. 17. 7 *Quod autem est ad axona quod appellatur frons transuersarius.* Here it would be specially appropriate, as the continuous frontage of the tomb would give room for a sculptured group of some size. Auson. Parent. 2. 12 *Frontibus hoc scrip-*

tis et monumenta iubent. Epitaph. 21. 3, 4 *Nec satis est titulum saxo incidisse sepulchri.* *Insuper et frontem mole onerant statuae.* Schenkl defends the MS reading, translating 'they came on the instant to a high tomb.' But the juxtaposition *continuo forte* is very weak, and the sense given to *continuo* not supported by Av.'s use of the word elsewhere. *sepulchra*, here of a single monument. Catull. lxiv. 368 *Alta Polyxenia madeſtent caede sepulchra.* 5. *docta manus*, 'an artist hand.' Stat. S. iii. 3. 200 *Te lucida saxa, Te similem doctae referet mibi linea cerae: Nunc ebur et fuluum uultus imitabitur aurum.* *flectentem colla*, 'bowing or drooping his neck submissively,' here used of the vanquished beast. So *flectere poplitem*, of a kneeler, Pacat. Paneg. xlii. More usually *flectere colla (equi)* is said of a rider managing his horse with bit or rein. Verg. Aen. i. 156, Ovid Pont. ii. 9. 58. 6. *Fecerat... procubuisse* from Vergil. Aen. viii. 630 *Fecerat et uiridi fetam Mauortis in antro Procubuisse lupam*, 'had represented lying prostrate.' 7, 8. MSS give *Scilicet affirmans (infirmans B) pictura teste superbum Se fieri?* Two readings seem to be suggested by this, according as *affirmans* or *infirmans* is adopted. (1) *Scilicet affirmas pictura teste superbum Te fieri?* 'Can you really assert, when there is a picture to give evidence, that you have a right to be elated? Why, it shows the lion dead.' (2) *S. infirmas p.t.s. Defieri?* 'I suppose, you deny, when there is a painting to prove it, that pride (lit. the proud one) may fail?' *Scilicet* is, I think, to be retained at all risks, as introducing with no need of further preliminaries an ironical question. *affirmans* MSS for *affirmas* reverses the more usual substitution of *-as -es* for *-ans -ens*. If *infirmas* is read, cf. Rosc. Com. xv. 45 *testis fidem infirmare* which agrees very well with *pictura teste*. But there is some harshness in constructing *infirmare* with an infinitive. *superbum*. Lachm.'s conj. *supernum* is possible, though not a very good word in the sense required. 8. If *Defieri* is read, De Vit's Forcellini will supply parallels, e. g. Gell. xx. 8. 4 *Eadem autem ipsa, quae crescente luna glicunt, deficiente contra luna defiunt* (of oysters losing flesh). *nam* I consider to be part of the hunter's speech. It might also be explained (less well) as a parenthetical remark by the poet. 9. *Ille*, 'the lion.' *graues*, probably 'downcast,' from shame. Thus Statius S. ii. 5. 14, 15 speaking of lions ashamed by the defeat of Domitian's *leo mansuetus* in the Amphitheatre says *Tunc cunctis cecideri iubae, puduitque relatum Aspicere et totas duxere in lumina frontes.* The words *graues oculi* are found elsewhere in various senses (1) of eyes heavy with sleep, Prop. ii. 29. 16, Val. Fl. iv. 18; (2) heavy with the approach of death, sinking, Verg. Aen. iv. 688 *Ille graues oculos conata attollere.* Stat. Theb. i. 546 *graues oculos languentiaque ora* of the cut off head of Medusa, and again v. 502 of a tired child falling asleep: xi. 558 *Cerno graues oculos atque ora natantia leto;* (3) with the heavy look of debauchery Cic. Cum Senatui Grat. Egit vi. 13; (4) seemingly = 'serious,' though the passage is disputed, Apul. vi. 15 *Nec Prouidentiae bonae graues oculos innocentis animae latuit aerumna.* In the passage of Av. *graues* seems to be partly determined by *retorquens*; the eyes are turned heavily earthwards and only lifted from their position by an effort to the pictured counterfeit on the tomb. The Bodl. Paraphrase strangely has *κάκειος* (the lion) *τιμέν* *ινροειδίας.* *inania* gives a slight notion of contempt for the unreality of the presentation, Ovid M. iii. 668 *Quem circa tigres simulacraque inania lyncum Pictarumque iacent fera corpora pantherarum.* *retorquens.* Claud. Rapt. Pros. i. 191 *quoties oculos ad tecta retorsit.* 11. From Vergil Aen. i. 136 *Tantane uos generis tenuit fiducia uestri?* which same passage, as Castalio long ago remarked (Var. Lect. p. 75, ed. 1594) has been twice imitated by Claudian, Bell. Gild. 330, B. Get. 122. *generis uestri* 'of your human origin': *uestri* of course includes mankind in general. 'Your origin as man.' 12. *si cupis*, see on VII. 16, and cf. the use of *pugnare* with an infin. in Cic.

Acad. ii. 21. 68 where see Reid. **13. caperet**, 'admitted of,' 'were equal to.' So Cannegieter, quoting Claud. Laud. Stil. iii. 132 *Caius nec spatiū uisus, nec corda decorem, Nec laudem uox ulla capit.* **sollertia**, 'ingenuity,' 'natural cleverness.' Ian's Index to Pliny's N. H. shows that the word is constantly used by Pliny of the instinctive dexterity with which animals avoid danger, secure their food, etc.: *dogs* viii. 147, *dog-fishes* ix. 153, *she-goats* viii. 201, *apes* viii. 215, *foxes* viii. 103, *crocodiles* xi. 226, *birds* x. 92, *shell-fish* ix. 111. **14. Sculperet** MSS generally, and so I think Av. wrote, comparing Prudentius c. Symm. ii. 779 *Exta litant sculptis qui tabida saxis* where a Saxon MS in the Bodl. Auct. F. 3. 6 has *sculptis*, MS Trin. xii. m. pr. *scultis*. **docili police** is like Claudian's *police docto Prob. et Olyb. Cons.* 177 used of a clever embroiderer. **15. 16.** A Greek construction in Latin comparable with Babrius' constructions in Greek. (Rutherford p. xii.) 'Then you would see how the man, stifled by a deep growl, closed his day of doom in ravening jaws.' **15. oppressum murmure magno** MSS oddly but intelligibly. Lachmann's *expressum marmore magno* is clever, and that is as much as can be said for it. It is very doubtful whether *magnum marmor* would have been used by Av. = 'a great block of marble.' **16. Condere fata**, which Vergil Aen. x. 35 and Lucan vii. 131 use for *framing* a destiny, here = 'to close a destiny.'

XXV.

This fable is not in Babrius nor in any of the prose versions. But the association of the well and the boy who loses something in it, is also found in the Greek *Joe Miller Philogelos* 33 Eberhard.

'A boy sat crying at the edge of the water in a well, drawing his mouth wide asunder as he blubbered helplessly. A knave of a thief seeing him with the tears standing in his eyes asked "What was the reason he was in the dumps *now*?" The child makes up a story how his rope had broken and parted in two pieces, complaining withal that a crock of gold had leapt down the well. Without more ado, the thief's hand tugged at the robe that got in his way; a moment and he is stript and on his way to the well's bottom. Our little fellow, drawing the thief's mantle round his own small throat, plunged, they say, into the brambles, and lay lurking there. The other seeing how his purpose had betrayed him and only brought him face to face with danger, no sooner took his seat on the ground a saddened and discolored man, than with imploring groans to the high gods he gave vent to his sad experience, they say, in these indignant words: "From this time forward, if anyone is fool enough to fancy a jar can swim on flowing water, let him be sure, whoever he may be, that he has no right to complain if he finds his coat is gone."

1. ad undam (for which some MSS give *ad oram*) implies that the water came sufficiently far up the well for the boy to be described as sitting by its edge. **2. Vana** seems a mere expansion of *superuacuis*, though from XXXVIII. 7, XL. 8 it might also be explained as 'hypocritical.' The boy is described throughout as sly. *Vara*, the conj. of *Guict*, would more properly be said of the *legs* than the mouth. But Av. here imitates Juvenal xiii. 137, xvi. 41 *Vana superuacui dicunt chirographa ligni.* **rietibus**, open-mouthed and demonstrative blubbering is meant. **4. modo**, of something which has just happened and is still fresh. Ter. Hec. iii. 5, 8 *Aduenis modo?* **5, 6.** The MSS (except *G* which has *Ac*) give **Atque** in 6, thereby introducing another anacoluthic construction like XVI. 12 *respondens canna Seque docet*, perhaps like XVII. 13 *gemens fractoque loqui uix murmure coepit.* In the present instance **Atque**,

which is specially used by Plautus in *apodosi* = 'on the instant,' e.g. *Bacch.* ii. 3, 44 *Forte ut adsedi in stega Dum circumspecto me atque ego lemnum conspicor*, *Most.* v. 1. 9 *Quom eum conuocauit, atque illi se ex senatu segregant* (Dräger ii. 57, Sonnenschein on *Most.* l. c.) makes the unlogical character of the construction less marked and glaring. I have therefore retained **Atque**, but with hesitation, as Fröhner's *Hac* is not only an easy, but a highly probable, solution of the difficulty, and the weight of *C* as evidence on a question of readings is very great. **discrimina**, 'the parting asunder.' So *Gratius Cyn.* 486 *Medio in discrimine luci* where the forest parts off, *Columella* vi. 15. 2 *Discrimen ipsum quo diuisa est bouis ungula*, *Ovid A. A.* ii. 302 *discrimina lauda*, partings in the hair. 6. *dilituisse*, a variant found in *B* 'had disappeared,' ἀφανισθῆναι, is noticeable. 7. **sollicitam**, if not as in the translation, must mean the resistance which the mantle made in being pulled off. So I interpret *Mart.* xii. 60. 9 *Turbida sollicito transmittere Caecuba sacco*, of a strainer, through which the wine passes slowly and with resistance. **improba**, either 'greedy,' 'bent on lucre,' here the crock of gold: or 'thievish,' Guiet, nearly = 'furis.' **uestem** has the respectable support of *BX*, and seems absolutely required by the sense. **mentem ACP**, and Schenkl defends this 'die freche (an das Stehlen gewöhnte) Hand riss den versaglichen, argwöhnischen Sinn mit sich fort.' But *traxit* can scarcely mean this. The sense is obviously as I have expressed it in my translation. 8. **ima petit**, a Macробian expression. S. vii. 8. 11 *Frigus ima petens uitium radicum inuoluitur*, vii. 11. 4 *Natura imum petendo penetrat sanguinem*. 9. **Paruillus**, 'the boy.' So *paruolae* several times in *Fronto* = 'little girls,' v. 19, 35 ed. Naber. 11. **fallaci**. *Inscriptt. Orell.* 4845, 4846 *Decipimur uotis*. **uoto** I explain of the thief's engaging to recover the lost crock, which *uotum* is *fallax* as betraying him into the danger (1) of drowning, (2) of losing his clothes. To this I think **suscepsts** points: for the word is obviously chosen with a double significance, the *actual*, of encountering danger (**suscepsta pericula**), the *suggested*, of taking on oneself a vow (*suscipere uota* technical in the best Latin e.g. *Prop. ii. 9. 25*, cf. *Mamertin. Paneg. Maximiani vi* *Ei uota suscipere et soluta reddere*, *Eumen. Paneg. Constantii v* *uota suscipio*). Otherwise *fallaci uoto* might naturally be explained of the boy's wish to recover the crock: and so Guiet. **suscepsta pericula**, like *tantum laboris uigilarumque suscipere Mamert. Grat. Act. xx, gemitum itineris laborem suscepsts Incerti Paneg. Constantin. xxi Bährens*. 13. **sollers** is explained by Cannegieter as 'taught wisdom.' He quotes Avienus *Aratea* 673 *Tum quoque si piceam spectaris surgere noctem, Informem taetris tellurem ut uestias alis, Litus ama, sollers fuge caerulea tegmina noctis*, where however Breysig's best MS *V* gives *fuge sollers*. But the connexion of *sollers* with dexterity in thieving (*Ovid Met. iv. 776 Id se sollerti furtim, dum traditur, astu Supposita cepisse manu*) makes it possible that Av. has used the word here as little more than a variant for *fur*, 'the shrewd knave.' **uocem rupisse**, Vergilian. Aen. ii. 129 *Composito rumpit uocem*. iii. 246 *Celaeno Infelix uates, rumpitque banc pectore uocem*. xi. 377 *Exarsit dictis uiolentia Turni Dat gemitum, rumpitque has imo pectore uoces*. Servius on Aen. iii. 246 *Rumpit uocem cum indignatione loquitur*. 15. **bene** with **Ferdita**, as we might say 'well lost,' meaning that there is nothing surprising or unreasonable in the loss. It is hardly likely that **bene** can here = 'cheaply' as in *bene emere*, though the sense would well suit, as the descent into the well might have cost the man his life.

XXVI.

This fable is not found in our Babrius, but it exists in a slightly altered form in several prose versions. The lion in these has become a wolf.

FAB. AESOP. HALM 270.

Δύκος θεασάμενος αλγα ἐπί τινος κρημνοῦ νεμομένην, ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἡδύνατο αὐτῆς ἐφικέσθαι, παρῆνει αὐτῇ κατωτέρῳ καταβῆναι, μὴ καὶ πέσῃ λαθοῦσα, λέγων, ὡς καὶ λευκῶν εἰσι παρ' αὐτῷ, καὶ ἡ πόλη φαστρότερα. Ἡ δὲ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐφη 'Ἄλλ' οὐκ ἐμέ ἐπὶ νομῆν καλέις, αὐτὸς δὲ τροφῆς ἀπορεῖ.'

Οὗτοι καὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων οἱ πονηροί, ὅταν παρὰ τοῖς εἰδόσις πονηρεύωνται, ἀνόητοι τῶν τεχνασμάτων γίνονται.

The valuable Latin Glossary 4626 in Sir Thomas Phillipps' library at Cheltenham contains an extract from Avianus' version of this fable. *Citius est berba de qua Avianus florentem citissimum carpe.*

2. *Comminus*, 'near,' 'close at hand,' as in Mamert. Genethl. Maxim. xii *Ad intuendum comminus quantum potuit accessit*. This use which Hand Tursellin, ii. p. 97 dates from the Augustan era, but which Servius more generally ascribes to the *ueteres* on Geor. i. 104 *Veteres enim non in tempore sed in loco comminus ponebant*, a passage which seems to justify the retention of the word in Catull. lxiv. 109. 3. From Vergil Aen. i. 321 *At prior, beus, inquit, iuuenes* ('Ha! my men,' Mackail) *monstrare*, where Servius notes *Heus nunc aduerbium uocantis est.* *prior*, 'first,' before he was accosted by the she-goat. 4. *ardua* with *praeruptis saxis*, 'the ground steep with precipitous crags.' 4. *hirsutis*, 'the prickly slopes,' mainly in reference to the briars and hairy shrubs with which they bristle. Propertius has *hirsuti rubi* (iv. 4. 28), Vergil *hirsuti uepres, hirsutae frondes* (G. iii. 444, 231), Calpurnius *hirsuta genista* (i. 5). 5. *cytisi*. Keightley (*Flora Vergiliana* pp. 381, 2) states that this is the arborescent lucerne, a view first put forward by a Candian physician, Vicentini, and now generally followed. It has a yellow flower of which bees are fond, and cows as well as goats eat its leaves with avidity. In the *Alyes* of Eupolis a chorus of she-goats enumerating the various shrubs on which they feed mention *cytisis*, a kind of willow named *πρόμαλος*, and thyme (Eupol. *Alyes* fr. 14 Kock): and Theocritus x. 31 'Αἰξ τὸν κύτισον, ὁ λύκος τὸν αἶγα διώκει seems to imply that the goats' fondness for *cytisis* was proverbial. Cf. Hehn *Kulturpflanzen* p. 299 ed. 1870. 6. *glaucas salices* from Verg. G. iv. 182. Vergil calls the leaves of the willow pale-green, G. ii. 13 *glauca canentia fronde salicta.* *thyma grata*, from Horace C. iv. 2. 29. 7. *gemens*, 'with a groan'; a rather strong word for the occasion. Av. probably implies the goat's consciousness of perpetual danger from the lion, which is too strong to be put out of mind by flattering words. This is why 'heavily she answers with a groan.' Shakespere Sonnet 50. 8. *insimulare* MSS, perhaps rightly in the sense of 'pretend.' In Plaut. Amph. iii. 2. 21 *Nisi etiam hoc falso dici insimulatus es*, Verr. ii. 2. 24, 59 *Aduersarii non audebant contra dicere: exitus nullus reperiebatur.* *Insimulat hominem fraudandi causa discessisse: postulant ut bona possidere iubeat*, the word has been thought to have this meaning; and so certainly in Apul. M. vii. 11 *Insimulatione promendi quae poscebat usus, ad puellam commeabat assidue*. See Hildebrand l.c. Cf. the S. Gallen Glossary edited by Minton Warren *insimulat accusat fingit*. The construction however (with which cf. *arguitur uinosus* Hor. Epp. i. 29. 6 Wilkins, *sperate deos memores* Aen. i. 543) is peculiar, *insim. securam me* for *ins. secur. me esse*: and it is better either (1) to read *insinuare* whether as active 'take to your bosom,' or as neuter, in which sense both *insinuare* and *insinuari* are constructed by Lucretius

with an accus. dependent on the *in* (Munro on *Lucr.* i. 116, cf. iv. 1030) 'steal over my security,' or (2) as the Paraphrast read, and as Wopkens suggested, *instimulare*, *Ov. Fast.* vi. 508. This I have adopted as perhaps the least objectionable view, and as accepted by Lachmann, Fröhner, and Bährens. In *Plaut. Pers.* i. 3. 48 most of Ritschl's MSS give *instimulas* for *insimulas*: conversely in *Orientius Common.* i. 220 Delrio's MS gives *instimulare* for *insimulare*. 9. 'Though the dangers you urge are true, and though you suppress the greater dangers (of following your advice), after all you cannot make me believe what you say.' *Vera* makes a better antithesis to *maiora* if taken with *pericula*. But it is of course possible that Av. meant merely 'though what you urge is true.' *tollas* MSS. 'Withdraw' or 'keep out of view' seems to be the idea. *Quintilian* v. 10. 65 'ut sit ciuis, aut natus sit oportet, aut factus': *utrumque tollendum est, nec natus nec factus est* uses *tollere* = *refellere*, 'to deny': but this the lion in our fable did not do, except by implication. 10. The position of *Tu* at the beginning of the clause, as well as of the line, makes the statement more marked and positive: 'be sure you cannot get your words believed.' *non facis esse fidem* = *non facis credi*. Av. is fond of the combination *facis, facit, esse*, so *XXXIX.* 16 *alias quod facis esse malos*, *XXXVI.* 14 *Expertum nostri quae facit esse iugi*, *XXIII.* 2 *fecerat esse deum*, no doubt determined by its metrical convenience. Thielmann (Archiv für Latein. Lexicog. iii. p. 188) traces this construction in the Early Latin versions of the Bible and in Tertullian, Cyprian, etc. Infin. after *facere* is especially frequent in the Christian poets from Prudentius to Venantius Fortunatus. The former has two instances, *Perist.* xiii. 45, c. *Symm.* ii. 220; the latter more than sixty. The tendency was an increasing one from the first century onwards. 11. 'Though your words are honest and have a sound drift.' *constet sententia* is like *constat mens*, 'the mind is sane,' *Cels.* iii. 19. 1; *constat lingua*, 'the tongue does not falter,' *Sen. Epist.* 83, fin. [For *constet* C and virtually A give *constat*, and both *quamuis* and *licet* are sometimes followed by *indic.* in the Digest (Roby Introd. to Digest p. ccxvi)]. 12. *Suspectam.* *Quintil.* v. 14. 35 *Quoque quid est natura magis asperum, hoc pluribus condendum est uoluptatibus: et minus suspecta argumentatio dissimulatione, et multum ad fidem adiuuat audientis uoluptas.* *rabidus*, 'hungry' or 'famished.' *Aen.* vi. 421 *Ille fame rabida tria guttura pandens.* ix. 63 *collecta fatigat edendi Ex longo rabies* (Canneg.). *consiliator*, a word used by *Phaedrus* ii. 7. 6. *Si uero accessit consiliator maleficus* (Canneg.) as well as *Ausonius Grat. Act.* x *Habes ergo consiliatorem et non metuis proditorem*, which looks as if it might be a reference to our fable. These nouns in -*tor* -*ator* are much affected by writers of this period. *Symm. Epist.* i. 90 *Fit plerumque ut leuia rerum portator festiuus exornet*, a sentence which in form is exactly like Av.'s line. ii. 1 *Hic ille est Paralius cui accusator pater quantum discriminis mouit, tantum laudis parauit.* *habes*, though only found in one MS. (b³) is approved by Wopkens and adds immensely to the point. As Wopkens points out, *suspectam habes sententiam* = 'sententiae fidem ab aliis non impetras.'

XXVII.

This fable is not in our *Babrius*, nor in any of Halm's versions. It exists however in the short collection of eighteen fables ascribed to *Dositheus* (ed. Böcking, 1834).

If Aelian may be trusted, the ingenuity here ascribed to the crow, properly belongs to the Libyan species of the bird. It seems a fair inference that this is one of the *Λιβυστικοί λόγοι*.

DOSITHEI FAB. VIII.

Κορώνη διψῶσα προσῆλθεν ἐπὶ ὑδρίαν καὶ ταύτην ἐβιάζετο ἀνατρέψαι· ἀλλ' ὅτι ἰσχυρῶς ἐστήκει, οὐκ ἤδηντο αὐτὴν καταβάλλειν, ἀλλὰ μεθόδῳ ἐπέτυχεν ὁ ἡθληστεν' ἐπειπτε γάρ ψήφους εἰς τὴν ὑδρίαν καὶ τούτων τὸ πλῆθος ἀπὸ κάτωθεν τὸ ὑδρὸν ἀνα ψηρέχειν, καὶ οὕτως ἡ κορώνη τὴν ἴδιαν δίψαν κατέπαυσεν.

Οὕτως οὖν φρόνησις ἀνδρότητα πλανᾷ.

1. *urnam*, 'a jar' = *ὑδρίαν*. 2. *minimam*, 'a very small amount of water.' *fundo*, 'in bodome' Treves MS, 'the water did not rise above the bottom of the jar.' *continuisset* is probably a mere attraction into the tense of *asplexerat*, cf. Dräger i. 291 sqq., though the pluperf. might have its proper meaning 'which the crow had found on examining to hold only a very little water.' The subjunctive carries on the definition of the jar as observed by the bird. 3. *enixa* *C* and so I think *Av.* wrote. Cannegieter quotes Serv. on Aen. i. 144 *Adnixus antiquum est, ut 'conixus, quibus bodie non utimur; dicimus enim 'adnixus' et 'conixus.'* Charisius p. 374 Keil nitor niteris, *perfecto nitus sum: sed ueteres inmutantes nixus declinant, ut Vergilius* (then four quotations from Verg. of *conixus adnixus obnixus adnixus*) *melius autem dicimus nitus et nisa a nitendo, enixa enim appellatio est et ad partum referatur, cum dicimus geminos enixa est, ut apud Vergilium Triginta capitum fetus enixa: ut sit enixa uiribus conata, enixa in genua. effundere*, 'to spill.' None of my MSS support the spelling *effundere*, which Fröhner has ventured to introduce on the very doubtful evidence of Cabeljau.

5. *uiam uirtus* is a combination found in Claudio B. Gild. 318 *Noui consilium, noui Stilichonis in omnes Aequalem casum animum: penetrabit barenas: Inueniet uirtute uiam.* Here *uiam* answers to *μεθόδῳ* of Dositheus' fable, 'system' or 'plan,' 'way of effecting,' just as *uirtus* expresses *ἀνδρότητα*, 'resolution,' 'stout effort.' Canneg. compares Phaedr. i. 13. 13 *Virtute semper praeualeat sapientia. admouet*, a soldiers' word, used by Vegetius and the Panegyrici of moving up (*προσάγειν*) military engines, ladders, towers, rams, etc. Veg. iv. 2 *adm. scalas uel machinas, iv. 13 admouentur testudines artiles falces uineae plutei musculi turre, cf. iv. 21.* Translate, 'brings to bear all the appliances (engines) of his craft.'

6. *noua calliditate.* Aelian confines this ingenuity to the African crows. H. N. ii. 48 Λίθινες δὲ κόρακες, ὅταν οἱ ἀνθρώποι φόβῳ δίψους ὑδρευούμενοι πληρώσωσι τὰ ἄγγεια ὕδατος, καὶ κατὰ τῶν τεγών θύντες ἔστωσι τῷ ἀρέι τὸ ὑδρὸν φυλάττειν ἀσηπτον, ἐπιτιθῆται ἐς ὅσον μὲν αὐτοῖς τὰ ράμφη κάτεισιν ἐγκίπτονται, χρῶνται τῷ ποτῷ ὅταν δὲ ἐπολήξην, ψήφους κομίζουσι καὶ τῷ στόματι καὶ τοῖς ὄνυξι, καὶ ἐμβάλλουσιν εἰς τὸν κέραμον· καὶ αἱ μὲν ἐκ τοῦ βάρους ὑδούνται καὶ ψήφανον, τὸ γέ μην ὑδρὸν θλιβόμενον ἀντεῖ, καὶ πίνονται εἰς μάλα εὐμηχάνως οἱ κόρακες, εἰδότες φύσει τινὶ ἀπόρροτον δύο σώματα μίαν χωραν μὴ δέχεσθαι.

7. *accrescens.* Cicero similarly, speaking of a river rising suddenly under a storm, *flumen subito accreuit De Inuent. ii. 31. 97.* 9. Cf. the Epimythion of Phaedr. i. 13. 13, 14 *Hac re probatur ingenium quantum ualeat. Virtute semper praeualeat sapientia*, if indeed it is genuine. Nevellet cites a line of Titinius ap. Non. 186 *Sapientia gubernator nauem torquet, non ualentia.* 10. *cornix* for *uolucris* of MSS restores metre so easily and naturally that I have not scrupled to introduce it. *explicuisse* is the correlative of *coeptum*, 'as by it the crow had despatched the task it had undertaken,' i.e. had got at the water at last by the mechanical and dilatory process of dropping stones into the jar. So Pomponius in the Digest xxvii. 7. 1 *Quamvis beres tutoris tutor non est, tamen ea quae per defunctum incoaonta sunt per heredem, si legitimae aetatis et masculus sit, explicari debent.* Apuleius M. x. 6 has *sepulturam explicare*, Florus i. 17 *bellum periculosisimum exp.* Frontin. de Aquaed. 121 *Ideoque haec opera sollicita festinatione explicanda sunt.* Sulpicius Severus Chron. i. 40 *Coeptum templi*

opus uigesimo anno explicitu. The word always gives the idea of something to be evolved or got through with difficulty.

XXVIII.

I have been unable to find this fable either in Babrius or any prose version.

1. **Vincla.** Columella ii. 6 gives directions for breaking in young bullocks (*domitura*). The horns were to be fastened with ropes of hemp; headstalls wound round with wool to prevent wounding the forehead to be placed beneath the horns. When taken to the stall they were to be tied to stakes (*stipites*) or to the manger (*præsepe*). **recusanti**, 'shirking.' So Val. Fl. vii. 589 *Ille* (the fire-breathing bull) *uirum atque ipsam tunc te, Medea, recusans.* Col. ii. 2. 26 *Vltima sint opus recusantibus remedia plage*. 2. **Aspera**, 'fierce,' 'ill-tempered.' Pallad. iv. 12 *Si nimia fuerit asperitas, uno die ac nocte inter uincula mitigentur atque ieiunia*; ib. *Asperum bouem mansueto et ualido boui coniungas.* In Digest. ix. 1 it is used of a dog, *si canis asperitate sua euaserit.* **mordaci**, 'gripping' or 'pinching.' 3. **obliqua** might be explained of the zig-zag or notched indentations of the *fas*, if we suppose the countryman to have used such an implement as is figured by Rich Companion p. 273 No. 3, in which such a notched blade (*denticulata*), is represented. It is more likely that **obliqua** refers to the slanting position in which the knife was held by the countryman, perhaps to cut the horns away with more effect, or to make the task easier.

4. **insanum**, 'ferocious,' IX. 24. **defremuisse** = *desaeuisse* of Columella vi. 2. 4. *Defremere* is found in the younger Pliny ix. 13. 4 of anger, and several times in Apollinaris Sidonius. (Unrein p. 39.) 5. **immenso**. Av. like Merobaudes Paneg. Aetii 73 *Pace sub immensa*, uses the word *immensa* in a sense considerably short of our word, of large bullocks XVIII. 1, of a full-grown lion XIII. 1. Here then it need mean no more than 'ponderous,' such as would keep in check the outbreaks of temper in an untamed steer. Yet it is noticeable that one of the earliest MSS *P* has *immensa*, possibly a relic of a variant *immensam*, which would well suit the thick neck which often is found in vicious beasts.

aratro. Columella directs (vi. 2. 7) that on the seventh day of the *domitura*, a yoke with a bough attached to it to serve as a pole (*temo*) was to be put on unbroken steers, and after this they are, as the next step, to draw an empty wagon: thus at last to be yoked to the plough.

6. **cornu promptior atque pede**, 'over-ready to butt or kick.' Col. vi. 2. 8 *Curandum in eum in domitura bus calce aut cornu quemquam contingat, nam nisi baec caueantur, numquam eiusmodi uitia quamvis subacto eximi poterunt.*

promptior, a favorite word in Symmachus' Letters. 7. **uerbera** in good Latin is so regularly used of lashes from a whip that Av. might seem to mean that the pole of the plough-share was meant to prevent any necessity of whipping the animal, e.g. if it turned fractious and lay down, cf. Pallad. iv. 12. 4 *Si post dominitaram decumbit in sulco, non officiatur igne, uel uerbere.* Colum. vi. 2. 10 *Seu conatur decumbere . . . ad patientiam laboris paucissimis uerberibus producitur.* Stat. Theb. v. 231 *Vt fera quae placido rabiem desueta magistro Tardius arma mouet, stimulisque et uerbere crebro In mores negat ire suos.* But the two vv. can hardly be separated from each other, and as in 8 Av. speaks of the steer using his hoof, he probably meant in 7 that he tried to use his horns, 'uerbera, capitis et pedum' Guiet. Elsewhere he applies the word to the strokes of a dog's or tiger's tail VII. 5, XVII. 4. 8. **sæua**, 'angry.' 9. **irato**, as Ovid speaks of *irati ocelli, irata manus* Am. ii. 8. 15, iii. 6. 76. Here the epithet suggests the convulsive plungings of the animal to get rid of the neck-straps by which the plough is attached. **detractans** the best MSS, not *detrectans*, and so Jeep writes the word in Claud.

Rapt. Pros. i. 156: *retractare* is, I believe, invariable. **10. In-**
meritam, the unoffending ground, which the bullock kicks in impotent
 rage. So Catullus *Irascere iterum meis iambis Inmerentibus*, and Propertius
 more than once, ii. 4. 3 *Et saepe inmeritos corrumpas dentibus unguis*, iv. 5.
 16. Hor. S. ii. 3. 8 *Inmeritusque laborat Iratis natus paries dis atque
 poetis.* *uacuo* is found in *BX* and the two Peterhouse MSS as well as
 in the Treves MS (Saec. x) and Bährens' Ashburnamensis (Saec. xi-xii).
 To *B* I incline to give great weight, perhaps the more so that the dot
 added beneath the *o* shows *uacuo* to have been the *m. pr.* *Calx* was used
 masc. by Lucilius (Charis. 93. 2 Keil), Plautus and Varro (Non. 199), Grati-
 tius (Cyn. 278), and in the Excerpta Charisi 55 K. is included among
 nouns which are fem. in Greek, masc. in Latin. The seeming preponder-
 ance of antiquity in favour of *uacula*, which is found in all Fröhner's Paris
 MSS, is rather diminished by the testimony of the Trevirensis; but in a
 case of this kind the abnormal gender, even though supported by evidence
 on the whole inferior, seems likely to be right as abnormal. The meaning
 seems to be 'ineffectual.' Wopkens cites Claud. in Rufin. i. 16 *Vacuo
 quae currere semina motu Adfirmat. Apul. M. ix. 14 Confictis obseruationibus
 uacuis* (unreal). *fatigat*, 'worries.' **11. euersam** is glossed in the
 Treves MS by the word *emotam*. **12.** A verse not yet satisfactorily
 emended. **sequentis**, to guide the plough. **agit.** This use of the
 hind feet to kick up earth or stones in the face of a pursuer is ascribed by
 Amm. Marcellinus xxiii. 4. 7 to *onagri*. His words well illustrate Av. *Ita
 eminus lapides post terga calcitrando emitunt, ut perforent pectora sequentium
 aut perfractis ossibus capita ipsa disploidant.* **14. Discutiens**, 'shaking'
 about him to get rid of the dust. Not a common use. **imo pectora**
uictus, he felt he was utterly beaten. Ovid Trist. i. 4. 11, 12 *Nauita
 confessus gelido pallore timorem Iam sequitur uictus, non regit arte, ra-
 tem.* **15, 16.** 'Sure enough I needed to learn what a vicious temper
 can be: how it can have a *metod* in its mischief.' **15. derat**, the
 imperf. of *reflection*. The mind goes back to its past experiences, and
 returns with the conclusion which results from comparing them with the
 present. This use of the imperf. is common in Plato. **iniquae**,
 'vicious' or 'intractable.' Hor. S. i. 9. 20 *iniquae mentis asellus.* **16.**
Qua, 'how.' Verg. Aen. i. 676 *Qua facere id possis nostram nunc accipe
 mentem*, where Servius notes *Qua id est quomodo.* **cum ratione**, 'on
 system,' 'methodically.' Veget. i. 15 *Vt dextra (of the archer) cum ratione
 ducatur*, where it seems to mean, with the *proper* method. A different, but
 I think less correct, interpretation is suggested by Colum. vi. 2. 11 *Eum (an
 ox that lies down instead of drawing the plough) non sicutia, sed ratione
 (by methodical treatment) censeo emendandum.* Then *cum ratione* will be
 'under methodical treatment' which was meant to cure vice, and ends
 with producing it. In Orientius i. 603, 4 *Hinc cobibet totum pacis concordia
 mundum, Quae brutis etiam cum ratione datur* the meaning is doubtful. Guiet
 notes: 'ita libere recusans iugum i.e. hominum more, non brutorum,'
 which seems to be virtually my first suggestion.

XXIX.

Fab. Aesop. 64 Halm, 145 Kn.

FAB. AESOP. 64.

"Ανθρωπόν ποτε λέγεται πρὸς Σάτυρον φιλίαν σπείσασθαι. καὶ δὴ χειμῶνος
 καταλαβόντος καὶ ψύχους γενομένου ὁ ἀνθρωπὸς τὰς χεῖρας τῷ στόματι ἐπέπνει.
 Τοῦ δὲ Σάτυρον τὴν αἵτιαν ἐρούνειν, δι' ἣν τοῦτο πράττει, θεγκεν, ὅτι θερμαῖνει
 τὰς χεῖρας διὰ τὸ κρύον. "Χτερον δὲ παρατεθίσης αὐτοῖς τραπέζης καὶ προσ-
 φαγῆματος θερμοῦ σφόδρα ὄντος, δ ἀνθρωπὸς ἀναιρόμενος κατὰ μικρὸν τῷ στό-

ματι προσέφερε καὶ ἐφύσα· πυνθανομένου δὲ πάλιν τοῦ Σατύρου, 'τί τοῦτο ποιεῖ; ἔφασκε καταψύχειν τὸ ἔδεσμα, ἐπεὶ διὰν θερμὸν ἔστι. Κακένος ἔφη πρὸς αὐτὸν· ἀλλ' ἀποτάσσομεν σου τῇ φιλίᾳ, ὃ οὔτος, ὅτι ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ στόματος τὸ θερμὸν καὶ τὸ ψυχρὸν ἔχεις.'

"Αταρ οὐν καὶ ἡμᾶς περιφεύγειν δεῖ τὴν φιλίαν ὥν ἀμφιβολίῃς ἔστιν ἡ διάθεσις.

There is a passage in Symmachus' Letters which might seem to allude to vv. 21, 22 in a different application, Epp. i. 101 *Qui fieri potest ut os unum contrariis affectionibus induamus?*

1. *congestis.* Av. seems to have in his mind Vergil's description of a Siberian winter G. iii. 353 sqq., especially 354, 5 *Sed iacet aggeribus nucis deformis et alto Terra gelu late septemque adsurgit in ulnas.* See again on 5.

2. *Cunetaque* well expresses the universal veil of whiteness that lay on the frozen fields. *Vinctaque*, though conjectured by Heinsius and said to be found in some MSS (it is not in any of mine), introduces a tautology that Av. would have avoided. *durato stringeret arua gelu.*

Orientius Common. ii. 279 *Illos constringet . . . dura gelu glacies.* 3.

Haesit. 'was stopt or arrested,' 'brought up suddenly in his course.' Cic. Mil. xxi. 56 *In quos incensos ira uitamque domini desperantes cum incidisset, baesit in iis poenis quas ab eo serui fideles pro domini uita expetiuerunt.* Verg. Aen. xi. 289 *Hectoris Aeneaque manu uictoria Graium Haesit.* *nimborum mole* may have been suggested, as Cannegieter thought, by Vergil's *torpent mole noua* G. iii. 370, said of stags numbered by an unusual weight of snow. But *nimborum* (for which B and the second Peterhouse MS absurdly substitute *membrorum*) can only apply to snow so far as it is still unfallen and while descending with rain or in the form of sleet. This however is not the meaning; Av. obviously refers to the heavy and thick *mists* which often supervene after severe frost, and in which it is easy to be lost.

4. *Perdita*, 'obscured,' 'lost to sight.' Val. Fl. i. 466 *Cumque aethera Iuppiter umbra Perdiderit, solus transibit nubila Lynceus.* (Cannegieter.) 6. *continuisse*, 'to have given shelter to.' There is no idea of *confining* indoors, as Cannegieter supposed, though in Geor. i. 259, Amphit. ii. 2. 58 the rain (*imber*) and the weather (*tempestas*) are said to detain the farmer and the intending traveller (*continere*). 7. 'Construe *Quem ruris alumnus aspiciens, simul (dum nempe aspicit) miratur*' Wopkens. Cf. Aen. x. 856 *Simul hoc dicens attollit in aegrum se femur*, where Conington quotes Liv. xxii. 3 *Haec simul increpans cum ociis signa conuelli iuberet*, and compares the Greek construction *ἄπα λέγων* or *ἄπα εἰρών*. 8.

The reading of this v. is very doubtful. The MSS generally give *Vimque homini tantam protinus esse paucet*, which cannot be right, as (1) *Vim tantam* is a ludicrous exaggeration; (2) *protinus*, unlike the instances compared by Schenkl from the other fables, is pointless and flat. Believing with Lachmann and Fröhner that the v. is corrupt, I think it possible that for this should be read *frontis in esse*: the Satyr is frightened at the man's unblushing use of his mouth for two purposes so wholly different, warming and cooling. The *effrontery* lies in the *contradiction* of the two uses; the alarm which follows it, springs from the dangerous character naturally attributable to such perverse inconsistency. This use of *frons* is common: Pers. v. 103-104 *Nauem si poscat sibi peronatus arator Luciferi rudit, exclamet Melicerta perisse Frontem de rebus.* Juv. xiii. 242 *Eiectum semel attrita de fronte ruborem.* Mart. xi. 27. 7 *At cum perfriuit frontem posuitque ruborem.* Sen. N. Q. iv Praef. 9 *Quo magis frontem suam perfriuit.* A passage from Symmachus' Letters (i. 90) well illustrates my conj. *Vereor protelare testimonium meum, ne magis laudi eius obsecutus iudicer quam pudori: nam quorum mens honesta est, eorum inbecilla frons est.* It is however true, as Wilkins has observed on Hor. Epist. i. 9. 11, that in this sense

of assurance *frons* is ordinarily combined with some adjective like *inuercunda proterua* etc. *pauet*. Anecd. Fulgentianum ed. Reyfferscheid p. 7 *Flamma etiam pluere didicit atque in suis incendiis guttas habere se repentinae expauit.* 9. *uitæ in usum*, like Vergil's *usum in castrorum, usum agrestem* G. iii. 313, 163. 10. *calido ore*, 'with the hot breath of his mouth.' *soluerat*, 'had thawed.' Hor. C. i. 4. 1 *Soluitur acris biemps.* The transference from snow and winter to the frozen limbs is so natural as to make any change like Lachmann's *fouerat* unnecessary. 12. *Hospitis sedulitate*, 'attentions of his host.' Canneg. crowds his columns with illustrations of this well-known use. I have found a typical instance which is better than any of his. Ovid F. vi. 529-534 *Hospita Garmentis fidos intrasse penates Diceris et longam deposuisse famem. Liba sua properata manu Tegeaea sacerdos Traditur et subito cocta dedisse foco. Nunc quoque liba iuuant festis Matralibus illam. Rustica sedulitas gratior arte fuit.* 13. *agrestem uitam*, 'how they lived in the country.' 14. *referens*, 'bringing from his stores,' i.e. from the place where they were stowed away, or possibly 'one after the other,' *optima quaeque*. But in the time of Av. *referre* had lost much of its original distinction of meaning, as may be seen in a passage of the Panegyrici, Gratiarum Actio Constantin. x. *Tu fructus meritorum tuorum statim nos metere et in conditis referre iussisti. dabat*, of successive offers: whereas the *optulit* refers to the single offer of the goblet. 18. *algenti*, the natural opposite of *calidus*. Plin. H. N. xx. 117 *Sucus (plusatri) algentis calefacit potus.* *rursus*, 'now again,' in reference to his blowing on his hands before to *warm* them. *reflat*, Schenkl's conj. for *suflat* of MSS satisfies all requirements. Lucretius iv. 938 *Cum ducitur atque refatur (aer)* 'as it is inhaled or exhaled.' Munro. Apul. M. ix. 25 *Hominem crebros anbelitus aegre refantem.* This sense 'breathes out, exhales' would suffice; but it is possible that Av. has a more direct antithesis in view, viz. to *Adflatas calido soluerat ore manus*; as there the mouth breathes on the hands to thaw them, so here it breathes a *counter* breath on the goblet to cool it: *reflat* would then be 'blows the other way.' 19. *monstro*, 'prodigy.' It was strange to the Satyr to see the mouth used for either purpose, warming or cooling. This is the natural interpretation: but it is possible Av. meant not a *double*, but a *two-sided* prodigy, i.e. one which was equally surprising from either point of view; if the breath could warm, how could it cool? if it cooled, how could it warm? 21. 'Nolo with *ut* has no existence, though *prohibere* and *cobibere* with *ut* are found.' Dräger ii. p. 249. The present instance is therefore a rare exception. Of *ulo ut* Dräger quotes eight instances from Plautus, several from Cicero. *successerit*, from Verg. Aen. iv. 10 *Quis nouus hic nostris successit sedibus hospes?* and Ecl. v. 6 *Siue antro potius succedimus, 19 successimus antro.* 22. *duō*. Krenkel (De Aurel. Prudentii Clementis Re Metrica 1884) quotes a similar *duō* before *fluxerunt* from Prud. Hamart. 122, Lucian Müller de R. M. p. 335 *duō cogunt* in a hexameter from Perist. xi. 89, to which add *duō uariarum* Hamart. 13.

XXX.

This also is not in our Babrius, nor in any prose version. The joke, however, with which it ends, the pig's want of *heart*, i.e. intelligence, a Roman not a Greek play of words (see on 14), is found in the ninety-fifth fable of the Babrian Collection.

Λέων δ' ἔκαστον ἔγκάτων ἀριθμήσας
μόνην ἀπ' ἀλλων καρδίην ἐπεξίτε,
καὶ πάσαν εὐνήν πάντα δ' οἰκον ἡρεύνα.
κερδὼ δ' ἀπαιολῶσα τῆς ἀληθείης
'οὐκ εἴχε πάντως' φησί· 'μη μάτην ζήτει.'

ποιην δ' ἔμελλε καρδίνη ἔχειν, ητις
ἐκ δευτέρου λέοντος ἥθεν εἰς οἴκους;

The last two verses, rejected no doubt rightly by Rutherford, are retained here, as they correspond closely with Avianus' closing distich :

Nani cur membrorum demens in dama redisset,
Atque uno totiens possit ab hoste capi?

Similarly in the Aesopic fable of the Dog and the Cook (Halm 232), when the dog has run off with a heart, the cook tells him : ' You have given me heart, not taken my heart away : for henceforward I shall be taught wisdom and be on my guard against you.' This joke about the pig's want of heart may be compared with Cleanthes' dictum that, as pigs were only good for eating, their soul (*ψυχὴ anima* Cic. de Nat. Deor. ii. 64, 164) was given them to keep the flesh from putrifying. See the learned note of Jos. Mayor on the passage of Cic.

Hartung (Thesaur. Critic. ii. 8. 5 in Gruter's Lampas ii. p. 726) cites a passage from Eustathius on Odys. xviii. 29 which states that there was an alleged law in Cyprus that a pig found eating the crop of any one not its master, should lose its teeth. Σὺς λημβάτερα ἡ διαβοσκομένη ἀλλότριον λήσιν, ἦν ἔξωδόντισον οἱ δεσπόται τοῦ χωρίου ὁ νόμος δέ, φυσι, παρὰ Κυπρίοις. Cf. Dindorf's Scholia in Odyss. vol. ii. p. 655.

Damage done by an animal was called *pauperies*, and the animal was said *pauperiem fecisse*. Dig. ix. i. 1 *Si quadrupes pauperiem fecisse dicetur, actio ex lege duodecim tabularum descendit; quae lex uoluit aut dari id quod nocuit, id est animal quod noxiā commisit, aut aestimationem noxiāe offerre.* The title mentions a variety of such cases with the legal compensations.

Mr. H. A. Pottinger, of Worcester College, kindly sent me the following notes on this subject :—

' The law did not allow owners of land to detain beasts trespassing, if the owner were known.

' There were numerous actions for damage done by animals, and therefore the law would not allow mutilation.

' Anyone who blinded an ox or cut off his ears or tail (for trespassing), had to give the owner a sound animal of equal value.

' A pig, sheep, or dog might be deprived of his tail for a third offence.

' Besides the *leges agrariae* the sources of information about the rural population and their laws are—

Theodosian Code.

Justinian's Code, Bk. ii.

Some of the Novels.

Letters of Gregory the Great.'

1. **Vastantem.** Hyg. Fab. 173 *Aprum (σῦν ἄγριον) immani magnitudine qui agrum Calydonium uastaret.* *pinguis culta.* Vergilian, G. iv. 372, Aen. x. 141. *ruuentem.* 'trampling down.' Donatus on Adelph. iii. 2. 21 *Ruere est toto corpore uti ad impellendum, quod faciunt qui ipsi praecipites alios prosternunt.* *Vnde proprie sues ruere dicuntur.* Vergilius Ipse ruit, dentesque Sabellicus exacuit sus et Horatius Hac rabiosa fugit canis, hac lutulenta ruit sus: from which he would seem to connect the neuter sense of *ruere* with the active, the headlong course of the boar with the reckless knocking down of the crops produced by it. 'fodientem' Guiet, wrongly, I think. 2. The MSS are in favour of *abscisa*, 'cut off,' rather than *ascissa*, 'slit off.' The latter suggests more distinctly the instrument, perhaps a pair of scissors, with which the ear was removed. *aure.* As here the pig loses an ear, so in the Odyssey he loses his teeth, and again in the *Nόμοι Γεωργικοί* said to be based on Justinian (p. 840 in Heimbach's Harmenopoulos) he loses his tail. *Ἐάν τις εὑρῃ χοίρον ἐν πραΐδᾳ (prædantem) ἡ πρόθατον ἡ κύνα καὶ παραδώσῃ αὐτὸν ἐν πρώτοις τῷ κυρίῳ αὐτοῦ, εἴτα*

δευτερώσας, καὶ παραγγεῖλας τὸ τρίτον οὐροκοπήσῃ ἡ τοξεύσῃ, ἀξέμιος ἔστω. (Cannegieter.)

3. *referens*, 'carrying home' the remainder of his

pain.

4. *Vlterius*, 'from that time forward,' 'for the future.' *Pacat.*

Paneg. xxx Vlterius se negare suppicio non poterat.

teneris satis. *Verg.*

G. i. 112, 113 Luxuriem segetum tenera depascit in herba, Cum primum

sulcos aequant sata.

5. *in excepti* most MSS. The gloss in one

utetii of my Bodl. MSS *R*, *excepti* seems substantially right.

The field was 'reserved' perhaps under a special stipulation (*exceptio*) which forbade it to be used for any ordinary purpose, e.g. a field used for burial (see van Goens de Cepotaphiis); or, in a more general sense, set apart and reserved for crops of a particular and valuable kind, which would make the invasion of them by the pig a more heinous offence (*crimine*). It is however true that the participle agreeing with *campi* would more naturally express *the nature* of the offence; then *exsculpti*, 'grubbed up,' which was conjectured by Lachmann, and has since been found in the Gale MS, would seem better than *excerpti* of Guiet and Fröhner, though this has the support of Wopkens, who notes p. 41 'Proprie quidem non campi excerptebantur, sed illa quae de campis proueniebant, atque inde sue auferebantur.'

crimine campi, 'offence of grubbing up a field.'

Juv. vi. 493 flexi crimen facinus-

que capilli, 'the offence and crime of spoiling a ringlet.'

6. *indultae*,

'spared.' *Sil. xiv. 672 Indulgens templa uetus* *Incolere atque habitare deis.* *Indulgere* followed by an accus. of the thing conceded is common in the Digest, e.g. *xlii. 1 § 14 Praetorius erit uel praesidis notio, nullius alterius, hoc est eius qui separationem indultum est.* The passive participle which is found in some MSS of *Nux 39* hardly belongs to classical Latin.

perfidus, 'by his treachery.'

auris onus, the one ear he was still allowed to bear.

7. *praedictae* of MSS is not impossible, as it might well mean 'the before,' i.e. 'first-mentioned' crop, viz. that in v. 1, and the *pig-headed* violation a second time of a field which had cost him the first of his two lost ears, would be an aggravation of a signal kind. In the natural sense of 'the field aforesaid,' i.e. in 5, the word is a little flat, though common enough in writers of an even early period.

Colum. Praef. lib. i. 1 Saepenumero ciuitatis nostrae principes audio culpantes modo agrorum infecunditatem,

modo caeli per multa iam tempora noxiam frugibus intemperiem : quosdam etiam

praedictas querimonias uelut ratione certa mitigantes. *vi. 5. 4 Facto foramini*

praedicta radicula inseritur. *vi. 7. 4 Nec minus cacumina praedictarum arbo-*

rum obiciunt, 'the aforesaid trees,' 18 *quod si praedictum uitium inbaeserit sc.*

coriago (skin-disease), 19 *post fomenta praedicta.* *Quintil. viii. 3. 83 Vicina*

praedictae sed amplior uirtus est and so often, see Spalding's Index.

Auson. Parent. v. 2 praedicto Arborio mentioned in Parent. iv; *Tetrast. Caesarum i. 1 Nunc et praedictos et regni sorte sequentes*, 'those I have spoken of already and those who succeeded them.'

Ennod. Epist. ix. 2 Praedictum iuuenum, 'the aforesaid young man.'

Exactly similar is the use of *προειρημένος* in Polybius.

Thus in two consecutive sections of the same chapter xv. 31. 9, 10 *τὴν*

εἰκόνα τοῦ προειρημένου = the image of the said Agathocles, *λαβὼν τὰς προειρη-*

μένας ἔτολάς, 'the commands I mentioned above': the former referring to what had *immediately* preceded, the latter to what had been mentioned

some sections above. If Av. meant this, he was guilty of a prosaism not

usual in the fables; if the other, of a reprehensible ambiguity. Hence Lach-

mann may have been right in his conj. *praedator*; for *praeda* was, at least

in its Greek form, technically used of the damage done by an animal in grub-

bing up or in other ways injuring a piece of ground: seen on 2.

horrens is glossed in the Treves MS *truncatum*. Rightly.

8. *Poena sed indignum* the best MSS, *Poena quod indignum* two Bodleian and the second Peterhouse. If *indignum* was written by Av. it can only mean that the loss of an ear which the pig had twice successively suffered made the third offence *an outrage*: which outrage was instantly followed by the death of

the guilty animal (*Tunc* 9). In this case *quod* is neater than *sed*, which indeed introduces an abruptness alien to our author's style. Hence there is high probability in Lachmann's conj. *Poena sed insignem*¹, 'but the double repetition of the punishment (cutting off both ears) makes him a *marked* pig,' and therefore easily detected. Cf. Lucil. xxvii. ap. Non. 331 *Cucus non curat cauda insignem esse illam (billam) dum pinguis siet. congeminata*, XXII. 8. 9. *superbis*, 'sumptuous dinner.' Pork in various forms would hardly now figure at a grand dinner; since Av.'s time Jewish scruples have been reinforced by Mahomedan; European tastes have succumbed to Oriental. 10. *epulas*, 'dishes' or 'entrees.' Cic. Tusc. Disp. v. 21. 62 *Aderant unguenta, coronae, incendebantur odores, mensae conquisitissimis epulis exstribabantur.* 11. *consumpti*, 'eaten up,' one dish after another. Verg. Aen. vii. 125 *Accisis cogat dapibus consumere mensas.* 12. *Impatiens*, 'ravenous.' His hunger could not brook delay. *rapuisse*, 'to have appropriated.' 14. *stultum non habuisse*, 'the pig was a fool and had no such thing.' Cic. Tusc. Disp. i. 9. 18 *Aliis cor ipsum animus uidetur, ex quo excordes uerba concordes dicuntur, et Nasica ille prudens bis consul Coreulum et Egregie cordatus homo catus Aelius Sextus.* Plin. H. N. xi. 182 *Ibi (in corde) mens habitat.* Hence the combinations *cor sapientiae* Plaut. Epid. iii. 3. 3; *cor sapiens habere* Pers. iv. 4. 71; *cor babere*, 'to be of understanding,' Cic. de Fin. ii. 28. 91; Petron. 59 *Et tu cum esses capo, cocococo, atque cor non babebas*; Mart. ii. 8. 6, iii. 27. 4 *mibi cor non est*, vii. 78. 4, xi. 84. 17 *Vnus de cunctis animalibus hircus babet cor*, 'has sense' (Paley and Stone). 15. *membrorum in damna redisset*, 'had lost one limb after another.' Juv. x. 233 *Sed omni Membrorum damno maior dementia.* *redisset*, orat. obliqua, 'why, he asked, had he?' 16. *posset* here nearly = 'allowed himself.' In XXXIX. 4 *Vet quicquid profugo posset ab hoste capi* the meaning is simply 'could be.' 17. *descripta*, 'marked out,' 'drawn up on rules.' Hor. S. ii. 3. 34 *Si quid Stertinus ueri crepat, unde ego mira Descripti docilis praecepta haec.* It is tempting to believe that *descripta* might = 'rules,' cf. *optata disposita dictata*, etc. *ausi, sc. peccare.* 18. *abstinuere*, 'have never learnt to keep their hands from offending.'

XXXI.

BABR. CXII.

Μὲς ταῦρον ἔδακεν. ὁ δὲ ἔδικεν ἀλγήσας
 τὸν μὲν φθύσατος δὲ εἰς μυχὸν φυγεῖν τρώγλης
 ὄρυσσεν ἐστὸς τοῖς κέρασι τους τοίχους,
 ἔως κοπωθεὶς ὀκλάσας ἐκοιμῆθε
 παρὰ τὴν ὄπην τοῦ ταύρου. ἔθενε ἐκκίνθας
 ὁ μὲν ἐφέρτει καὶ πάλιν δακῶν φεύγει,
 ὁ δὲ ἐξαναστὰς οὐκ ἔχων δὲ ποιῆσαι
 διηπορείτο· τῷ δὲ ὁ μὲν ἐπιτρύγας
 'οὐχ δέ μέγας ἀεὶ δυνατός· ἔσθ' ὅπον μᾶλλον
 τὸ μικρὸν εἴναι καὶ ταπεινὸν ἰσχύει.'

1. *oberrans*, 'as he went his rounds,' 'roamed to and fro.' Vegetius twice uses the word of a spy wandering about an enemy's camp unobserved (iii. 26), of an enemy wandering about *carelessly* in quest of plunder (iii. 10). 2. The use of *ab* here may be compared with XX. 4 *Atque*

¹ It is noteworthy that the Brit. Mus. XIIIth century MS of Avianus 21, 213 has *Insignem* for *Ingentem* in XXXI. 1. Possibly a v.l. *Insignem* was transferred from the margin of XXX. 8 to XXXI. 1.

audo fixum uulnus ab ore tulit. In both *ab* accentuates and brings into relief the source through which the wound comes. But in the present v. **ab** is used where ordinary Latin would use a simple abl., as very often in Ovid, e.g. M. viii. 513 *Inuitis correptus ab ignibus arsit.* A. A. i. 763 *Hi iaculo pisces, illi capiuntur ab hamis.* Pont. iv. 7. 9 *Qui semel est laesus fallaci pisces ab hamo.* (From Dräger i. p. 508, cf. my note on Ibis 145.)

3. conficere uulnra is very rare and somewhat doubtful in meaning. Dr. K. E. Georges thinks it is merely a stronger *facere*; Ovid Quintilian Martial use *uulnus facere* = to wound, and so **conficit uulnra** might here be simply 'had well wounded him.' On the other hand, the far commoner use of **conficere** for despatching or effecting anything thoroughly, makes it possible that Av. meant 'to make an end of wounding.' And this agrees better with the natural sequel of completing so super-murine a task, viz. the *safe* retirement of the mouse to his hole, which follows in 4 *Tutus in amfractus conditur.* 4. **anfractus** most MSS, *amfractus* my Bodl. X and virtually the second Peterhouse, in which the first hand wrote *ampbaractus*. The word is ordinarily masc., sometimes neuter; Nonius 192 quotes *anfracta* from Accius and the *Parmeno* of Varro (*cauata aurium anfracta*). Cf. Varro de L. L. vii. 15 M. *Quod est Terrarum anfracta reuisam; anfractum est flexum, ab origine dupli dictum, ab ambitu et frangendo; ab eo leges iubent in directo pedum viii esse, in anfracto xvi, id est in flexu.* Professor Key considers *anfractus* to be 'a compression of *amberactus*, so that the second part of the word comes from *ago*.' This agrees with the use of it for the sun's revolution in his orbit in Cic. de Rep. vi. 12, 12, and in the religious ceremony of the *ambarualia*, *in annuis amfractibus* Leg. ii. 8. 19.' Language p. 385. Here the word is applied to the winding hole in which the mouse lived. **inde**, 'thereupon.'

5. **uasta ceruice minetur**, cf. XVIII. 5. **minatur** is given by some MSS, and so **certat** XV. 9. 'Licit is generally used with the subjunctive in law Latin as well as in other: but occasionally we have the indicative.' Roby, Justinian, p. 78.

6. 'For all his rage sees nowhere the foe he must attack.' **esse** most MSS, which is slightly accentuated 'exists,' not merely 'is.' X and my Brit. Mus. b² (a good one) give an interesting and lively v.l. *ille* which well expresses the complete and decided defeat of the enraged ox, spite of all his attempts, 'not for an instant can he see.'

7. **iusto** of MSS is weak, even if interpreted 'fitting,' 'suitable,' as in *Aegritudo Perdicarum* 68 ed. Bährens *O socii uestro iustum si corde uidetur.* Withof saw this, but his conj. *mus hoc* is improbable. I have written *Iusor* which would explain *sermone*. Amphit. ii. 2. 62 *Quid enim censes? te ut deludam contra lusorem meum?*

fatigans is interpreted by Savaron on Sidon, Ep. v. 17 in the sense of 'joking,' 'bantering,' which is common in Sidonius' Letters and quoted by Savaron from Sulpicius Severus, Acron the commentator on Horace, Victor in his Life of Carus, Cassianus, the author of the treatise *de Vita Contemplativa*, ascribed to Prosper, and the Scholiast on Juv. ix.

Sid. i. 8 *Facete et fatigationum salibus admixtis.* iii. 13 *Si fatigat, in contumelias, si fatigetur in furias (fertur),* where the Bodleian Glosses edited by me in Anecl. Oxoniens. i. 5, p. 40 note *Si fatiget s. alios conuicia dicendo, si fatigetur ab aliis s. quasi diceret, si alii derideant eum.*

Sid. iv. 10 *Dicere solebas quamquam fatigans quod meam quasi facundiam uererere;* and hence the substantive *fatigatio*, 'banter,' adj. *fatigatorius*, 'bantering.' There can be little doubt that this was Av.'s meaning; for what force could there be in representing the mouse, after his successful attack on the bull, going on to *worry* him with a *lengthy* admonition on the text Pride has a fall? The Treves MS however glosses *fatigans* by the word *prouocans.*

8. Almost a repetition of X. 10 *Distulit ammota calliditate iocum,* where see note. 9. **tribuerunt.** Very similarly Fab. Perrottin. ii. 3 *Nam cuncta nobis (natura) attribuisset commoda*

Quaecumque indulgens Fortuna animali dedit. 10. *effectum*, 'efficiency,' 'potency.' The combination *Viribus effectum* is Propertian. El. iii. 9. 27 *Et tibi ad effectum uires det Caesar*, which A. Palmer, following Beroaldus, wrongly alters to *affectum*. *constituere*, 'assigned,' MSS. Lachmann's *conj. contribuere*, 'have given with the limbs' is very seductive; cf. Mamertin. Paneg. Maximiani xi *Pulcherrimis rebus tu tribuis effectum*. 11. *breuibus*, 'little' as in XIV. 9, XXXIV. 6. *rostris*, the admirable conj. of Fröhner removes all difficulties. The MSS have *monstris* which is meaningless. *fiducia* as in XXIV. 11 *subjectively* of the mouse, 'what self-reliance pygmy snouts possess.' 12. *Et faciat* MSS, to which Guiet supplied *ut* from the relative in 11 'et disce ut paruula turba faciat quidquid cupit.' Wopkens also retained *faciat*, making the subject *paruula turba* referred backwards. But the construction Wopkens quotes from Tusc. Disp. iv. 4. 7 *Defendat quod quisque sentit*, cf. *Cantet amat quod quisque* Nemes. Ecl. iv, is peculiar to *quisque* or *quis*, and therefore not parallel. See Madvig on Fin. iii. 20. 67. I prefer to follow the first Peterhouse, the *m. secunda* of *B*, and the Paraphrast in reading *facias*. *quicquid paruula turba cupit*, 'act on the suggestion of the mouse-population.' Av. here follows in the track of Phaedrus iv. 6. 13 *minuta plebes*, in the Epilogue to the Fable of the Mice and the Weasels. But possibly Av. wrote *sapit*.

XXXII.

Babr. xx, Fab. Aesop. 81 Halm.

BABR. XX.

Βοηλάτης ἄμαξαν ἡγεν ἐκ κώμης.
τῆς δὲ ἐμπεσούσης εἰς φάραγγα κοιλώδη,
δέον βοηθείν αὐτὸς ἀργός εἰστικει.
τῷ δὲ Ἡρακλεῖ προσηγέθε, δύ μόνον πάντων
θεῶν ἀληθῶν προσεκίνει τε κάτιμα.
οὐ θεὸς δὲ ἐπιστὰς εἶπε 'τῶν τροχῶν ἄπτου,
καὶ τοὺς βόας κέντριζε. τοῖς θεοῖς δὲ εῦχον,
ὅταν τι ποιῆις καύτός, η μάτην εῦξη.'

1. *gurgite*, 'pool.' 3. *depositis* seems to be used here not in the classical sense of giving up (Juv. i. 133, where Mayor cites Sen. Suas, v. 1 *Quae male expertus est uota deponit*) but of placing or depositing for security, as in *deponere aurum*, *d. pecuniam*, etc. Cf. Horace's *quidquid babes age Depone tutis auribus*, a sense to which the common use of *depositum* as a legal term would naturally lead the way. The reading of some MSS *dispositis* is preferred by Cannegieter, and would bear a good sense, as the prayers are offered to the gods (*numina*) generally, and might thus be said to be distributed. But in the age of Avianus *disponere* had lost much of its original meaning, as the recurring use of *disposita* = 'arrangements' in Symmachus' Letters shows: and though in 3 he uses the plural *numina*, he specifies the single god Hercules in 6, as indeed Babrius had done even more clearly Τῷ δὲ Ἡρακλεῖ προσηγέθε, δύ μόνον πάντων θεῶν ἀληθῶν προσεκίνει τε κάτιμα. Hence I follow the earlier MSS in retaining *depositis* which is to be construed with *Frustra*, 'feeling sure that the vows he did but lodge in vain would move the gods to help his fortunes, despite his own inactivity.' 4. *Ferre*. See on XXII. 11. *resideret* (cf. *reses*), 'remained idle,' a sense as old as Plautus. Capt. iii. 1. 8 *Ita uenter gutturque resident esuriales ferias*, 'keep an idle holiday-time of hunger.' Capitolin. Vit. Maximi et Balbini xvi *residisse apud Rauennam*. Babrius has

δέον βοηθεῖν αὐτὸς ἀργὸς εἰστήκει.

5. **rector Tirynthius**, 'the Lord of Tiryns,' Hercules, like *rector Tartareus*, 'the Lord of Tartarus,' Pluto, Stat. Theb. xi. 421. Hercules was not only born at Tiryns (Serv. on Aen. vii. 662 *Tirynthius a Tirynthi ciuitate Argis vicina in qua nutritus est*) where Electryon, the father of his mother Alcmena, had reigned, but, after his father Amphitryon's expulsion from thence by Sthenelus (Apollod. ii. 4. 6), being ordered by the Delphian oracle, which he had consulted after his frenzied murder of his children, to dwell in Tiryns, returned there, and from it started to perform the XII *atbla* imposed by Eurystheus. Thus Hesiod (Theog. 291) speaks of his driving the oxen of Geryon into sacred Tiryns, and Pindar (Isthm. v. (vi.) 40) states that he went σὺν Τιρυνθίοις to Troy. The fact that already in the Telephus of Euripides fr. 697 Nauck he is styled τῷ Τιρυνθῷ Ἡρακλεῖ, and that the Latin poets from Vergil onwards use *Tirynthius* to connote Hercules, is perhaps due to the legend mentioned by Apollodorus (ii. 4. 12) that the name Herakles was given him for the first time by the oracle which ordered his return to Tiryns, after the murder of his children as stated above. For *rector* of most MSS, which I believe to be a reminiscence of Statius, with whom the word is a favorite, Cannegieter conjectured *uictor*, which he shows in a learned note to be constantly applied to Hercules. It is interesting to confirm this conj. by the more than respectable testimony of my Brit. Mus. B, in which it is the *m. prima*. Cf. my note on Ibis 500 *inuicto deo*. *inflit*, like *summis ab astris*, is a grandiose touch.

6. **uocat in sua uota**. Conington on Aen. v. 234 shows Vergil to have used *in uota uocare* four times, Aen. v. 234, 514, vii. 471, xii. 780. He is wrong, I think, in explaining the meaning to be 'summoning to be a party to a vow'; the idea is rather summoning to help a vow.

7. **stimulis**. To use the goad was an extreme remedy only to be applied in cases of desperation. Colum. ii. 2. 26 *Numquam stimulo lacessem iuuenum.*

9. **Tunc quoque**. 'Then also,' after you have struggled and used your own utmost efforts, not only before any such effort and as a requisite preliminary. Symm. vi. 88 *Auditorem quondam popularis tui* (a pupil of your countryman) *aut silentio tuere aut tu quoque rursus institue*, 'you in your turn' might be cited in support of the v.l. *Te quoque*, 'you like others': but the weight of MSS is against this.

congressum, 'when you have grappled with the task.' A very rare usage: somewhat similar is Cic. pro Sulla xvi. 47 *Nondum statu te uirium satis habere, ut ego tecum luctari et congregredi debeam*, where however it is a personal encounter.

10. **animis**, either (1) your wishes, a meaning common enough in the singular from Terence onwards, cf. *ex animo*, *animō indulgere*, etc.; or (2) your determination, resolution, Val. Fl. iii. 519 *Verum animis insiste tuis astumque per omnem Tende pudor.* Eumen. Grat. Act. xiii *Desinunt odisse agrorum suorum sterilitatem, resumunt animos operi, praeparant culturam, melioribus annuntiunt auspiciis*, 'take fresh resolution for the task.'

conciliare, 'win over to.' Ovid Fast. i. 337 *Ante, deos homini quod conciliare ualeret, Far erat.*

11. **pigris uotis**, 'vows without action.'

12. 'And call in the present help of the gods by acting yourself.' The sentiment is Aeschylean, Pers. 742 'Ἄλλ' ὅταν σπεύδῃ τις αὐτός, χάδε θεὸς ἔνταρει. Nevel quotes from Suidas (s.v. *Αὐτός*) αὐτός τι νῦν δρῶν εἴτε τοὺς θεοὺς κάλει, which Suidas compares with another proverb, σὺν Ἀθηνᾷ καὶ χείρας κίνει. 'Ἐπι τοῦ μὴ χρῆναι ἐπὶ ταῖς τῶν θεῶν ἀλπίοις καθημένοις ἀργεῖν.

facis. Wopkens cites Cato R. R. ii *Dicit uilicus sedulo se fecisse, seruos non ualuisse.* Varro R. R. i. 1 *Et quoniam ut aiunt dei facientes adiuuant (assist those who act), prius inuocabo eos.*

Praesentes deos. Phorm. ii. 2. 31 *Εἰ qui praebeτ, non tu hunc habeas plane praesentem deum?*

XXXIII.

Of this fable the Athoan codex of Babrius possesses the first verse—

“Ορνίθος ἀγαθῆς χρίσε’ ἀὰ τικτούσης

and then stops. It is preserved however in several prose versions, Halm 343, 343^b, Kn. 112.

BODL. PARAGR. 112 KN.

“Οτι τοῖς παροῦσιν ἀρκείσθω τις καὶ τὴν ἀπληστιὰν φευγέτω. Ὅρνιν τις εἰχε
καλὴν χρυσᾶν ἀὰ τικτουσαν. νομίσας δὲ ἐνδον αὐτῆς ὅγκον χρυσίου εἶναι καὶ θύσας
εὗρεν οὐσαν ὅμοιαν τῶν λοιπῶν ὄρνιθων. ὁ δὲ ἀθρόον πλούτον ἐλπίσας¹ εὑρεῖν καὶ
τοῦ μικροῦ κέρδους ἐστέρητο.

1. *pretioso germine*, ‘a seed of price,’ viz. golden eggs. *Germen* is here used nearly = *proles*, as in Nemes. Cyneg. 153, quoted by Canneg., *Nam postquam conclusa uidet sua germina flammis* of a dog and her puppies, and in numerous passages of Ennodius as Hartel’s Index shows. 2. *Ouaque quae*, ‘one of a kind to present her roosting-place with successive eggs of gold.’ Cf. XXXVIII. 7, 8 *Vana . . . mendacia Quaque refutari . . . queant.* Macrob. S. vii. 9. 17 *Partem in homine et altam et sphæralem tenuit et quae sensu caretat*, and with an indicative in the relative clause, Aegrit. Perdicæ 152 *Hippocrates illuc fuerat qui forte uetus Ac uitæ spatio longum qui ceperat usum.* Eutrop. ix. 26 *Diocletianus moratus callide fuit, sagax præterea et admodum subtilis ingenio et qui seueritatem suam aliena inuidia uellet explore.* 3. *Fixerat.* Cannegieter aptly quotes Apul. de Mundo xxii *Distinxit genera, species separauit, fixitque leges uiuendi atque moriendi.* *uolucru superbae*, ‘the sumptuous bird,’ here as the producer of golden eggs. A comparison of Prop. iv. 5. 22 *Et quae sub Tyria concha superbit aqua*, Mart. vi. 55. 2, ix. 11. 4 *alitis superbae (Phoenix)*, xiv. 67. 2 *alitis eximiae cauda superba fuit (fly-flap of peacock’s feathers)*, proves that *superbus* sometimes very nearly = our ‘superb,’ ‘gorgeous,’ ‘sumptuous.’

4. *munera ferre*, not in its proper sense of *proffering* gifts, but *producing*. 5. *cupidum*, ‘greedy,’ transfers to the vow the feeling of the man who made it. His *cupidity* was over-hasty. *sperans uanescere* most of the MSS, which is not impossible, as *sperare* even in Vergil has the sense of apprehending or anticipating evil. Servius on Aen. i. 543 *At sperate deos abusue’ timete’ ut alibi Hunc ego si potui tantum sperare dolorem* (iv. 419) *cum speremus bona, timeamus aduersa.* Cf. Val. Fl. iii. 295, Stat. Theb. vi. 137, and the use of ἐλπίεων, e.g. Ἐπίζω νοσήσα Hierocles 34 ed. Eberhard. But we retain enough of the Babrian original to see that in it ἐλπίας meant ‘hoping,’ and the variations of the MSS seem to indicate something wrong: *A* gives *spirans*, *B* *spernans*, *X* *euanscere*, *B* *suanescere*. Hence I follow Wopkens in considering *uanescere* corrupt, though what the word was which it has ousted is very doubtful. [Interesting, but perhaps hardly probable, is *B*’s *spernans*, ‘disdaining that his covetous aspiration should vanish before him,’ i.e. when he thought to realize a gold-harvest, his hopes proved illusory by the goose laying only one egg. *Spernans* from *spernari* may be paralleled by Juv. iv. 4 where the Pithoeanus gives *spernatur*, and Fronto p. 144 Naber *spernabere*. Both Mayor and Bücheler retain *spernatur* in Juv. iv. 4.] 6. *exosas in sua lucra moras* is like *admotas in noua damna preces*, ‘delays hateful for the purposes of his gains,’ i.e. which he disliked as retarding his gains. *Exosa nauigatio*, ‘the voyage we hate’ is found in Ennod. Dict. xxiv. fin.,

¹ The original may have been δ’ ἐλπίσας τὸν πλοῦτον ἀθρόον εὑρήσειν.

but this passive sense is rare, cf. II. 13. *Unrein* p. 40 cites Eutrop. vii. 24. 3 *Ob sclera uniuersis exosus*. Macrobi. S. i. 11. 45 *Omni modo dis exosos*.

7. *ratus referre* = *ratus se relaturum*, with a notion of extra certainty, as in XXII. 12 *Seque ratus solum munera ferre duo*. 8. *tam continuo munere*, 'so unfailing a bounty.' *erat*, not *eset*, in spite of the orat. obliqua. The indicative distinctly assigns the *reason*. Pacat. Paneg. Theodos. xvii *Sibi humilitatem et tenebras suas inputet iacens uirtus, quae non obtulit se probandam*. 9. *nuda*, probably 'stript of its feathers' to make the opening with more dexterity. *minax*, the knife was flourished in the bird's eyes and then plunged in the flesh. 11. *tantae criminis fraudis*. *crimine* is doubtful: possibly 'by the fault,' or 'wrong,' as *crimine fati* Mart. x. 61. 2; more probably 'by a fraud so gross and *culpable*,' 'the scandal of such a cheat.' Verg. Aen. x. 668 *Tanton me criminis dignum Duxisti, et talis uoluisti expendere poenas*, cf. 12. 12. *meritis*, dative. *rettulit with poenam as referre prae-mium*. *inde*, as the consequence of the delusion. 13. *male*, 'wrongly.' 14. *diurna* is the opposite of *cuncta uno tempore*, 'the prayers of any single day:' an approach to the meaning of *quotidianus*. Claud. de B. Gildon. 71 *Gaudetque diurnos, Ut famulae, praebere cibos*. Guiet explained *καθημερινά, τὰ καθ' ἡμέραν*.

XXXIV.

Babr. cxxxvi, Fab. Aesop. 401, 401^b Halm.

BABR. CXXXVI.

Χειμῶνος δρη σίτον ἐκ μυχοῦ σύρων
ἔψυχε μύρμηξ τὸν θέρους στεγωρέυκει.
τέττιξ δὲ τούτον ικέτευσε λιμόττων
δούναι τι κατόπι τῆς τροφῆς ὅποις ξήσῃ,
'τί οὖν ἐποίεις' φησι, 'τῷ θέρει τοιτῷ;
οὐκ ἔχόδλασον, ἀλλὰ διετελοῦν ἄδον,
γελάσας δὲ μύρμηξ τὸν τε πυρὸν ἐγκλείων
'χειμῶνος δρχοῖ' φησιν 'εἰ θέρους ἄδεις.'

There is much in this fable which is common to Avianus and Phaedrus. The fable of the Ant and the Fly (Phaedr. iv. 24) contains the following verses, 15 sqq. :—

Ego granum in hiemem cum studiose congero,
Te circa murum pasci uideo stercore.
Aras frequenter: nempe abigeris quo uenis.
Nihil laboras: ideo cum opus est, nihil habes.
Aestate me lacessis; cum bruma est, siles:
Mori contractam cum te cogunt frigora,
Me copiosa recipit incolumem domus.

Saluianus de Gub. Dei iv. 43 *Formicæ in subterraneis latibulis uaria frumenta genera condentes ad hoc cuncta contrabunt ac reponunt, quia affectu uitæ suæ diligunt quæ redundunt.*

1-2. 'The man that has allowed his youth to slip by him without action and never feared life's misfortunes or made provision for them in advance.' 1. *torpente*, 'in sloth,' Inc. Paneg. Constantini xvi *Vt ex inueterato illo torpore ac foedissimis latebris subito prorumperet et consumpto per desidias sexennio ipsum diem natalis sui ultima sua caede signaret.* *passus* all MSS. Fröhner's *passust* is inadmissible for Avianus. It is probably a mere participle, though the omission of *est* is found in other writers of the period, e.g. Claud. Epist. iii. 23 *Dignatus tenui Caesar scrip-*

sisse Maroni. *transisse*, a strict perfect 'to be past and over.' Lucretius' use of the perf. inf. in iii. 69, 70 *Dum se falso terrore coacti Effugisse uolunt longe, longeque remosse* is very similar. I do not consider any of these perfects to be aoristic. 2. *Nec*, where *Non* would be expected, falls under the same class of anomalous constructions as XVII. 13, XXV. 5, in each of which a nominative participle is followed by a finite verb, but the verb clause is introduced by a *que* or *atque*; *respondens seque docet, fingens discriminē Atque . . . queritur.* It is certain that *Nec* cannot here = *ne quidem*; and I cannot believe Av. meant it as a mere variation of *Non*. A very similar anacoluthon is found in Prop. ii. 32, 33, 34 *Ipsa Venus quamuis corrupta libidine Martis, Nec minus in caelo semper honesta fuit.* *uitae* is possibly *dative*, 'apprehended for his life.' Juv. vi. 17 *Cum furem nemo timeret Caulibus aut pomis et aperto uiueret borto.* 3. *Confectus senio.* Val. Max. v. i. 1 Ext. *Senio iam confectum militem Macedonem* (Canneg.). The best MSS give *collectus*, which the Trèves codex glosses by *contractus*. *senio* is not only age, but *senility*, i.e. the infirmities of age. In Symmachus' Letters *senio esse* = 'to be tiresome,' e.g. ii. 17. *grauis aetas*, 'the decline of life,' when a man begins to be elderly. *affuit*, 'is before him.' *Affuit*, 'is setting in,' the conj. of Heinsius, has the support of my Brit. Mus. b'. 4. *Heu frustra*, Vergilian. G. i. 158 *Heu magnum alterius frustra spectabis acerum.* 5. *Solibus erectos*. Cf. Seren. Sammon. 218 *Angubis erectos adipes aerugine misce.* It may be doubted whether *erectos* is to be constructed with *Solibus*, 'rescued from the days of midsummer' (Withof), or *hiemi*, 'rescued from the winter.' The balance of the clauses *Solibus erectos hiemi Distulit* as well as the use of *Distulit*, which is somewhat bare if it stands alone, is in favour of the former view. 'aestati praereptos distulit consumendos in hiemem.' (Withof.) On the latter *Solibus* must = 'at midsummer,' 'in summer days.' *hiemi*, if constructed with *Distulit*, 'put off,' or 'reserved for winter' (so Guiet), may be compared with Stat. Theb. viii. 687 *Crudelis Erinnys Obstat et infando differt Eteoclea fratri, and with Phaedrus' Ego granum in biem cum studiose congero quoted above.* *labores*, 'fruits of its toil,' Vergilian. G. i. 325 *Sata laeta bouisque labores.* 6. *cauis.* Prud. c. Symm. ii. 1052, 3 *Nec metuit ne congestum populeum aceruum Curculio, uel nigra cauis formica recondat.* 7. *suscepit, averständi*, 'assumed its winter robe of white hoar-frost.' *candentes pruinias.* Minutius Vita Donati ap. Hagen Anecd. Heluet. p. cclx *Hiemis autem tempore solo canente pruina.* 8. *gelu* all MSS, where we might expect *nix* as in Mamert. Genethl. Maxim. ix *Cum agros glacies, glaciem nives premerent.* 9. Barth, whom Bährens follows, wished to write *Pigranmis*, which he called *ux noua quidem sed elegantissima*. It is so written in C and the Carlsruhe fragment, as reported by Fröhner, cf. *exanimis unanimitis magnanimis semanimis longanimis pusillanimis*. Yet it seems hazardous to ascribe to Av. a word which is not known to exist elsewhere, and the balance of clauses is better preserved by reading *Pigra nimis*, to which *non aequans* stands parallel. As Schenkl observes, two reasons are given for the ant's remaining at home, (1) she is numbed with the cold; (2) her body is too small and feeble to face the stormy weather. *tanto* of some MSS may be right = 'so little.' Trèves MS *tanto modico.* 10. *umida*, 'damp from the moisture sinking through.' Plin. H. N. xi. 109 *Semina adrosa condunt, ne rursus in frugem exeant e terra. maiora ad introitum dividunt, madefacta imbre proferunt atque siccant.* *legit.* The Paraphrast has *frumentum quod aestate collegerat, exsiccabat*, which agrees with the words of Babrius Χειμῶνος ὅρη σιτον ἐκ μιχοῦ σύρων "Εψυχε μύρμηξ ὅν θέρος σεσωρέεται. On this view *legit* is 'picks' or 'sorts' for drying. This is not the ordinary sense of *legere* with *semina, grana, etc.* Cf. Ovid's *frugilegæ formicæ* Met. vii. 624, and *auidaeque uolucres Semina iacta legit* M. v.

484, in both of which the idea is of picking up grain or seed for consumption. And so I think Av. meant here; the ant picks from her store of grain some for the need of the moment. Guiet explained 'edit uescitur.'

11. It is hard to choose between *Discolor* of *ORX* and *Decolor* of *AP* and the Carlsruhe fragm. Though there is some confusion of the two words in MSS, their meanings are on the whole distinct. (1) *Discolor* is applied to objects which present a *mixture* of colours, as *a tiger's skin* (Stat. Theb. ix. 685), *a poplar-leaf* (S. ii. 3. 51), the *rainbow* (Theb. x. 119); and a cicala would be so called as not uniform in colour, but presenting in its body different hues crossing and intermingling with each other. This would be true of our grass-hoppers, which sometimes combine brown with green or yellow; and it may be equally so of Italian species. (Av. perhaps meant to contrast the motley colours of the cicala with the black hue of the ant, cf. Horace's *Pt matrona meretrici dispar erit atque Discolor* Epp. i. 18. 4). (2) *Decolor* is used of things which have changed or impaired their colour, whether by assuming a darker and dingier tinge, as *decolor Indus* (of which Passerat on Prop. iv. 3. 10 quotes 4 instances), 'the swarthy Oriental,' who has lost the fresh colour of the West, or by losing their healthy hue and turning pale, as in Prudentius' *decolor inuidia* Ham. 286. Here Av. might use the word somewhat less particularly, 'dingy' or 'sombre,' to suit the reversed circumstances of the insect now experiencing the shady side of its days.

12. *querulo ruperat arua sono*, 'had made the fields split.' Vergilian, G. iii. 328 *Et cantu querulara rumpent arbusta cicadae.* *querulo*, a word not peculiar to the *cicada*, but expressing the 'noises' which each animal severally makes, the frog's *croak*, the she-goat's *bleat*. Apuleius uses the extraordinary adj. *obstrepōrus* to express the noise of the cicala (Flor. ii. 13). *sono*. Hence the Greek names for the *terribilis* mentioned by Aelian H. A. x. 44 *λακέρας ἀχέρας*. Cf. Plin. H. N. xi. 92. Aristophon *Comicus* fr. 10 Kock *Πλύνος ὑπομείναι καὶ μεσημβρίας λαλεῖν Τέρρηξ.*

13. *tunderet*. The threshing-floor is personified as in Verg. G. i. 192, 298. *Se quoque*, 'she for her part,' i.e. she had had her own occupation like the ant. Verg. E. ix. 51 *saepe ego longos Cantando puerum memini me condere soles.*

14. *explicuisse*, 'had worked out or finished off,' 'carried to their end': with some notion, as above XXVII. 10, where see note, of a lengthy and tiresome task: 'extensis' Guiet. 15. *Paruula*, 'the tiny one' = *formica*. From Horace S. i. 2. 33 *Paruula nam exemplo est magni formica laboris.* So 'hard-shell' for tortoise in Uncle Remus xxvi. 16. A parenthesis exactly like XV. 3. 4. *continuare*, 'to prolong' from year to year, neither of them dying in the winter. (Cannegieter.)

17. *En* which *C* alone of my MSS gives is hardly so good as *Mi* of the rest. The emphatic position of the word at the beginning of the v. is determined by the opposition of *At tibi* in 19; but instead of the nominative which might be expected, the pronoun is (doubtless for metrical reasons) constructed as part of the protatice clause, just as in Verg. Aen. iv. 340-2 *Me si fata meis paterentur ducere uitam Auspicis et sponte mea componere curas, Vrbem Troianam primum dulcesque meorum Reliquias colerem*, the prose order *ego* or *equidem* gives way to *Me* constructed with the hypothetical clause. *substantia*, 'subsistence,' 'means,' a sense in which it is found in the *Dialogus de Oratoribus* viii *Sine commendatione natalium, sine substantia facultatum.* 'Sane est posterioris Latinitatis, uerum imprimis frequens apud ICtos,' Orelli there: but would Tacitus, or whoever wrote this dialogue, have used *substantia* by itself? At any rate neither Synmachus' Letters nor the Panegyrici nor Prudentius give any instance; but Wopkens quotes it from Fulgentius (Myth. iii. 3), Sulpicius Severus (Chron. i. 76), Salvianus, and Aurelius Victor; Hartel's Index to Ennodius shows it was then quite established, and S. Jerome has the diminutive *substantiola* = 'a little property.'

20.

Cantibus for *in cantibus* is noticeable. Manilius iv. 157 ed. Bentley *Otia et aeternam peragunt in amore iuuentam*; in ii. 205 *Non tenebris aut luce suam peragentia sortem (Signa)* is justified by the locative sense of the ablatives.

XXXV.

Babr. xxxv, Fab. Aesop. 366, 366^b, 30 Kn.

BABR. XXXV.

Δύω μὲν υἱοὺς ἡ πίθηκος ὀδίνει,
τεκοῦσα δ' αὐτοῖς ἐστίν οὐκ ἵση μῆτηρ,
ἄλλ' οὐ μὲν αὐτῶν ἀθίνει ὑπ' εὐνοίης
θάλπουσα κόλποις ἀγρίοις ἀποπνίγει,
τὸν δ' ὡς περισσὸν καὶ μάταιον ἐκβάλλει.
κάκινος ἐλθὼν εἰς ἐρημιήν ζωει.

Avianus has here deviated considerably from Babrius. In the Greek fable the mother ape stifles her favorite child by over-caressing; the less favored and discarded child escapes to the desert and comes to maturity. Babrius' version is identical with Oppian's, Cyneg. ii. 605 sqq. Schneider:—

Λείπω τρισσὰ γένεθλα, κακὸν μίμημα, πιθήκων.
τίς γὰρ ἀν οὐ στυγέοις τοῖον γένος, αἰσχρὸν ιδέσθαι,
ἀβληχρὸν στυγερὸν δυσδέρκετον αἰολόβουλον;
κείνοις καὶ φίλα τέκνα δυσειδέα δοῖ τεκόντες
οὐκ ἀμφοῖν ἀτάλαυτον ἔχειν μερίσαντο ποθητόν.
ἄλλὰ τὸ μὲν φιλέοντι, τὸ δὲ ἐχθρίουντι λόχευμα,
αὐταῖς δὲ ἀγκαλίδεσσιν ἔων τέθηκε τοκήων.

1. *prōfundens* as in Catullus lxiv. 202; and in the hexameters on the Nile ascribed to Claudian xlvii. 12 (xxvii. 12 *Jeep*). The instance alleged by L. Müller from Lucan vii. 159 is not certain. He shows that in Christian poets the long *o* is of frequent occurrence. (De R. M. p. 363.) 2. 'Allots her children each to a separate destiny.' An inversion of the ordinary construction *dividere uices in pignera* (Pers. v. 49 *Diuidit in geminos concordia fata duorum*). *pignera nata*. Canneg. quotes from Gruter DCCCVII. 12 *P. Memisianae uxori castiss. Q. Herculanius maritus cum pignerib. de ea natis locum consecrauit*. Claud. Laus Seren. 111 *non ante suis inpendit amore Pigneribus*. Prud. Cath. x. 119 *Nulus sua pignera plangat*. The two oldest MSS of Prudentius are very clear for *e*, not *o*, in the oblique cases of *pignus*. Paris 8084 (in capitals, and perhaps of fifth century) gives *PIGNERA* P. ii. 523, C. x. 119, *PIGNERE* P. iv. 52, *PIGNERIBVS* Ps. 479. Bodl. Auct. T. 2. 22 (of eighth century) gives Cath. x. 119 *pignera*, Perist. ii. 523 *pignera*, xi. 210 *pigneribus*, v. 491 *pigneris*, all except the last in the sense of 'child': in Perist. iv. 52 alone *pignore*, not in the sense of child. 3. *caro*, 'fond' as an epithet of *amore* is unusual, but there is no evidence for *raro*. 4. *Alteriusque*. It is not true that when *unus* (*alter*) is followed by *alter*, the second *alter* is always without a copula. Vitruv. iv. 4. 3 *E quibus una sit non striata et altera striata*. iii. 5. 7 *Vnum cum sit positum . . . et alterum diducatur*. *odiis exsaturata* from Vergil Aen. vii. 298. Cannegieter's *conj. insaturata* is plausible; but the word is very rare, though found twice in the Aratea of Avienus, *insaturatae odiis* Phaen. 183, i. *cibi Progn.* 513. *tumet*, 'rankles with excess of hate.' 5. *fetam*, here of an animal which has recently produced young ones. So Verg. Aen. viii. 630 *Fecerat et uiridi fetam Mauortis in antro Proculuisse lupam; geminos buic ubera circum Lambere.* *grauior*, 'serious' or 'threatening,' as *graue*

periculum Macrob. S. ii. 8. 6. **tumultus**, 'sudden outbreak of war,' 'alarm of attack.' Verg. G. i. 464. It is noticeable that *tumultus tumescere* are there found in consecutive vv. as here **tumet** **tumultus**. **6. Dissimili condicione** of unequal treatment like *dispar condicio* Cic. de Prouin. Consul. vii. 16. **7. manibus**, here of the prehensile extremities of a monkey's fore-feet. Plin. H. N. xi. 246 (*Simiae habent*) *mammæ in pectore et braccia et crura in contrarium similiter flexa, in manibus unguis digitos longioreumque medium*. So *χεῖρες* of apes in Aelian H. N. v. 7. **pectore**. Fab. Aesop. 366^b *ἄλι ἐν τοῖς κόλποις περιφέρουσα*. **8. dorso suscipiente** *leuat*. Av.'s way of expressing *dorso suscepto leuat*, 'takes up and lifts on her back.' **9. nequeat** of MSS need not be altered. Munro on Lucret. iii. 736 'Cum subeant and v. 62 and 680, as well as Cato de Re Rust. 90 *Cum far incipiatur puriter facio*; in these cases *cum* with the pres. subj. or potent. seems to denote repetition; as *cum* seems to be clearly temporal in them all.' **10. consistere**, 'stand,' i. e. maintain an erect posture. The ape is tired out with the combined effort of escaping and carrying her young, one on her back, the other supported in her front paws. **10. Oppositum**, the burden at her breast, i. e. in front. (Guet.) Heinsius' *Appositum* is comparatively weak and without any MS support. **remisit** is not only given by *P*, the Trèves MS (*T*), and the Carlruhe fragm. but was the *m. pr.* of *C*. It is an aoristic perfect. **11.** Almost all MSS here agree in giving **ab**, which with Cataldo Iannelli I retain. It must be constructed with *Haeret*, 'hangs clinging to the neck.' Yet as *P* and the first Peterhouse MS give *ad*, the reading of most edd. *at* may be right; and the construction *circumdans collo* is certainly more simple, Ovid M. ix. 459, 605, vi. 479. **12.** 'Shares the flight of his dam against her will.' **13. quoque.** See on XVIII. 5. **14. unicus heres**, Prud. Cath. xii. 82. Symm. Epist. i. 3 *Solus bauiisti iustus heres ueterum litterarum*. *herēs*, as Ausonius Gr. 2. 39 writes *bipēs* and *tripēs*, Parent. 29. 4 *celeripēs*, Maximianus *Vlixēs* v. 20. Prudentius, as Krenkel shows p. 8, uses the nominatives *cautis famis prolis luis stipis Ioannis* and perhaps *pubis*, for the ordinary forms in *-es*. Vegetius i. 11 and 12 uses *catus* as nom. for *crates*; and Av. himself seems to have written *wulpis* for *ulpes* in XL. 7. The Paris MS of Prudentius, which I examined for this purpose, gives *PVBIS OMNIS LIQVERAT* C. vii. 162, *LVIS INCENTIVA FATIGAT* H. 249, *LVIS INPROBA* Ps. 508, *FAMIS INPIA NATOS* Ps. 479; and it is a reasonable conclusion that where metre required a short syllable, the *-is* form was preferred. None of these however increase in the genitive, and as Priscian i. p. 156 Hertz ranks *quadrupes inquies* with *dives superstes* as all ending in *ēs*, it is clear that the earlier sense of quantity in these final syllables had then been lost, and Av. may have written *berēs* as Ausonius wrote *bipēs* *tripēs* *celeripēs*. *auis*, probably more after *heres* (Cic. Fam. xiii. 26 *Heres est M. Mindio fratri suo*) than *Seruatus*, though *seruare* with a dat. is common enough, e. g. in Symmachus' Letters (x. 12 (32)). Titul. Sepulchr. Nicomachi Flauiani C. I. L. vi. 1783 *SI EVM QVEM VIVERE NOBIS SERVARIQ VOBIS QVAE VERBA EIVS APVT VOS* (of the Emperor Theodosius to the Senate) *FVISSE PLERIQ. MEMINISTIS OPTAVIT*. The less favored apeling is left the sole survivor of the name and fortunes of the family, by the death of his over-caressed brother. **15, 16.** Hardly by Av. The Latinity wants clearness and point: **rursus** before **in** is less likely to have been introduced as a corruption of something written by Av., than as a prosodial licence common in writers subsequent to him. Yet the fable would end very abruptly with v. 14: and Lachmann's conclusion that the whole of vv. 13-16 is a later addition is critically very probable. **15.** 'So it is that many find a pleasure in what they disparaged, and hope, reversing the order of things, brings men of mean estate back to a happier fortune.' **16. rursus**, though it is tempting

to alter its position and write *Rursus spes humiles*, is right where it stands before in *meliora*.

XXXVI.

Babr. xxxvii, Fab. Aesop, 113 Halm, 24 Kn.

BABR. XXXVII.

Δαμάλης ἐν ἀγροῖς ἄφετος, ἀτριβής ζεύγλης,
κάμνοντι καὶ σύροντι τὴν ὕννην ταύρῳ
'τάλας' ἐφώνει 'μόχθον οὐσον ὀτλεύεις.'
ὁ θοῦς δ' ἐστίγα χύπτεμεν τὴν χώρην.
ἐπεὶ δ' ἔμελλον ἀγρόται θεοῖς θύειν,
ὁ θοῦς μὲν ὁ γέρων εἰς νομᾶς ἀπεβεύχθη,
ὁ δὲ μόχθος ἀδμής κείνος εἰλκετο σχοῖνῳ
δεθεὶς κέρατα, βωμὸν αἴματος πλήσων. -
κάκεινος αὐτῷ τοιᾶδ' εἶπε φωνήσας:
εἰς ταῦτα μέντοι μὴ ποιῶν ἐπτρήθης:
ὁ νέος παρέρπεις τὸν γέροντα καὶ θύη,
καὶ σου τένοντα πέλεκυς, οὐ ζυγὸς τρίψει.

1. *resultans* seems to mean 'bounding to and fro,' or 'backwards and forwards.' This sense is post-classical. There is nothing in Babrius corresponding, nor in Halm's prose version. 4. *Ferre nec expositis* MSS mostly. Withof explained *expositis* as 'open.' 'Exposita iuga vocat montes seu colles herbosos et apricos, et quod maxime uim epitheti exprimit, tales colles qui armentis libere patent, et unde non prohibentur,' p. 281. Cf. Stat. S. i. 2, 34 *Licet expositum per limen aperto Ire, redire gradu.* Most edd. however, including Guiet, who notes 'i. e. depositis, barbare,' have found the word objectionable: and *Ferre* of *B*, with the omission of *nec* in *P*, perhaps points to a corruption. I have written *Ferre nec haec positis*, 'and never to get rid of the yoke and taste the sweets of repose like mine.' *haec*, 'such as you see.' So *bacc deuia*, 'your present sordid gait,' III. 5.

5. *subiectas* seems to suit *fugia* in the sense of *bills*. The calf might descend to the grassy ground on the lower part of the slopes, or mount to the woods higher up. *discursus* all my MSS, 'to range freely over the grass.'

6. *rursus*, 'and then again, if I am so inclined.' Cf. XXIX. 18. Lachm. preferred *sursus* as in XV. 8, and Canneg. found *sursus* in two MSS. But here the antithesis to *subiectas* is somewhat flat; *rursus* is more natural and quite in Av.'s manner.

opaca, if I need shade. *sequi*, 'push into the dark depths of the woods.' Vergilian, Aen. ii. 737 *auia cursu Dum sequor*, v. 629 *pelagique extrema sequentem*.

7. *nullam*, 'not for a moment angered by what he said.'

8. *solitam*, XVII. 5. *fessus*. Av. is here closer than usual to his original, *κάμνοντι καὶ σύροντι τὴν ὕννην ταύρῳ*.

9. *per prata* with *proeubuisse*. The ox is removed from the ploughing-field to the meadow.

11. I retain the MS reading, but for *innexum* write *ut nexum*. *sacris aris*, 'sacrificial altars,' or 'altars of divine worship,' to be connected with *Admotum* as in Luc. i. 608 *sacris tunc admouet aris Electa ceruice marem*. Verg. Aen. xii. 171 *admouitque pecus flagrantibus aris*. Ovid M. xiii. 454 *postquam crudelibus aris Admota est*. Cannegieter's conj. (accepted by Lachm.) *sertis*, though well according with *innexum* (Ovid Trist. v. 3. 3) heaps up the successive clauses *sertis innexum, aris admotum*, very awkwardly, and could hardly be what Av. wrote. Besides, it only loosely expresses the Babrian *εἰλκετο σχοῖνῳ Δεθεὶς κέρατα*. *nexus*, 'tied with a cord.'

12. *popae*, genitive on which *cultro* depends,

'grapple with the knife of the priest's attendant.' Properly the *popa* seems to have been distinguished from the *cultrarius*, Suet. Gaius Caesar 32: here the functions are blended. Both Suetonius and Propertius (iv. 3. 62) apply the word *succinctus* to the *popa*: see the illustration in Rich.

18. It is difficult to decide between *tristis* of most MSS and *testis* of C and the Carlsruhe fragm. If we argue from Babrius, the words *κακέινος αὐτῷ τοιάδ' εἶπε φωνής* (9) as well as *ὁ νέος παρέπτεις τὸν γέροντα* (11) which implies that the calf passed the ox on his way to be sacrificed, are somewhat in favour of *testis*. Rhythm on the other hand rather supports *tristis*, which itself well expresses the *disastrous* consequences of the forbearance (*indulgentia*) which has left the calf its freedom only to sacrifice it in the end.

15. *gravis quamuis*, 'however severe.' *Quamuis* with adjectives almost always precedes, here follows its adj. as *licet* does even in the polished Merobaudes Paneg. Aetii 70 N. *tali residem licet excitat orsu.*

16. *quam*, as if *magis* preceded: so XLII. 14. *tenerum*, 'in childhood.' Verg. G. ii. 343 *in teneris*, Ecl. i. 8 *tener agnus*. *mox peritura*, 'idleness doomed after a time to end.' *pati*. Though used elsewhere in *re bona* as Forcellini shows from Asin. ii. 2. 58 *Fortiter malum qui patitur, idem post patitur* (Goetz *potitur*) *bonum*. Poen. iii. 3. 83 *Siquidem potes pati esse te in lepido loco.* Rutil. i. 446 *Dum mala formides, nec bona posse pati* is here at least half in a bad sense, 'be sentenced or condemned to.'

17, 18. If with most MSS *regat* is retained in 18, translate, 'This is the lot of men, that the happier die soon, whereas the poor are governed by the uncertainties of a life shifting from day to day.'

The two vv. are peculiar and, spite of Lachmann's condemnation, not unworthy of Av. Nevelet's reading *m. fel. ut sit Mors cito* is against all my MSS; yet it certainly balances the sounds more effectively *sors ista*—*mors cito*. 'Vita diurna est ἐφρέπετος, nullum diem secura aut certa sui,' Caspar Barth Aduers. L. 7, rightly, though as both Guiet and Wopkens thought, there may be in *diurna* some idea of *prolongation* from day to day. A. Gellius xvii. 2 and Nonius 100 both quote the annalist Claudius Quadrigarius as using *diurnare* = *diu uiuere*: an inscript. in Gruter has *diurno parasito Apollinis* = 'qui quotidie epulabatur in synhodo Apollinis' (Forc.); and *diurnis diebus* in the medical writer Caelius Aurelianus = 'every day.' Cf. XXXIII. 16 *uota diurna*. But *regat* is, to say the least, somewhat forced; and if we remember the close resemblance in some of the earlier forms of writing between *n* and *r* is very likely to be a corruption of *negat*, which is actually given by two Brit. Mus. MSS, B and b². B had also as m. pr. *miseris*, and this gives a good sense, 'whilst the life they lead day after day (prolonged from day to day) says no (*Nulli negare soleo* Plaut. Stich. i. 3. 28) to the wretched,' i.e. will not permit them to die. Or again, *regat* may be a corruption of *necat*, the sense being 'the happy die soonest, whereas the wretched are slain day after day by the unhappy lives they lead.' This would agree with the common use of *enecare* in Plaut. and Terence for plaguing to death. [This conj. of my own I have decided to admit as more direct and intelligible than either of the other readings.]

XXXVII.

Babr. c, Fab. Aesop. 278.

The leading idea of this fable, the contrast of pampered slavery that hugs its chains with hungry independence, is presented in more than one form in the Aesopian collection. Here and in Fab. Aesop. 278 we have a dog and lion; Aesop. 321 brings before us a tame ass which feeds well and becomes sleek, but is beaten severely by its master, and a wild ass which at first discontented with its rough life is consoled by seeing the rigorous treatment its domesticated brother has to endure.

Phaedrus has a long fable identical with this, except that a wolf takes the place of Av.'s lion (iii. 7). He prefaces it with the words *Quam dulcis sit libertas, breuiter proloquar*, a line which to the degenerate Romans of the declining Empire would have had little meaning, but in the age of Tiberius was very significant.

BABR. C.

Λύκω συνήγετα πιμελής κύων λίγην.
δ' δ' αὐτὸν ἔξηταζε ποῦ τραφεῖς οὔτως
μέγας κύων ἐγένετο καὶ λίτους πλήρης.
'ἄνθρωπος' εἶπε 'δαψιλῆς με στενεῖ.'
δ' δέ σοι τράχηλος, εἶπε, πώς διενκάθη;
'κλοιῷ τέτρεπται σάρκα τῷ σιδηρεῖῳ,
δινὸς τροφεῖς μοι περιτέθεικε χαλκεύσας.
λύκος δ' ἐπ' αὐτῷ καγχάρας 'έγει τοῖνν
χαρίειν κελεύω' φησι 'τῇ τρυφῇ ταύτη
δι' ἦν σιδηρος τὸν ἐμὸν αὐχένα τρέψει.'

1. **exhausto** = *exhaustis uiribus*, 'worn out,' as Lucan says iv. 622 *Exhaustis uirum*. Juv. ix. 59. 2. **insertis**. Quintilian ii. 10. 9 uses *inserere iocos* of introducing jests into rhetorical language. Ovid Trist. ii. 444 *Historiae turpes inseruisse iocos*, of weaving jokes into the texture of history. Av. means scarcely more than 'adding gibes' nearly = *iocans*. Possibly we should read *intortis* like *intorture contumelias* Cic. Tusc. Disp. iv. 36. 77.

uerba dedisse like *insertis iocis* shows how the correct feeling of language had declined. As in IX. 20 it = *locutus esse*, but without the epithets which there take from the strangeness of the expression. In classical Latin *uerba dare* = 'to deceive': Ter. Eun. Prol. 24 is a *double entendre* which proves nothing. Cf. the definition of Symmachus in the Explanat. in Donat. Grammat. Lat. Keil iv. 488 *Symmachus sic: uerba dare captiui est, argentum dare satellitis.*

3. **duplici tergo** was explained by Heinsius Advers. p. 611 as *lato tergo*, like Vergil's *duplex agitur per lumbos spina*, which Servius interprets *lata* and Oppian's *Διπλὰ δὲ οἱ μερόπισθε μετάφρενα, πιόνα δημῳ*. If this is so, the abl. can only loosely be constructed with *tendantur*, 'how my flanks dilate (swell) and my back rises in a double ridge.' It seems more likely that *tergo* is here used more indefinitely of the ridge or projecting surface of the skin covering the dog's flanks, which is called double from the inequalities produced by the outstanding muscle or fat: for it can hardly be simply = *tergore* or *cute*, as explained in some of the mediaeval glosses. Another view has been suggested to me by my friend Mr. C. N. Eliot, viz. that *duplici tergo* means the point where the spine *parts off* into the haunches; but Av. seems to be imitating Vergil here as in 4. *tendantur*, 'dilate,' 'are distended,' Col. vi. 14. 4 *Intumescit collum, neruique tenduntur.* 4. Verg. G. iii. 87 *Luxuriatque toris animosum pectus*, where *animosum* corresponds to Av.'s *nobile*. 5.

Proximus with *humanis mensis*. The dog is most in the confidence of man and is admitted to the nearest place at his table. **post otia** is obviously modelled on Phaedr. iii. 7. 13, 14, where the dog says to the wolf *Quanto est facilius mibi sub tecto uiuere, Et otiosum largo satiari cibo*. It is true that in Amm. Marc. xvi. 12. 9 *post otium cibique refectionem*, Paneg. Maxim. et Constantin. xii. Bährens *multo magis mirum est te imperium ferre post otium*, the words mean 'after resting,' whereas here they must mean 'when resting-time has set in.' But this is scarcely reason enough for altering them. 6. **Communem**, 'shared with my master.' Phaedr. iii. 7. 21 *Adfertur ultro panis; de mensa sua Dat ossa dominus, frusta iactat familia. Et quod fastidit quisque pulmentarium.* Poseidoni. ap. Athen. 152 F *τὸ παραβληθὲν κυνιστὶ στέιραι.* 7. **crassa**, 'brawny' with

good fare. Lachmann's *rasa* is however very plausible, for Babrius has *κλοιῷ τέτριπται σάρκα*, Phaedrus iii. 7. 15 *adspicit Lupus a catena collum detritum cani*, *malum*, hardly the interjection (see Munro, Elucid. of Catullus, xxix. 21, p. 102), but mockingly 'what is that villainous chain round your throat?' Catullus' *mala tussis* is somewhat similar, xliv. 7. 8. 'That when I have guarded the house (by night) I may not be free to leave it (by day).' Phaedr. iii. 7. 18 *Quia uideor acer, adligant me interdiu, Luce ut quiescam, et uigilem nox cum uenerit.* 9. *morbundus*, 'ready to die' with hunger: Phaedr. iii. 7. 6 *Ego qui sum longe fortior, pereo fame.* 10. *lustra*, 'wilds,' where no food is to be got. 12. *Dum, 'till,'* i.e. with the prospect of eventually being fed for your services. *faciles*, 'easily won,' opp. to the difficulty of getting food in the woods. 13. *collectus in iram* = *se colligens in i.* Lucan uses *colligere iram* of a lion, i. 205 *Sic cum squalentibus aruis Aestiferae Libyes uiso leo comminus hoste Subedit dubius, totam dum colligit iram, Mos ubi se saeuae stimulauit uerbere caudae Erexitque iubam et uasto graue murmur biatu Infremuit:* and so Val. Fl. vii. 335 *morituraque configit iras*, where Burmann quotes Stat. Theb. xii. 759 *extrema se configit ira.* 14. It is hard to decide whether this is anacolouthon like XXV. 5, 6, or *collectus* and *Atque ferox animi* are both nominatives to *agit*. The former is perhaps more in Av.'s manner. See XVI. 12, XVII. 13. *ferox animi*, 'in pride of soul.' *nobile*, 'a generous' growl. *agit*, 'heaves' or 'gasps forth': on the analogy of *animam agere.* 15. *meritis*, 'as it deserves': see on XVII. 5. 16. 'And let your hunger be a set-off to the galling of your chain,' i.e. an excuse which may be alleged on the other side. With a similar inversion Horace says S. i. 3. 70 *mea compenset uitiis bona*, meaning 'counterbalance my vices by my virtues,' 'set my virtues against my vices,' see A. Palmer in loc. The sense can hardly be 'let your chains counterbalance (i.e. be set in the scale against) the *gratification* of your hunger,' which forces *famem* over-much. *Compescant* is not found in any of the earliest MSS, and is in any case 'durius dictum' as Wopkens remarked. *dura*, MSS, like Prud. Psych. Praef. 21, c. Symm. i. 473. Wopkens preferred *dira*, *quod nonnisi horum gestandorum pretio acquireret cibos de quibus gloriabatur.* 17. 'When I return in freedom to my solitary cavern, famished as I am I start for any field I wish.' *mea libertas* = *ego liber.* *redditur* of MSS must not be altered to *redditor* (Withof), which would necessitate changing *peto* to *petam*. In itself the emendation is a good and likely one: in Orientius Common. i. 52 *propriis consequitor meritis* is a certain restoration of Delrio's for the MS *consequitur.* 19. 'Remember to command this rich living, not to the lovers of independence, but to those who have renounced freedom for glutony.' *Has*, this good feeding of yours, like *baec otia* in XXXVI. 4. *potius*, 'preferably,' i.e. rather than to those who like me love their freedom.

XXXVIII.

I have not found any Greek fable corresponding to this in Halm; and it is not in our Babrius.

1. *torrente*, abl. absolute, 'by the rushing of the river.' Verg. E. vii. 52 *torrentia flumina.* *coactus*, forced to quit the depths of the river, where the water was sweet, for the salt water of the sea. By *stagnis* Av. seems to mean the water at the bottom of the river, much as Vergil says Aen. x. 765 *medii per maxima Nerei Stagna.* Ovid F. iii. 647, 8 *Corniger banc tumidis rapuisse Numicius undis Dicitur et stagnis oculuisse suis.* 2. *praeeeps obibat*, 'darted to and fro.' 3. *squamigerum agmen*, 'the scaly company.' So Lucretius uses *squamigeri* = *pisces*, i. 371, 378, cf.

squamigerum genus i. 162 (Munro). *improbus, ἀναιδής* (Munro on *Lucr.* iii. 1026). So *XLII. 12.* *4. nobilitate, 'gentility.'* *5. Non tulit, 'could not put up with the airs of the ejected fish.'* Vergilian, *Aen.* viii. 256, ix. 622, xii. 371. *expulsum* represents the point of view of the habitual occupants of the sea (*patrio sub gurgite*). *phoe-*
cis of *C* and the Carlsruhe fragm. accounts for *phocas*, the reading of most MSS. It is another spelling of *phycis*, cf. *Poenicus Punicus, poeniceus puni-*
ceus, moenia munia, etc. (Roby *L. G.* i. p. 84). Pliny *H. N.* xxxii. 150
 mentions the *phycis* as a rock fish (*saxatilium*), in ix. 81 as changing its hue
 at different times, in spring parti-coloured, generally white: and as the
 only fish which constructs a nest of sea-weed in which it brings forth its
 young. Pliny's description is throughout of a *sea-fish*, which also suits the
 etymology (*φίκος alga*) Oppian 'Αλιευτ. i. 122 sqq. cited by Cannegieter
 Πέρται δ' ἀμφίδαιοι πολνειδεῖς αἱ μὲν ἔστι Φύκειοι μυδαλέαι, περὶ δὲ μνια πολλά
 πίφυκε, Τὰς ήτο πέρκαι καὶ λούλιδες, ἀμφί τε χάρνοι Φέρβουραι, σάλαι τε μετά
 σφίσιν αἰολόντωτα, Καὶ κίχλαι ράδιναι καὶ φυκίδες, οὐδὲ δὲ λιγές Ανδρος ἐπωνυ-
 μην θηλίφρονος ηγδίκαρτο (*cinaedi*). *6. cum salibus* MSS against
 metre. The Gale MS, as reported by Bährens, gives *cum sociis*, a manifest
 interpolation, and without much point, for the force of the fable lies
 greatly in the sharp contrast of the *two fishes*. *Pet²* has *cum reprobensionibus*
 written over *cum salibus*; possibly this gloss has remained after the
 word it explained had become corrupted; and for *salibus* we should read
sannis, 'derisive scoffs.' Juvenal (vi. 306) and Persius (i. 62, v. 91) both
 use the word: the Schol. on Pers. i. 62 explains *Sanna dicitur os distortum*
cum uultu: quod facimus cum alios deridemus. Like *μυχθομός* *sanna* expresses
 the act of forcing the breath through the nostrils and the scornful sound
 thus produced, 'reuccato naribus spiritu insultare' Schol. *Juv. I.c.* *7. laboratis*, 'studied' to give what he said a look of *plausibility* (Cannegieter). The idea is perhaps an extension of this, 'magniloquent.' Or is it 'fabricated' and so 'unreal'? *8. Quaeque*, i.e. *uana mendacia et*
quae refutari queant. See on *XXXIII. 2.* *refutari*, 'disproved.' Mamerlin. Grat. *Actio Iuliano v Si enim comminisci aliqua flagitia tem-*
tassent, facile ipso splendore laudis et gloriae refutarentur. te quoque
teste, 'by the evidence of your own eyes' (Canneg.). *9. eat* is
 Bährens' emendation for *erit* of MSS: which however can hardly be
 considered certainly wrong in the Latin of Av. There is, too, something unusual, perhaps over-pompous, in *eat*; cf. however *XVII. 6.* *10. Si pariter*, i.e. should both be taken in some fisherman's net. *umida linea trahant*, from Vergil *G.* i. 142 *pelagoque alias trabit umida*
lina. *11. nobilior*, of rank or consideration. See on *XXIII. 3,*
4. Nobilis bunc . . . Mercari cupiens. *12. simul*, 'eodem tempore,' Wopkens. The word points the contrast. *aere breui*, 'for a brass farthing.' *debile*, *XVI. 12.* The sense seems to be 'insignificant,' but I have not been able to find it elsewhere, unless this is the meaning of Capitolinus *Vit. Maximi et Balbini* xiv *Cum Balbinus Maximum quasi ignobilem*
contemneret, Maximus Balbinus quasi debilem calcaret. In *Stat. Theb.* iii. 563
nos prauum ac debile uulgus Scrutari penitus superos, the best MSS seem to
 give *stebile*. The *phycis* is often mentioned by the writers of the Middle
 and New Comedy as a good fish for eating. Diphilus of Siphnos in his
 work *περὶ τῶν προσφερομένων τοῖς νοοῦσι καὶ τοῖς ὑγιαίνουσι* (directions for
 food in health and disease) said *τῶν πετραίων δὲ φυκην καὶ ἡ φυκις ἀπαλώτωτα*
ἰχθύδια θύτα ἀδρωμα καὶ εἰσθαρτά ἔτειν Athen. 355 b. Cf. *Alexis fr. 110*
Kock, Antiphanes fr. 132 K., Ephippus fr. 12 K., Mnesimachus ap. Athen. 403 b. Anaxandrides in his *Protesilaus* introduced *boiled phycides* (*Athen.* 131 e). Their being so often alluded to by Athenaeus is a proof of the
 high estimation in which they were held by epicures.

XXXIX.

Fab. Aesop. 386 Halm, 131 Kn.

This fable is not in our Babrius. Gitlbauer, following Lachmann, has attempted to reconstruct the prose version of the Bodl. Paraphrast (131 Kn.) in Babrian scazons (171 ed. Gitlbauer).

AESOP. 386 HALM.

Σάλπιγκτής στρατὸν ἐπισυνάγων καὶ κρατηθεὶς ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἐβόα· 'μὴ κτείνετέ με, ὁ ἀνδρες, εἰκῇ καὶ μάτην οὐδένα γὰρ ὑμῶν ἀπέκτειν· πλὴν γὰρ χαλκοῦ τούτου οὐδέν ἀλλο κτώμαι·' οἱ δὲ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἔφασαν· 'διὰ τούτο γὰρ μᾶλλον τεθνήξῃ, ὅτι σὺ σὺ μὴ δυνάμενος πολεμεῖν, τοὺς πάντας πρὸς μάχην ἔγειρες.'

BODL. PARAPHR. (131 KN.).

"Οτι πλειον πταιουσιν οι τους κακους και βαρεις δυναστας διεγειροντες πρὸς τὸ κακοποιῆσαν.

Σάλπιγγός τις ἦν ἐπιστήμων στρατὸν συνάγων εἰς συμβολὰς πολέμων. οὗτος αἰχμάλωτος ληφθεὶς ἵκετεν μὴ κτείνειν αὐτόν, ὡς μήτε τινὰ φονέοντα μήτε κυριεύοντα, πλὴν τὸ χαλκοῦ τούτο βύκανον οὐδέναι. οἱ δὲ εἶπον 'Διὰ τούτο μᾶλλον τεθνήξῃ ὅτι σὺ σὺ μηδὲν ἰσχύων τοὺς ἄλλους διεγείρεις.'

1. Vouerat. Florus (ii. 4. 4) cited by Canneg. of the Gauls *Mox Ario-uisito duce uouere de nostrorum* (=Romanorum) *militum praeda Marti suo tor- quem. Intercepit Iuppiter uotum. Nam de torquibus eorum aureum tropaeum Ioui Flaminio erexit. Viridomaro rege Romana arma Vulcano promiserant: aliorum uota ceciderunt. attritus per proelia, 'battered in many a fight.'* Pacatus Paneg. Theodos. v *attritum pedestribus proeliis Bataiam referam?* Amm. Marc. xvii. 13. 28 quoted by Heinsius on Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 179 *Quados Sarmatis adiumenta ferentes attriuimus.* **2. suppositis ignibus dare**, 'to light a pyre and consign to it.' *Supponere ignem* is Vergilian, Aen. xi. 119, and so Ovid M. ii. 810 *cum spinosis ignis supponitur herbis*, F. iv. 803, 4 *tectis agrestibus ignem Et cessatura supposuisse casae.* **3. moriens**, falling in combat. **4. capi** followed by *ab* would more naturally mean to be taken by than from. Hence Canneg. conj. *rapi*. The MS reading however may be defended even from Cic. Verr. v. 48. 127 *In urbe nostra pulcherrima atque ornatissima quod signum, quae tabula picta est, quae non ab hostibus uictis capta atque deportata sit?* **5. uotis fors affuit**, 'chance favoured his hopes.' Symmachus has similar combinations Epp. iv. 18 *si fors uotum iuuet*, v. 69 *si fors uotis effectum secundet.* The opposite is *fortuna defuit* Val. M. iii. 2. 3. **memor**, 'recalling his vow.' **6. singula**, 'piece by piece.' **7. deflectens**, 'repelling,' and so 'deprecating.' This is the reading of the best MSS: but the use is rare. **defendens** is comparatively common-place. **murmure**, 'boom.' Lucr. iv. 543 *Cum tuba depresso grauitur sub murmure mugit, Et reboat raucum retro (regio Munro) cita barbara bombum.* **8. esse prius** MSS. **isse pyrae** is the joint conjecture of myself and Fröhner. 'Explains that it had come to the flames of the pyre for no fault of its own.' I prefer this to Fröhner's *Inmeritum in flammis s. d. esse pyrae*, as less tame and prosaic. But it is possible that Cataldo Iannelli was right in retaining *prius* (sc. *Inmeritum*), which with *isse* would give a fair sense, 'explains that it had come to the fire without having committed any fault up to that time.' **10. tamen** leaves a doubt whether Av. means 'cruel as is your action, you might yet allege as a plea for it that I had aimed a dart at you,' or 'though the dart did not strike or hurt you, you might yet say it was thrown by me,' with which cf. Plin. H. N. viii. 51 *eum uero qui telum quidem miserit, sed*

tamen non uulnerauerit. It marks something which is regarded as a set-off or compensation. See my note on Catull. ci. 7. **11. uentis et canibus**, 'with blasts of wind and sounding tones,' a sufficiently apt phrase to express the function of a trumpet. None of the modern emendations *uanis ego cantibus* Lachm., *suetis ex c.* Bährrens, are as plausible as the interpolated reading of the Brit. Mus. Reg. 15 A. vii *uentis errantibus*. **arma coegi**, *στράτον συναγῆσα εἰς συμβολὰς πολέμων*, as the Bodleian Paraphrast words it. It is a variation on Vergil's *totamque sub arma coactam Hesperiam* Aen. vii. 43. Ovid's *arma coacta*, 'unavoidable war' (Trist. iv. 9.8) is quite different. **12.** 'And even this only with a subdued sound, be the stars themselves my witness.' The trumpet is hardly loud enough for the stars to hear. **summissio**, like *summittere vocem, orationem* in Quintilian. *R* glosses the word by *bumili*. **13. resultantem addens**, 'jerking on the fire and making it rebound.' I see no reason for believing with Unrein p. 42 that *resultare* here = *recusare* or *aduersari* in which sense it is used by Cassiodorus Hist. Eccles. v. 11 *Iudei tentabant resultare Romanis*, and Gregory of Tours Hist. Franc. x. 15 *Resultare coepimus dicentes, quod non accederemus ad hunc locum*: to which add Sidon. viii. 14 *dificultas resultat optatis*, vii. 2 *ueritati resultantia*. **flammis crepitantibus**. Lucretian, vi. 155 *laurus Terribili sonitu flamma crepitante crematur*. Verg. G. i. 85 *crepitantibus urere flammis*. **14. Nunc**, 'now,' after what you have confessed. **maior**, 'an extra severity of punishment and pain.' **dolorque**: possibly *colorque*, as suggested by *B*'s *colorque*, is right, 'fiery punishment'? **15. temptare**, 'try anything aggressive.' **ausis**, as my excellent Brit. Mus. MS *B* gives, is clearly right. No greater proof of its value could be, for all the other, even the earliest MSS, have *ausus*. **16. Saeuior hoc**, 'you are a fiercer foe to deal with in so far as you make others quarrel.' **hoc**, 'for this reason,' referring to *quod facis*. The omission of *es* after *Saeuior* is unusual: see on XXXIV. 1. In the somewhat later Commonitorium of Orientius it is tolerably frequent.

XL.

A fine fable on the frailness of beauty in comparison with mental gifts. The Babrian original is lost, but is almost recoverable in the prose version of the Bodleian Paraphrast¹. See Eberhard 137, Gitlbauer 172.

A very similar fable, but in which the interlocutors are a wolf and a fox, is still extant No. 101 in our Babrius. There a wolf that from his fine size and shape was called 'lion' by his brother wolves, quits their society for the company of lions (*τῶν δὲ συμφύλων Ἀποστατήσας τοῖς λέονσι ἀμίλει*). A fox meets him and remarks 'I pray to be saved from your delusions: among wolves you *may* be a lion, but among lions you are assuredly a wolf.'

Fab. Aesop. 42, 42^b Halm = Bodl. Paraphr. 132 Kn.

CXXXII. KN.

Στικτή ποτε πάρδαλις ἁκανχάτο φορεῖν ἀπάντων ἔων ποικιλωτέραν δέρρυν. Πρὸς ἡνὶ ἡ ἀλώπηξ ἐπεινές ἔγειρεν 'Ἐγώ σοι τῆς δορᾶς κρείττονα καὶ ποικιλωτέραν γνωμην ἔχω.'

'Once a leopard spotted gaily and beauteous of breast went to parade himself among his fellow-beasts. But finding that the lions were surly and had no rich colour on their skins, that instant he concluded them to be a sorry breed. The other brutes he damned for a mean-looking lot, and found he was himself the one sole pattern of nobility. A wily fox seeing him so proud of his spring-like attire took him to task and showed that his fine

¹ I have attempted to restore this to Babrian scazons in *Excursus II*.

markings were a delusion. "Go thy ways," said he, "put the prodigal's trust in thy blazon'd youth, if thou wilt: only let me have the fairer possession, understanding; and let us own the fascination that comes of mental adornment rather than of glittering personal advantages."

1. maculis. Plin. H. N. viii. 62 *Panthera et tigris macularum varietate prope solae bestiarum spectantur. Pantheris in candido breues macularum oculi.* II. x. 29 παρβαλέψ ποικίλη. **pectore**, the reading of all early MSS, is to be preferred to *corpore* (1) from the pleasing alliteration *pulchro pectore pardus*; (2) from the fine contour of the leopard's neck and chest. **pardus.** Leopards and panthers, from their combined grace of form, colour, and movement, are natural types of beauty. Wordsworth Ruth 37 *He was a lovely youth! I guess The panther in the wilderness Was not so fair as be.* From the earliest period of the Roman Empire to the latest no gift was more acceptable to the Roman people than these graceful but fierce habitants of the jungle. Mamertinus in his Panegyric addressed to Maximianus says of the Persian King (c. x) *Offert interim uaria miracula, eximiae pulcritudinis feras mittit.* **2. consimiles** seems to express the Babrian σύμφυλοι (ci. 4). Lachm. went on to infer that the rest of Av.'s verse must correspond to the Babrian τῶν δὲ συμφύλων Ἀποστατήσας τοῖς λέοντοι ώμιλει, and conj. for the corrupt *ibat inira* of the earliest MSS *abnuit ire*; which is accepted by Schenkl. With Bährrens, I doubt the soundness of this emendation. For (1) *Sed* in 3 is then awkwardly explained by the negative *idea* in *abnuit*, instead of marking a distinct opposition, as it surely ought; (2) *ibat* is the recurring γένει of Babrius (Rutherford's Index gives five examples) and the prose fables. What then is *inira* for which *P* gives *mira*, *RT inire*; *A m. sec.*, the two Peterhouse MSS, my *X*, and the valuable *B*, *ibat in arua*? It seems hardly probable that *in arua* should appear in the strange form of *in ira*; and there is some force in Withof's objection that the pard would be more likely to go into the jungle than the fields. Withof's own conj. *bonore*, 'his co-mates in distinction' would have a significance if we regard the fable as aimed at the *purpurati* and gaily-drest officials of the Imperial Court of the fourth and fifth centuries: *bonore* indeed would suggest both ideas, official rank and splendid exterior (see on XV. 9). On this point of view we might illustrate from the Panegyrici. Mamertin. Grat. Act. Iuliano xxx *Paene intra ipsas palatinae domus ualua lectionis consulares iusuit inferri et cum honori eius uenerationique cedentes sedile illud dignitatis amplissimae recusaremus, suis prope nos manibus impositos mixtus agmini togatorum praeire pedes coepit . . . Credet hoc aliquis qui illa purpuratorum uidit paulo ante fastidia? qui ideo tantum honorem in suos ne in honores contemnerent conferebant.* Yet there is something forced and unlike Av.'s ordinary style in *ibat* standing thus isolated: may the right reading be *in ora*? The pard went to *parade himself* among the beasts his competitors. A similar corruption of letters is found in XXXVII. 8 where for *abire* was at first written in *C abore*. For the sense cf. Ovid Pont. iv. 6. 18 *Vestra procul positus carmen in ora dedi*; similarly *in ore* Trist. iv. 1. 68 GÜTHLING *Viuere quam miserum est inter Besosque Getasque Illum qui populi semper in ore fuit.* Prop. iii. 13. 12 *Et spolia opprobrii nostra per ora trabit.* Symm. Epist. x. 32 *sit in ore plurimorum*, of Praetextatus to whom a statue was to be erected. **3. nulla.** See on XXXVI. 7. Calp. Ecl. iii. 5 *Iam dudum nullis dubitauit crura rubetis Scindere.* **graues** might seem here to mean 'strong-scented,' for Pliny describes the lion as having *grauem odorem, nec minus balitum* H. N. viii. 46. The v. would then carry a double reproach, 'the lions had a noisome smell and showed no fine colours in their skin.' This would agree with the fact stated also by Pliny (viii. 62) that the peculiar odour of the panther has a strange attraction (*mire solicitari*) for all other quadrupeds: and the

contrast of the two animals would be complete. On the other hand, *lightness* and agile grace of movement is as marked a characteristic of the panther and the leopard as a grave and even heavy demeanour of the lion: qualities which again part off into *sprightliness* on one side, *surliness* on the other. *uariarent terga*, 'spotted their backs' = *uariata t. haberent*. Pliny mentions as one kind of pard *uaria* viii. 63 and 64.

4. *Protinus*, 'he concluded without more ado': as we might say, leapt to his conclusion. *miserum*, δεῖλανον, 'sorry' or 'paltry.'

5. *sordenti uultu* MSS, 'as mean-looking.' Martial has *Dum nulla teneri sordent lanugine uultus* i. 32. 5: but this ill defends the MS reading, as there *sordent* = 'is discoloured.' Hence Lachm.'s emend. *cultu* is probable, cf. *amictu* in 7: the attire is of course the skin. *damnans*, absolutely 'rejecting, vilipending,' our 'damning,' as several times in Pliny xx. 77 in *totum damnavit serim*, xi. 4 *fastidio damnare*. Sil. vi. 448 *patrios damnare penates Absiste*. This is more natural than to take *uultu* as abl. after *damnans*, 'condemning of,' 'holding guilty of' an ignoble look: though this is common enough.

6. 'Was himself the one sole pattern of aristocratic breeding.' in *exemplum*: frequent in Quintilian. ii. 1. 41

Vnam de schola controversiam proponam in exemplum. xii. 2. 27 *In exemplum bene dicendi facundissimum quemque proponet sibi ad imitandum*. v. 12. 21 *Cum corpora quam speciosissima fingendo pingendou efficeret, numquam in bunc ceciderunt errorem ut Bagoam aut Megabyzum aliquem in exemplum operis sumerent sibi.*

7. *arguta*, 'shrewd': from which quality the fox was called κερδώ, κιδάφη, κιδαρίων. *nouo*, hardly 'rare,' 'strange,' like *noua figura oris* Ter. Eun. ii. 3. 25, which expresses the opposite of a common or every-day beauty (Donatus in loc.), *arbor mira et noua* Fronton. Epist. ii. 11 Naber, but 'fresh.' The pard was in the first flush of his youthful beauty. *uulpis* is guaranteed by C and the Trèves MS: and cf. XXXV. 14.

Otherwise the remarkable v.l. of B, *gādēntēm uulguſ*, might seem to point to a different reading, *fraudantem* or *ludentem uulguſ*, like Ovid's *Indoctum uana dulcedine fallere uulguſ* M. v. 308. We must then suppose that *arguta*, 'the shrewd one' = *uulpuſ*, like *paruula*, 'the ant,' XXXIV. 15, *auritulus*, 'the ass,' *laniger*, 'the sheep,' in Phaedrus i. 11. 6, i. 1. 6, *domiporta*, 'the snail,' = Hesiod's *φερόυκος* E. κ. H. 571, ἀνότερος, 'the cuttlefish,' ib. 524.

8. *uanas*, 'neutiquam eius momenti de quibus merito sic se iactare pardus possit.' Wopkens. *approbat*, 'shows convincingly.' Wopkens quotes Lamprid. Vit. Alex. Seueri 19 *Quasi falsi rei* (Casaubon *falsariū*) *adprobati*. Spartan. Vit. Getae 6 *vt postea nece Pertinacis est adprobatum*. Add Veget. ii. 19 *Lang Tunc enim difficile commeatuſ dabatur nisi causis iustissimis adprobatis*.

9. *Vade age*, but not *Vade* alone, is Vergilian. *pictae*. Canneg. quotes Mart. i. 105. *Picto quod iuga delicata collo Pardus sustinet*. The word aptly expresses the painted coat of the panther. *iuentae*, as we might say 'the rich blazon of thy youth.' Those who would substitute *figurae* would convert poetry into prose. Merobaudes ii. 1 Nieb. *pulchram domini sortita iuentam*.

10. *pulchrius* suggests the bodily beauty with which the mental adornment of wise counsel is here contrasted. *esse queat* has its full meaning 'so long as I am permitted to surpass you in fine counsel.' Wopkens wrongly explained it as a pleonasm for *sit*: cf. XLII. 9. I cannot think Fröhner's *rear*, though admitted by Schenkl, necessary.

11. *Miremurque* depends on *Dum*. 12. *corporis bonia*, 'advantages of person.' For the sentiment cf. Mamertin. Grat. Act. Iuliano xi *Facile fuit iuueni dignitati corporis decorum animi praeponti et candore et oris nitorem alti impressis cicatricibus deuenustare*. Sidon. Epist. v. 10 *Erubescet ab origine formae dote placuisse quippe cui merito ingenii sufficisset adamari, et uere optimus quisque morum praestantius pulchritudine placet*.

XL.

Fab. Aesop. 381 Halm, 124 Kn.

381 HALM.

Ποταμὸς δι' αὐτοῦ βύρσαν φερομένην ἰδὼν ἡρώησε τὸν καλεῖται· ἡ δὲ εἶπε
'Ἐγρά·' Ἐπικαχάσας δὲ τῷ ρεύματι εἶπεν· 'Ἄλλο τι ζῆται καλεῖσθαι. Ἀπα-
λὴν γὰρ ἐγὼ ηδη ταχὺ ποιήσω σε.'

The skin in this prose fable takes the place of the jar in Avianus. Whether Babrius was here Av.'s model is uncertain.

1. In impulsus. It is the clouds, rather than the rain-shower, which strictly speaking are pushed by the force of the winds. *Lucr. vi. 509 Confertae nubes uenti mittere certant Dupliciter: nam uis uenti contendit et ipsa Copia nimborum turba maiore coacta* ('when a greater mass than usual has gathered,' Munro), *Vrgel de supero premit ac facit effluere imbres. pressa nube coactus*, 'driven into a mass by the pressure of the clouds upon each other.' *Lucr. vi. 517 Sed uemens imber fit, ubi uementer utraque Nubila ui cumulata premuntur et impete uenti*, a passage which describes the same two sources of heavy rain as Av.: (1) the accumulated pressure of the clouds, (2) the impetuous shock of the wind. **2. Ruperat** so with *hibernis aquis*, 'had burst in a fall of winter rain.' *Se ruperat* is Vergilian, *Aen. xi. 548 tantus se nubibus imber Ruperat.* Cf. *G. i. 446.* **3. effusas**, 'wide-spread,' to mark the far-reaching extent of the inundation. *Tac. Germ. 30 Non ita effusis ac palustribus locis ut ceterae ciuitates in quas Germania patescit.* *Luc. viii. 369 effusaque piano Tigridis arua solo.* But it is not to be denied that the v. seems to be an imitation of Vergil's *effuso stagnantem flumine Nilum G. iv. 288*, and it is possible Av. meant not so much 'wide-spread' or 'open,' as spreading into a flood with the gradual increase of the rainy deluge. **stagnaret**, covered the land like a lake or pool, the consequence of the overflow. *Conington on G. iv. 288.* **4. Expositum,** 'set in the open air.' **fletile opus**, 'a jar of earthenware.' **pressit**: not 'sank' as Canneg. thought, for a dialogue follows: but 'bore down upon' 'nearly' = 'struck or smote upon.' **5. Mobile,** 'plastic,' as in Vergil's *mobilis aetas G. iii. 165*, and so the younger Pliny, *Epist. vii. 9. 11 Ut laus est cerae, mollis cedensque sequatur Si doctos digitos ius- saque fiat opus . . . Sic hominum ingenium fleti ducique per artes Non rigidas docta mobilitate decet.* The other sense of 'moving in a wheel,' 'whirling,' is commoner, especially in Prudentius, e.g. *Apoth. 210 Cuius ad arbitrium sphera mobilis atque rotunda Voluatur*; but here the clay has already passed through the wheel and assumed its shape. **Nobile**, a v.l. mentioned by Iannelli would be quite classical. Pliny, when speaking of *uasa fragilina*, says *xxxv. 160 Retinet hanc nobilitatem et Arretium in Italia . . . Habent et Trallis ibi opera sua et in Italia Mutina, quoniam et sic gentes nobilitantur.* It would be 'rare.' **instructit**, 'forms,' 'prepares.' **7. perquirit**, classical from Plautus onwards. **8. Immemor sui**, 'forgetting itself' in its presumption, and assuming the style and title of a finished jar of the largest size. The hiatus after *sui* is probably as Av. wrote the v., since there is no other sign of disturbance as there seems to be in *XXVIII. 12, XXVII. 10.* Else it would be easy to read *Immemor olla sui est* 'Amphora dicor' ait; and Iannelli found *est* in his MS. **9. docta manus**, 'craftsman's hand': Pliny's *docti digitii*. **Nunc**, 'as you see me now,' 'under present circumstances' deprecatingly. The jar seems to hint 'the state in which you see me is on the way to something more complete. I am already shaped to become when baked a perfectly tempered amphora.' This proves the jar was not yet broken, and still retained the fine shape and outline given it by the

wheel. **rapiēte uolumina gyro**, 'as the wheel speeds on in its revolution.' Ovid *M.* ii. 71 *celerique uolumine torquet.* **gyro**, 'the *rota*' (*Plin. xxxv. 159*), or *orbis* (*Plin. vii. 198*), a wheel used in making pottery. **10.** **Molliter** with *obliquum*, 'has given my side a gentle inclination,' i.e. not a coarse or gross shape, but a finely convexed, gradually sloping, outline. **11.** *Hactenus*, 'up to this time and no longer.' *Pacat. Paneg. Theodos. xlvi* *Hactenus memet, Imperator Auguste, præteritas res tuas attric-tare fas fuerit.* Verg. *Aen. vi. 62 Hac Troiana tenus fuerit fortuna se-cuta.* **figura**, perhaps 'fine shape,' as in *Cat. lxxii. 62.* **12.** *subiec-tam*, 'shall plunge you in its waters and wash you away.' Whatever the source of *Cabeliauius' pelluet*, it would not be the right word here: for according to *Fronto* p. 64 *Naber Os colluere dicam, pavimentum autem in balneis pelluere, non colluere: lacrimis uero genas labere dicam, non pelluere neque colluere.* **accepto** *uolentius amne fatiscaens.* Vergilian, *Aen. i. 123 Accipiunt inimicum imbrem rimisque fatiscaunt.* **uio-lentius** with *accepto*, 'drawing in the flood with a rush and cracking open.' **14.** 'It gave way and dashed head-long into the flowing waters.' **tenues**, as an epithet of *aquas*, occurs twice in the *Georgics*, iii. 335 *Tum tenuis dare rursus aquas*, iv. 410 *Aut in aquas tenuis dilapsus abibit.* Conington on this last passage compares the Homeric *ὑπόρι*, and this is obviously Av.'s meaning, 'flowing.' The edition of 1494 glosses the word by *liquidus*. **uicta.** Withof compares *Val. Fl. iv. 48 Victa fatiscait aquis donec domus, baustaque fluctu est.* **15.** *Infelix, quae.* Verg. *Aen. ii. 345 Infelix quae non sponsae præcepta furentis Audierit.* **magna**, the proud style of an Amphora. **16.** *pharetratis* MSS, and so in the verses on the winds printed in Reyferscheid's *Suetoni Reliquiae* p. 305 *Mollior occiduo zephyrus lambendo Britannos, (Dicitur Italiae sed et iste fau-nius orae) Arma pharetratae labefacta uires brumae.* The clouds discharge from their full quivers the arrows of storm. *Merobaudes Paneg. Aetii 123 Mox iaculum petiere manus, lusitique gelatis Imbribus et siccis imitatus mis-sile lymphi Temptauit pugnas* shows that the resemblance of stiff icicles to pointed darts was sufficiently familiar to be introduced as a poetical conceit. The Trèves MS glosses *faretrate dicuntur nubes quod imbræ atque fulmina de se emittant.* Yet there is some plausibility in the conj. *Ausa erat iratis* (Ellis, after Fröhner), cf. *O miserum, cui peccare licebat!* Cicero ap. August. de C. D. v. 27, or *Ausa foret tantis* (Bährens, after Wopkens). **17,** **18** are considered spurious by Lachm. If *ut* in 18 were indubitable, metre would be a strong argument against their genuineness: and the fable ends sufficiently well with v. 16. But *B* gives *ne* for *ut*, as Withof subsequently conjectured, and *ne* is also in the ed. of 1494. Hence I have not ventured to mark them as suspicious. **17.** 'This may serve as a warning to the weak, not to place their destiny in the power of the great, and then deplore its unhappiness.' **miseros**, in a general sense 'mean men,' i.e. of no consideration 'debiles,' ed. 1494: or possibly like *ἔβλοι*, 'base born,' in opposition to high rank (*nobilibus*). This is the view of the commentator of ed. 1494: 'Reprehenduntur in hoc apoloigo omnes de infimo et uili genere exeuntes et de clara parentela se esse mentientes.'

XLII.

Fab. Aesop. 273 Halm.

Δύκος ἄρνιον ἔδιωκε· τὸ δὲ εἴς τι λερὸν κατέφυγε. Προσκαλούμένου δὲ αὐτὸν τοῦ λύκου καὶ λέγοντος ὅτι θυσιάσει αὐτὸν ὁ λερός, εἰ καταλιθῇ, τῷ θεῷ, ἐκέινο ἔφη· 'Ἄλλ' αἰρετώτερον μοι ἐστι θυσία γενέσθαι, ἡ ὑπὸ σοῦ διαφθαρῆναι.'

'Ο λόγος δηλοῖ ὅτι οἰς ἐπίκειται τὸ ἀποθανεῖν, κρείττων ἐστιν ὁ μετὰ δόξης θύνατος.'

This is the same fable as Av.'s, but substitutes a lamb for the Latin poet's kid. It seems to have been written while sacrifices in heathen temples were still permitted, i. e. between 341 A.D. when a law of Constantius forbade *sacrificiorum insaniam* and the edicts of Theodosius by which the same law was reenacted under severer penalties at the close of the fourth century.

1. *melior cursu* like Vergil's *pedum melior motu* Aen. v. 430, *pedibus longe melior* Aen. ix. 556 (Koch-Georges Wörterbuch p. 53). The Bodl. MS R glosses the word by *uelocior*. *deluserat*, 'had baffled.' Hor. S. ii. 2. 56 *corum deluder biantem*. 2. *uicinis* seems to be dat. after *Proxima*, 'fields nearest to huts adjoining,' where the kid would be in reach of protectors, and the wolf would have to keep out of sight. *uicinis* is thus scarcely more than an amplification of *Proxima*. *dum petit*, sc. *baedus*. *casis*, straw-roofed huts used by herdsmen or rustics. Sidon. vii. 21, 22 *Angulus iste placet pauperitusque recessus Et casa cui culmo culmina pressa forent*. Isid. Origin. xv. 12. 1 *Casa est agreste habitaculum palis atque uirgultis barundinibusque contextum, quibus possint homines tueri a ui frigoris uel caloris iniuria*. 3. *fugam tendens*, Vergilian, Aen. ix. 781 *Quo deinde fugam, quo tenditis? inquit*. *in moenia* is explained by *urbem* in 5, a walled town where there was no fear of wolves or predators. 4. *astitit*, all the best MSS. There seems to be hardly more force in the preposition than in Verg. Aen. ii. 328 *Arduus armatos mediis in moenibus adstans Fundit eicus* where Servius notes 'pro stans.' It is perhaps truer to say that Av. has followed the Vergilian use by which the word is combined with another preposition followed by a case *ante oculos adst.* Aen. iii. 150, *iuxta genitorem adst.* vii. 72. *astitit*, from this point of view, repeats the notion of *Inter*. (See Koch-Georges s.u.) 5. *Inpiger secutusque*, untiring, and therefore following the kid right into the city. See on XVII. 13. Fröhner's *mediam usque secutus* is clever but unnecessary. Mamertin. Paneg. Maximian. x *Regionem quam sacra uno die impiger uiator emensus est*, 'an active or brisk traveller.' Ovid M. i. 778 *Aethiopaque suos, positosque sub ignibus Indos Siderereis transi, patriosque adit impiger ortus*. *raptor*, Verg. Aen. ii. 355 *lupi ceu Raptore*. 6. *composita*, 'studied,' 'artificial': a frequent use in Quintilian. Spalding cites viii. Pr. 23 *ficta atque composita*. 7. *cunctis*, VIII. 10, XIX. 10. The wolf tries to frighten the kid by appealing to his immediate surroundings. They are in a city, therefore with temples visible everywhere around them: in *every one* of these temples a victim bleeds. *uictima*, in combination with *cunctis templis*, points to a time before Paganism had succumbed to Christianity. See above on XXIII. 5. 8. *Inmitem*, 'relentless,' taking no notice of the blood that falls upon it. *regemens ORST*, *regimens P*, of which *redimens* in C is only a farther corruption. The word is used twice by Statius, from whom Sidonius has borrowed it. Theb. v. 388 *dat operta fragorem Pinus et abiuncis regemunt tabulata cauernis*, viii. 17 *Tunc regemunt pigrius lacus uastaeque paludes*. Sid. C. xi. 123 *per bifores regemunt caua buxa cauernas*. *eruentet*, as *tendantur*, Luxuriat in XXXVII. 3, 4. The indicative *cruentat* (BPSX) would be like Vergil's *Nonne uides croceos ut Tmolus odores India mittit ebur?* 9. *Quod nisi*, not before Cic. Verr. ii. 66 *Quod nisi Metellus hoc tam grauiter egisset*, Dräger Histor. Synt. ii. p. 490, who adds four other instances from Cicero. It is found in Vergil Ecl. ix. 14, G. i. 155. *se-euro*, as applied to a *safe place*, is not very common. Forc. quotes Liv. xxxix. 1 *Hostis leuis et uelox et repentinus qui nullum usquam tempus, nullum locum quietum aut securum esse sineret*. *ualeas* is not otiose as Wopkens thought; the sense is 'unless you succeed in escaping from the city with its temples and sacrifices to the undisturbed seclusion of the fields.' 10. I follow Lachm. in writing *Ei mihi* with R in preference to *Heu mibi* which

has most of the earlier MSS to support it. The instances of *beu* followed by an accus. pronoun and an adj. in agreement with it *beu me miserum*, etc., are undoubted; *beu misero mibi* Ritschl's MSS in Merc. iii. 4. 76, *beu miserae mibi* Merc. iv. 3. 2: but in Prop. i. 3. 37, iv. 1. 58, iv. 8. 48, the Neapolitanus reads *ei mibi*: and in Verg. Aen. xi. 57 none of Ribbeck's primary MSS give *beu mibi*. In 10 passages of Ovid's Tristia Mr. S. G. Owen's three best MSS give *Ei bei i* or *et mibi*, never *beu*. If *Heu mibi* was sometimes substituted for *Hei mibi*, the cases are exceptional, and not generally supported by early MSS. It is unfortunate that Prudentius who several times uses *beu* alone, does not seem to combine either *beu* or *ei* with a personal pronoun; had he done so the question might have been almost settled by the invaluable Paris codex.

uitata. Verg. G. iii. 486 *stans hostia ad aram Lanea dum niuea circumdatur infula uitta.* 11. Ille refert, Vergilian. *Modo quam* MSS, changed unnecessarily by Lachm. to *mibi quam*. It is however not easy to decide whether *modo* is to be constructed with *metuis*, 'you have just been apprehending,' 'you have just explained your fears of,' cf. *aduenis modo* Ter. Hec. iii. 5. 8, *modo* thus expressing 'tempus tam proximum ut pro praesenti haberit possit,' Hand Tursellin. iii. p. 643; and for the position of *modo* before *quam* Cic. Phil. xiv. 22 *Supplicationem modo qui decreuit*; or, as Canneg. thought, with the imper. *exue*, 'just,' dismissing the wolf's suggestion with some contempt, as in *i modo tace modo age modo uide modo caue modo*; cf. Vergil's *Necte Amarylli modo* Ecl. viii. 79. *exue*. I again follow Lachm. in preferring this to *exime* of all the early MSS. It is true that *eximere* is often joined with *curam metum* and corresponding words (Hor. C. iii. 14, 13, 14, Epp. i. 5. 18, Cic. Tusc. Disp. ii. 12, 29), but in the sense of withdrawing cares from *others*: on the other hand *exue* = 'drop' from your own mind; and this is obviously Av.'s meaning. So Mart. x. 30. 3, Ovid M. i. 622. 12. *uiles*, 'paltry,' *minas*, 'forebodings,' 'praedictiones malorum,' Wopkens, quoting Verg. Aen. iii. 540 *Bello armantur equi, bellum baec armata minantur.* 13. *sat erit*, 'I shall be content,' is not to be changed to the weak *satius*, but stands in the same relation to *Quam* as *Proderit* in XXXVI. 15. Vergil G. i. 68 and Columella R. R. vi. 3. 6 *sat erit pondo quadragena singulis dari*, vi. 5. 3 *portione aqua per triduum cum uino dedisse sat erit* use the words in a sense like the medical use of *sat*, *satis est* in prescriptions (Celsus *passim*); and there may be this under-notion here: the kid's perfect cure for the threatened but unreal danger of sacrifice is the thought of the real danger from the wolf's jaws. *sacrum*, 'sacrificial.' Catull. lxviii. 75 *sanguine sacro*, Verg. Aen. v. 333 *sacro cruore.* 14-16. The Old English translation of Avianus is worth quoting here. 'I had rather to shed all my blood for the love of the gods, and to be sacrificed to them, than to be eaten and devoured of thee. And therefore he is full of wisdome and prudence, who of two great evils, may escape the greatest of both.'

14. *Quam* with no *magis potius* or similar word preceding has parallels in law language, as well as in classical writers generally. Roby, Introd. to Justinian, ccxviii. Dräger, Hist. Synt. ii. p. 618.

EXCURSUS I.

Praesumere.

Though the sense of 'anticipating' can alone claim to be classical, as early as Tacitus *praesumere* was already on its way to the later meaning of 'presuming,' 'arrogating,' which it still retains from the writers of the fourth, fifth, and subsequent centuries. Thus in Hist. i. 62 *Torpebat Vitellius et fortunam principatus inerti luxu ac prodigiis epulis praesumebat* the meaning 'anticipated his imperial fortune' is not far removed from 'presumed upon.' Tertullian seems to be the earliest writer who distinctly used it in this later sense. De Cultu Feminarum ii. 2 *Qui praesumit, minus ueretur, minus praecebat, plus pericitatur.* Possibly it was an Africanism. In the time of Constantine it was quite common, and except in elaborate poetry seems almost to have banished the more correct use. Inc. Paneg. Constantini. (ix Bährens) ii *Tene imperator tantum animo potuisse praesumere ut bellum tantis opibus, tanto consenuit avaritiae, tanta scelerum contagione, tanta ueniae desperatione conflatum, quiescentibus cunctantibusque tunc imperii tui sociis primus inuaderes?* Inc. Paneg. Maximian. et Constantini. vii *Hoc iam tum diuina mente praesumpseras.* Porfiri Optianus x. 10 ed. L. Müller *Luderas nobis, praesumere, dicere metra,* where the editor notes 'praesumere audere, ex more deterioris aetatis.' It does not seem to occur in Ausonius or Prudentius; but their contemporaries Symmachus and Pacatus both employ it, the former frequently. Symm. Epp. iv. 36 *Praesumptum de te officium operi meo uindicaui,* 'the courtesy which I had counted upon,' viz. of writing to me. vii. 47 *securitatis de tua mente praesumptiae,* 'the secure feeling I assumed as to your disposition.' Pacat. Paneg. Theodos. xlii *Si nec praesumere ueniam reus, nec sperare fugam clausus, nec mortem potuit timere moriturus.* It is not avoided by the careful writer Vegetius in his treatise De Re Militari iv. 44 *Lang qui de uirtute praesumunt;* but no instance is found in Clodian, who introduces the word once, in its classical sense of anticipating, de iv Cons. Honorii 165 sqq. *Saepet tuas etiam iam tum gaudente marito Velauit reginae comas, festinaque uoti Praesumptum diadema tulit,* a passage very like that above cited from the Histories of Tacitus. After 400 A.D. it is of very frequent occurrence, e.g. in Salvianus De Gubernatione Dei and Ennodius' Letters. Salv. de G. D. iii. 1 *Pauly recte etiam a nobis incolumitas aedificii praesumitur, cuius status subsidiis immortalibus continetur.* Ennod. Epp. v. 8 *Hartel quantum praesumo, nec fides in diligentia nec ad unguem ductus sermo uos deserit in loquela.* Libell. pro Synodo Praef. (p. 288 Hartel) *animus habendi cupidine subiugatus praesumptum aestimari iam babere compendium,* 'the gain it counts upon getting.' Vit. Epiphani (p. 371 H.) *Audi Italorum supplicum uoces et de te praesumentium preces serenus admittit,* 'of those who count on your help.' Dictio iv. p. 436 *nec praesumimus aliquid nec timemus.* On the other hand, it is remarkable that Ennodius in one of his poems introduces *praesumere* in its strictly classical sense. De Castitate p. 404 *Ad me currentes puerum seponite factis* (put aside the boy = boyish habits), *Deque meo, iuuenes, canam praesumite uitam,* anticipate by early sobriety the life of old men. The general elevation of Avianus' style inclines me to believe that he uses *praesumptus* in V. 10 similarly in a sense if not classical (see Commentary) at least short of that claimed for the passage by Barth, Wopkens, and Unrein.

EXCURSUS II¹.

CONJECTURAE BABRIANAE.

XII. 16, 17, Rutherford:

τί σε δροσίζει νῶτον ἐννυχος στίβη,
καὶ καῦμα θάλπει, πάρτα καὶ κατακναῖει;

Perhaps καὶ καῦμα θάλπει (dative) πανταχῆ κατακναῖει.

XVIII. 3:

The following passage from Amm. Marcellinus is not noticed by Rutherford. xvi. 5. *Ex tapete et σισύρᾳ quam uulgaris simplicitas susurnam appellat.*

XLV. 8: *τὰς δὲ ἴδιας ἀφίκει μακρὰ λιμώττειν.*

It seems possible that *ἴδιας* is a mistake for *ἡμέρας*, the tame goats. He has just before mentioned the other *αἴγας κερούχοντος ἀγρίας πολὺ πλείους* "Ων αὐτὸς ἡγε.

LIX. 12: *ώς ἀν βλέποι τὸν πέλας τί βουλεύοι.*

Rutherford reads after Gitlbauer:

ώς ἀν βλέποι τὸ τοῦ πέλας τί βουλεύοι
against the Babrian rules of rhythm. It would be better to retain βλέποιτο
as a passive, and reading τοῦ πέλας, make the genitive depend on the sub-
stantival notion contained in τί βουλεύοι, 'that so might be seen in one's
neighbour, what he was purposing' = 'one's neighbour's intention.'

LXXXIX. 5: *ἔγώ οὐ περνούσος ἐπ' ἔτος ἐγεννήθην.*

Rutherford seems right in supplying a negative to *ἐγεννήθην*; but I would then recast the verse as follows:

ἔγώ περνούσος; ἐπ' ἔτος οὐκ ἐγεννήθην.

I do not believe Babrius could have admitted so faulty a rhythm as οὐκ ἐπ'*ἔτος ἐγεννήθην*.

XCV. 75: *καὶ νῦν ἐκείνος πλεῖον ἡ σὺ θυμοῦται.*
θυμαῖνει is an obvious correction.XCIX. 2, 3: *χώ λέων τί κωλύει;*
πρὸς αὐτὸν εἰπεν, ἀλλ' ἐνέχυρον δώσεις
τῶκυπτέρω σου μὴ μεθίειν πίστιν.

Rutherford writes ἀλλ' ἐπ' ἐνέχυρῳ δώσεις and adds in his note that he considers this conjecture certain. I should much prefer, taking a feather from his own wing, to write

ἀλλ' ἐνέχυρον οὐ δώσεις
τῶκυπτέρω σου μὴ μεθίειν πίστιν;
'But won't you give your two quill-feathers as a pledge of your fidelity?'

CLXXII, Gitlbauer (137 Eberhard):

I would write this fable as follows:

στικτή ποτ' ἐξηγήσει πάρδαλις ζώων
φορεῖς ἀπότων ποικιλωτέραν δέρριν.
πρὸς ἦν ἀλώπηξ 'ἀλλὰ σῆς δοράν κρείττω
γνώμης τ' ἔχω γὰρ ποικιλωτέραν γνώμην.'

¹ Reprinted, with some slight alterations and additions, from the *American Journal of Philology*, vol. iv. p. 210.

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